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## PRESBYTERTAN ALMANAO

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CALCULATED FOR TIIE HORIZONS AND MERIDIANS OF


## BÓSTON, NEW YORK, PHILIDELPHIA, BALTIMOBE,

 AND CHARLESTON.

## A D V ERTISEMENT.

The Board of Publication in presenting to the Church for the first time a Presbyterian Almanac, cannot but flatter themselves that the offering will be kindly received, and that such favour will be extended to it as -will encourage to future exertion. It is to be presumed that each subsequent attempt, aided by experience and the suggestions of judicious friends, will render the Presbyterian Almanac still more worthy of public acceptance; and that it will not only answer the ordinary purposes of such a manual, but be made the vehicle of valuable agricultural and ecclesiastical intelligence. As it is designed to offer the Almanac at a very low rate, it must be rapidly and widely circulated to secure the institution from loss. The astronomical calculations are, by permission, taken from the Family Christian Almanac.

## B E Q U ESTS.

- Form of a Bequest to the Board of Publication.

I give, devise, and bequeath to Alexander W. Mitchell, M. D. of the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, the sum of _—_ in trust nevertheless for the Presbyterian Board of Publication, constituted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at their session at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, to be applied by the said Board to the uses and purposes for which the said Board was so as aforesaid established.

## Form of a Bequest to the Board of Education.

I give and devise to the Trustees of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the sum of to be applied by said Board to the Education of pious and indigent young men for the Gospel Ministry.

## Form of a Bequest to the Board of Foreign Missions.

I bequeath to my Executors the sum of _—_ dollars in trust to pay over the same, in _- after my decease, to the person who, when the same shall be payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Board, and under its direction, and the receipt of the said Treasurer shall be a full and legal acquittance of my said Executors for the same.

## Form of a Bequest to the Board of Missions.

To the 'Irustees of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly 'of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and to their successors and assigns, I give and bequeath the sum of or I devise a certain messuage, and tract of land, \&c. to be held by the said Trustees, and their successors for ever, to and for the uses, and under the direction of the said Board of Missions of the said General Assembly, according to the provisions of their charter.
0. When bequests are made to the respective Boards, let the foregoing forms be carefully observed. Legacies are often lost to the cause which the testator designs to aid, by a defect in the will. When real estate or other property is to be given, let it be particularly described.

## THE <br> PRESBYTERIAN ALMANAC,

CALCULATED FOR THE HORIZONS AND MERIDIANS OF

# BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND CHARLESTON; 

ADAPTED FOR USE IN EVERY PART OF THE UNITED STATES;

For the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Cerist

$$
1843:
$$

Being the third after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and, until July 4th, the sixty eseventh year of the Independence of the United States.

Boston, Lat. $42^{\circ} 21^{\prime}$ N. Long. $71^{\circ} 4^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$.
New York, Lat. $40^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$. Long. $74^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$.
Philadelphia, Lat. $39^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$. Long. $75^{\circ}$ 11 .
Baltimore, Lat. $39^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$. Long. $76^{\circ} 38^{\prime}$.
Charleston, Lat. $32^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$. Long. $79^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$.

## PHILADELPHIA:

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

I角 Une the Calendar under the State in which you reside, and the corresponding columas of Moon's Phases at the top of the page, and no calendar can be inore simple or convenient.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1843.
This year there will be three Eclipses only; two of the Sun, and one of the Moon, as followa.

| CITIEE AND TOWNS. | 1. <br> Sun Eclipscd, June 27th, in the Evening, invisible.* |  | 11. <br> Moon Eclipscd, December 6th, in the Evening, visible. |  |  |  |  |  | III. <br> Sun Eclipsed، December, invisible in America. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Beginn | ning. | Mid | die. |  | $n d$. |  |  |  |  |
| Boston, Cambridge, New York, <br> Philadelphia, Utica, <br> Baltimore, Auburn, <br> Washington, Edenton, <br> Richmond, <br> Raleigh, Lockport, <br> Charleston, Pittsburgh, <br> Cleveland, <br> Detroit, Columbus, <br> Milledgeville, <br> Cincinnati, <br> Indianapolis, <br> Nashville, <br> St. Louis. |  |  |  | ${ }_{34}^{\text {M }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 m . |
|  |  | 24 |  | 22 |  |  |  |  | 21 |  |  | 13 m. |
|  |  | 19 |  | 17 |  | 10 |  |  | 21 |  |  | 8 m |
|  | 2 | 14 | 6 | 12 |  | 5 |  | 58 | 21 | 0 |  | 3 m . |
|  | 2 | 12 |  | 10 |  | 3 |  | 56 | 21 | 0 |  | 1 m . |
|  |  | 8 |  | 6 |  | 59 |  | 52 | 20 | 11 |  | 57 E . |
|  | 2 | 4 |  | 2 |  | 55 |  | 48 | 20 | 11 |  | 53 E . |
|  | 2 | 0 | 5 | 58 |  | 51 |  | 44 |  | 11 |  | 49 E . |
|  | 1 | 54 | 5 | 52 |  | 45 |  | 38 | 20 | 11 |  | 43 E . |
|  | 1 | 49 | 5 | 47 |  | 40 |  | 33 | 20 | 11 |  | 38 E. |
|  | 1 | 47 | 5 | 45 |  | 38 |  | 31 | 20 | 11 |  | 36 E . |
|  | 1 | 42 |  | 40 |  | 33 |  | 26 | 20 | 11 |  | 31 E . |
|  | 1 | 36 |  | 34 |  | 27 |  | 20 | 20 | 11 |  | 25 E. |
|  |  | 33 |  | 31 |  | 24 |  | 17 |  | 11 |  | 22 E . |
|  | 1 | 20 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 11 | 7 |  | 20 | 11 |  | 9 E. |
| Central and annular on the meridian in lat. $5030^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lon. $109041^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. |  |  | Daration, 1 h .46 m . <br> Magnitude, 2.42 digits on the moon's southern limb. |  |  |  |  |  | Central and total on the meridian in lat. $8027^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. long. $102026^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. |  |  |  |
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## NOTES TO THE READER.

The Calendar page in this Almanac is adapted for use in every part of the United States. It is based on the fact, that, in the same Latitude, that is, on a line running due East and West, the Sun and Moon rise and set at the same moment by the clock or Almanac, not only throughout the United States, but around the world-the variations being so small as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes. Thus, if on any day the sun rises at Boston at 5 minutes past 6 , it rises at 5 minutes past 6 on the same line of Latitude westward throughout the States of Massachusetts, New York, and Michigan, and so on to the Pacific Ocean.

Hence, a Calendar adapted to Boston for New England, is equally adapted, as to the rising and setting of the sun and moon, for use in Northern New York and Michigan. A Calendar for New York city is adapted for use in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. A Calender for Philadelphia is adapted for Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. And a Calendar for Charleston will answer for North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.

Wherever, then, the reader may reside, by looking for the State at the top of the Calendar page, he will find underneath the rising and setting of the sun and moon sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

The changes, fulls, and quarters of the Moon, however, are governed by another principle, and are essentially the same for all places on the same Longitude, that is, on any line extending due north and south. Thus, the moon's phases for Charleston suit Pittsburgh, \&c. Any phasis takes place at the same instant of absolute time; but the local time is earlier at the westward, and later at the eastward, at the rate of four minutes for each degree of Longitude; or at the rate of one minute for every 12 miles 273 rods in the latitude of Boston; 13 miles 60 rods in the latitude of New York city; 13 miles 143 rods in the latitude of Philadelphia; and 14 miles 199 rods in the latitude of Charleston.

## NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WELa.

The names of the various days of the week were originally taken from the planetary system of Claudius Ptolemy. Thus Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercurius, Luna; but they are derived by us through the Saxon. Tun, Woden, Thor, and Friga were deities of the Pagan Saxons. Thor was their God of Thunder as well as the ancient Jupiter; and Friga was their goddess the wife of Woden. The following may be useful.

| Lutin. | Saxon. | English. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dies Saturni | Saturn's day | Saturday. |
| Dies Solis | Sun's day | Sunday. |
| Dies Lunæ | Moon's day | Monday. |
| Dies Martis | Tun's day | Tuesday. |
| Dies Mercurii | Woden's day | Wednesday. |
| Dies Jovis | Thor's day | Thursday. |
| Dies Veneris | Friga's day | Friday. |
|  |  |  |

## ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

Jandary was called Januarius by the Romans, in honour of Janus, their god of time, an idol with two faces; one old, as if wise' by experience of the past, and the other young, as looking with hope to future years. The Jews called this month Shebet, signifying a "staff," or "sceptre," which was the fifth month of their civil, and the eleventh of their sacred year.

February was called by the Romans Februarius, from Februa, a title of Juno, the goddess of purification; from februo, to purify: as is in this month her festival was held on behalf of the deceased, when lustrations of the people were customary. It was the sixth civil and the luelfth sacred month of the Jews, and called by them Adar, signifying a " magnificentinantle;" probably from the profusion of plants and flowers which then begins to clothe the earth in warm climates.

March was called Martius by the Romans, in honour of Mars, their god, of war; by the Jews it was named Abib, signifying green, from the green ears of corn about the vernal equinox. The seventh of their civil, and the first month of their sacred year, was called, after the captivity in Babylon, Nisan, signifying " flight," because in this month the Israelites.were brought out of Egypt.

April was called Aprilis by the Romans, from the Latin word aperio, to open, as the earth in this month opens in beauty with varied vegetation.




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[^1]This was the eighth of the civil, and the second of the sacred year of the Jews, who called it Iyar, signifying "beauty," from the beautiful appearance of the trees in blossom; and also Zif, signifying "glory" or "splendour," to recall to mind the laying of the foundation of Solomon's temple at Jerusalem, which occurred in this month.

May was called Maius or Majus by the Romans, in honour of the Majores, or senators, who assisted Romulus when he was elected king; though some think it was so named to honour Maia, the mother of Mercury. This was the ninth month of the civil, and third of the sacred year of the Jews, who called it Sivan, signifying a "bramble," perhaps on account of the withering heat of the weather in Palestine and Chaldea.

June was called Junius by Romulus, as a compliment to the Juniores, or younger members of his infant legislature; or, as others suppose, it was so named by the Romans in honour of their goddess Juno. This was the tenth month of the civil, and fourth of the sacred year of the Jews, who called it Thammuz, signifying "concealed," as is supposed, in honour of an idol, the Phœnician Adonis, who was described as a beautiful youth, beloved by Venus, and killed by a wild boar on Mount Lebanon.

July was called Julius by the Romans, in honour of their first emperor, Julius Cæsar, who was born on the 12th of this month, B. C. 100. His power and splendour amongst the nations was compared to the sun, which this month shines forth in the fulness of his strength. This was the eleventh month of the civil, and the fifth month of the sacred year of the Jews, who called it $A b$, signifying "father," probably to suggest the idea of pre-eminence.

August was called Augustus by the Roman senate, in honour of Octavius Cæsar, to whom, in compliment of his splendid deeds, they gave that title, when they chose him to be emperor of Rome. This was the twelfth month of the civil, and the sixth of the sacred year of the Jews, who called it Elul, signifying " mourning," probably because it was the season of preparation for the great day of atonement, or the tenth day of the seventh month.

September was called thus by the Romans, as the seventh month of their calendar, from septem, seven, and imber, a shower, as this was regarded the beginning of the rainy season. This was the first month of the civil and the seventh of the sacred year of the Jews, who called it Tisri, or anciently Ethanim, signifying "harvests," 1 Kings viii. 2, as the late fruits were gathered in this month.

October was called thus by the Romans, as the eighth month in their calendar, from octo, eight, and imber, a shower, as a part of the rainy season. This was the second month of the civil, and eighth of the sacred year of the Jews, who called it Marchesvan, but anciently Bul, signifying "decay," as seen in the falling of the leaves. 1 Kings vi. 38.

November was thus called by the Romans, as the ninth month in their calendar, from novem, nine, and imber a shower, it being part of the rainy season. This was the third month of the civil, and ninth of the sacred year of the Jews, who called it Chisleu, signifying "chilled," as the weather was cold, requiring a fire. Zech. vii. 1. Jer. xxxvi. 22.•

December was called thus by the Romans, as the tenth month in their calendar, from decem, ten, and imber, a shower, it being part of the wet season.

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This was the fourth month of the civil, and the tenth of the sacred year of the Jews, who called it Zcbeth, signifying "miry," probably on account of the difficulty of passing on the roads. Esth. ii. 16.

## HISTORICAL NOTICES RELATING TO THE CALENDAR.

Trme.-The measure of duration is divided, by the revolutions of the celestial bodies, into days, months, and years; to which weeks have been added, by the positive institution of the Lord our God.

The year properly is the solar year, containing 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, 6 decimals, and is called the astronomical year. This, however, has not always been correctly understood, nor till very recently even in Europe. Moses might perhaps have correctly understood astronomy, but the Jews were not perfectly accurate in their computations of time; they recokened twelve moons in a year, which included 354 days, and every third year added a month to Adar, which they called Ve-Adar, or the second Adar.

Various modes of computing the year were observed by the Egyptians, Chaldeans, Persians, Greeks, and Romans. Romulus is said to have introduced the calendar soon after the foundation of the city of Rome; commencing the year abont the vernal equinox, and dividing it into ten months; Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November, and December, containing 304 days.

Numa Pompilins reformed the Roman calendar, after the Grecian model, adding two months Januarius and Februarius, which he placed before Martius, beginning the year on the 1st of Januarius. Julius Cæsar, by the aid of a celebrated Egyptian astronomer, Sosigenes, fixed the solar year at 365 days, 6 hours, ordaining that while the year ordinarily was recokened at 365 days, every fourth year should consist of 366 days; that year being called Bis. sextile.

Quintilis was called Julius, in honour of Julius Cæsar ; and Sextilis was named Augustus, in honour of Augustus Cæsar. This measure of the year, however, was about eleven minutes too much; and the error having been discovered, Pope Gregory, by the advice of the astronomers Cavius, Ciaconius, and Lilio, ordained that 10 days should be abated in the year 1582, by having the 11th of March called the 21st; thereby making March to consist of 21 days only, and that the year beginning a century should not be Bissextile, to perfect the scheme. Some nations not acknowledging the Pope's authority, long resisted this order of Rome, and England did not adopt the Gregorian or New Style until the year 1752; when it was settled by Act of Parliament that the corrections should be admitted; the commencement of the year to be reckoned from the 1st day of January, instead of the 25th day of March. The new style is used by most of the nations professing Christianity, except the Russians.

The year of the Hebrews commenced on the 1st day of the month Tisri; but for sacred purposes, commemorating the redemption of Israel from Egypt, their ecclesiastical year commences in the month Abib, corresponding with March. Exod. xii. 2. Dates of the years were commonly made, by most nations, from the foundation of a chicf city, as was the practice of the Romans; or from the reigns of their kings, as we see by the Scriptures. 1 Kings xv. 1. Neh. ii. 1. The reign of the sovereign was the customary mode in England, until the time of the Protectorate, under Cromwell, when the present was adopted. Anno Domini, or year of our Lord.





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## THE BAROMETER.

Changes of weather are indicated in the barometer, not by the actual height of the mercury, but by its change of height. One of the most general, though not absolutely invariable rules is, that where the mercury is very low, and therefore the atmosphere very light, high winds and storms may be expected. The following rules may be relied upon, at least to a certain extent. 1. Generally, the rising of the mercury indicates the approach of fair weather; the falling of it shows the approach of foul weather. 2. In sultry weather the fall of the mercury indicates coming thunder: in winter, the rise of the mercury indicates frost: in frost, its fall indicates thaw, and its rise indicates snow. 3. Whatever change of weather suddenly follows a change in the barometer, it may be expected to last but a short time. Thus, if fair weather follow immediately the rise of the mercury, there will be very little of it; and in the same way, if foul weather follow the fall of the mercury, it will last but a short time. 4. If fair weather continue for several days, during which the mercury continually falls, a long continuance of foul weather will probably ensue; and again, if foul weather continue for several days, while the mercury continually rises, a long succession of fair weather will probably succeed. 5. A fluctuating and unsettled state of the mercurial column indicates changeable weather.

## ANTIDOTES AND PRESERVATIVES.

Suspended animation if apparently Drowned.-Cautions. 1. Lose not an instant in sending for medical assistance. 2. In the mean time avoid all rough usage. 3. Never hold the body up by the feet. 4. Nor roll the body on casks. 5. Nor rub the body with salts or spirits. 6. Nor inject tobacco-smoke or infusion of tobacco. Restorative means.-I. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported, in a raised position, to the nearest house. II. Strip the body, and rub it dry ; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber. III. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils. IV. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body: 1. Move a heated, covered warming-pan over the back and spine. 2. Put bladders, or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, to the the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet. 3. Foment the body with hot flannels; but, if possible, 4. Immerse the body in a warm bath as hot as the hand can bear without pain, as this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth. 5. Rub the body briskly with the hand: do not, however, suspend the use of the other means at the same time. V. In order to restore breathing introduce the pipe of a common bellows into one nostril, carefully closing the other and the mouth; at the same time drawing downwards,and pushing gently backwards, the upper part of the windpipe, to allow a more free admission of air: blow the bellows gently, in order to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils should then be set free, and $\mathfrak{i}$ moderate pressure made with the hand upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears. VI. Electricity to be employed early by a medical assistant. VII. Inject into the stomach, by means of an elastic tube and syringe, half- a pint of warm brandy and water, or wine and water. VIII. Apply self-volatile or hartshorn to the nostrils.-On restoration to life, a tea-










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spoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing be returned, small quantities of warm wine, or weak brandy and water, warm; the patient should be llept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged.

The above treatment, recommended by the Royal Humane Society, is to be persevered in for three or four hours.

To extricate Persons from broken Ice.-Let a rope or ropes, or handkerchiefs tied in strong knots, be held by two or more persons at each end; and let this be stretched over the broken ice, that the drowning person may catch hold of it.

To prevent Drowning.-Sinking in the water is occasioned by holding the arms above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface, and continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he move his hands under water, in any manner, his head will rise high enough to allow him liberty to breathe; and if he move his legs, as if in the act of walking up stairs, his shoulders will rise above water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands.

Note. -The chances of preservation and recovery are vastly against those cases in which the person is intoxicated at the time of the accident; and it is well worth considering, how many dreadful accidents are occasioned by drunkenness.

Precautions against infectious Fevers.-Infection generally originates in close, crowded, and dirty rooms. Those persons, therefore, who make a practice of admitting the fresh air, at some convenient time, every day, and of frequently cleansing their apartments, bedding, furniture, ctc., may reasonably expect to preserve their families from malignant fevers, as well as from other diseases.

Fumigation in Neighbourhoods affected with Fever.-Talse an equal quantity of powdered nitre and strong vitriolic acid, or oil of vitriol, (about six drachms of each are sufficient:) mix them in a tea-cup, stirring them occasionally with a tobacco-pipe, or piece of glass: the cup must be removed. occasionally, to different parts of the room, and the fumes will continue to arise for several hours.

Porsons.-When poison has been swallowed, either by design or accident, send instantly for medical assistance. Until such assistance arrive, the following antidotes should be diligently employed:-

If the poison taken has been-
Corrosive sublimate.-Administer the whites of eggs beat up in water; or milk, if eggs cannot be procured.

Arsenic.-An emetic, which may be made by mixing a large table spoonful of flour of mustard in a tumbler of warm water. The mustard pat may be used if the flour of mustard is not ready. After the emetic, and while it is preparing, take milk.

Oil of vitriol, or aqua-fortis, or oxalic acid, (called also salt of lemons, and easily mistaken for Epsom salts.)-Chalk, or magnesia, mixed in water. Or, if these be not at hand, soap-suds.

Laudanum, or any kind of opium.-The mustard emetic, same as arsenic. Do not suffer the patient to sleep; make him walk about; or rouse him by dragging him about, and by dashing cold water on his face and head.

|  | Boston. <br> H. M. | N. York H. M. |  | Balti'e |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 951 mo . | ${ }^{9} 39 \mathrm{mo}$. |  | $9 \stackrel{29}{50}$ | 915 mo. |  |  |  |
| Full Moon, 12 | 227 mo . | 215 mo | 29 m | 25 mo . | 151 mo. |  | 1158 | 49 |
| Third Quarter, 19 | 346 ev . | 334 | 329 ez | 3-24 ev. | 310 ev . | 17 | ev. | 27 |
| New Moon, | 236 e | 224 | 219 ev | 214 |  |  | 0 |  |











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Day of Week.



[^2]Prussic acid.-Dash cold water freely on the head, face, and chest, and give the mustard emetic, same as arsenic.

Carbonic acid; or, the fumes of burning charcool, the foul air of wells, pits, graves, brewers' vats, cellars, etc.- Remove the sufferer into pure fresh air; and dash the head, face, and chest freely with cold water.

Poisonous mushrooms, or fish (as mussels.)-The mustard emetic, same as arsenic.

In any case, if the surface of the body be cold, apply warm flannels, or, what is best of all, put the body into a warm bath.

## THE ERA OF PRINTING.

It is perhaps not known to many in our day, that it was to a young man, at the early age of about twenty-five, that we stand indebted for the first New Testament printed in the English tongue, though not in England. This was William Tyndale, assisted by his companion, John Frith.

The art of printing was invented at Mentz, in Germany, about the year 1440. They first printed with wooden blocks, and metal types were not employed for ten or twelve years afterwards. But when contemplating this noble art at its commencement, the inhabitants of England are found to occupy very humble ground. "There is no room whatever for congratulation or boasting, as to taking the lead, or being the first to move in Europe, very far from it. 'Гo say nothing of other works, the Bible itself' may be noticed in proof.
The first Bible ever printed was in Latin, at Mentz, by Gutenberg and

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\text { Faust, between the year } 1450 \text { and }
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1455
The first Bible printed in any modern tongue was in German, by ${ }_{\text {Faust, in }}$

The first in Dutch, author unknown, at Cologne, in ................. 1475
The first in French, Macho and Farget's, at Lyons, by B. Buyer, in 1477
The first in Spanish, Ferrar's, at Valencia, by Ferdinez, in ....... 1478
The first in Bohemian, author unknownis at Prague, in .............. 1488
The first in Lower Saxon, author unknown, at Cologne, in ......... 1490
The first Hebrew Bible, A. Ben Chaim, at Socino, in Italy, in ....... 1488
The first Greek Testament published, Erasmus's, at Basil, by Froeb, 1516
The First English New Testament, by Tyndale, was printed at Co-
logne by Peter Quentell, and finished at Worms, in ...... 1525
The first Bible in Helvetian, Leo Jude's, was printed at Zurich, in .. 1529
The first Eng! ish Pentateuch, by Tyndale, was printed at Hamburg, in 1530
The first Bible in German, by Luther, was printed at Wittenberg, in 1534
The first Bible in English, Coverdale's, was printed at Zurich by Froschover, and finished 4th October

1535
The first English Bible, on which following editions were founded,
was in
1537

## CURIOUS BIBLE.

There is at present in the possession of Mrs. Parkes, of Golden Square, London, a copy of Macklin's 3 Bible, in forty-five large folio volumes, illustrated with nearly seven thousand engravings, from the age of Michael Angelo to that of Reynolds and West. The work also contains about two


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hundred original drawings, or vignettes, by, Loutherburg. The prints ând etchings include the works of Raffaelle, Marc Antonie, Albert Durer, Callot, Rembrandt, and other masters, consisting of representations of every fact, circumstance and object mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. There are, moreover, designs of trees, plants, flowers, quasdrupeds, birds, fishes, and insects, such, besides fossils, as have been taduced in proof of a universal deluge. The most authentic Scripture atlasses are bound up with the vo lumes. This Bible was the property of the late Mr. Bower, the publisher, who collected and arranged the engravings, etchings, and drawings, at great expense and labour; and he is said to have been engaged. upwards of thirty years in rendering it perfect. It was insured in the. Albion Insurance Office for $£ 3000$.

## MARTYYRS.

According to the calculation of some, about 200,000 Christian Protestants suffered death, in seven years, under pope Julian; no less than 100,000 "there massacred by the French, in the space of three months; Waldenses, who perished amounted to $1,000,000$; within thirty years, the Jesuits destroyeds 900,000 ; under the duke of Alva, 36,000 were executed by the hangmanf; 150,000 by the Irish massacre, beside the vast multitude of whom the wiorld could never be particularly informed, who were proscribed, starved, burned;; assassinated, chained to the galleys for life, or immured within the walls of the Bastile, or others of their Church or State prisons. According to some, the whole number of persons massacred since the rise of Papacy,-inctiuding the space of 1400 years, amounts to 50,000,000.-Buck's Expositor.

## WICKLIFFE.

John Wickliffe, styled the "Morning Star of the Reformation," was"born in 1324, at Wickliffe, in the north-west of Yorkshire, on the Teés. He was, the first who opposed the authority of the pope, and the first who tranglated the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament info the English language. He was pastor at Lutterworth, where he died, in 1335. "His bones, by a decree of the pope, were disinterred and burnt, and their ashes thrown into a neighbouring brook. The chair on which he expired, and part of tris pulpit are still preserved in the town.


A living faith is the best divinity; a holy life is the hestophilospphy; a tender conscience the best law; honesty the pest policy; and tenperance the best physic.


## AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Cabbage. - The Cabbage is a biennial plant, a wholesome and agreeable food when boiled. From the Cabbage the preparation called Sour Krout is made; this is prepared by chopping the heads very fine, and strewing it in layers in a barrel; with alternately a handful of salt mixed with a few caraway seeds till the barrel is filled. A heavy weight is next to be placêd on the mass, and a fermentation soon commences. After this has subsided, the weight is removed and the barrel is headed for use. This preparation is highly relished by those accustomed to it, when boiled with beef. It is a powerful antiscorbutic, and should form an article in the sea stores of all ships sailing on distant voyages. Cabbages set in spring produce excellent sprouts.

The Red dutch is used for pickling. It is first salted forty-eight hours, then pickled in vinegar. The Tree and Drumhead are the most profitable kinds to raise for cattle.

The Savoys are highly prized, and deemed nearly equal to Cauliflowers. For a very early crop, some recommend to sow in September, three inches asunder every way, to protect the young plants by a frame during winter, and set them in May. But generally they are sown in March, in a hot bed, and transplanted in May. For late cabbages sow in May and stamp the ground hard. Transplant inta a very rich and highly prepared soil, the smaller kinds in rows two feet apart, and two feet distance in the row. The larger kinds three feet asunder each way. Hoe frequently.

Cauliflower.-These should be sown late in August and September for early ones next spring-in April and May for late-treated generally like cabbages-should be transplanted three feet apart, in a very rich and rigther a moist loam; a rich soil is indispensable for their successful culture. In order to blanch them handsomely, the leaves must be closed together at top and tied gently. This delicious vegetable, as well as the Broccoli, is deserving of more general cultivation. The heads or flowers of the plants, when boiled in a clean linen cloth, and served up with melted butter, form a most delicate vegetable dish. It is a great favourite in Europe. Dr. Johnson observed, "Of all the flowers of the garden give me the Cauli-" flower."

Tomato.-Used in soups and sauces, to which it imparts an agreeable acid flavour; it is also stewed and dressed in various ways, and considered as a very wholesome vegetable. It should be sown in a warm border, in April and May-or on hot beds in March, and transplanted about the first of June. Tomatoes do best on poor soil, being there more fruitful than on a rich soil, where they run to vine with less fruit.

Celery.-Sown in April and May. Celery seed seldom vegetates undor four or five weeks after sowing. The best method is, to sow the seed in mellow, rich earth, in a situation shaded, or covered by boards, till the seed. has vegetated-and observe to keep the ground always moist, and the soil pressed hard upon the seed when sown. Afterwards plant ont in trenches for blanching.

Orra.-Sown in the beginning of May-used as an ingredient in soups, and a beautifull ornamental plant. It is cultivated extensively in the West Indies. Its ripe seeds, burned and used like coffee, can scarcely be distinguished therefrom. It should be planted an inch deep, and hoed two or three times like peas.





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Nasturtium.-This is deserving of cultivation on account of its beautiful orange coloured flowers, its excellence in salads, and its use in garnishing dishes. The grain, berries, or seeds of this plant, which it produces abundantly, make an estimable pickle: in the opinion of many, preferable to capers. It is sown in drills in April and May, nearly an inch deep. When about six inches high, it should have sticks placed to climb upon-or the $\dot{y}$ may be planted by the side of fences, palings, \&c.

Asparagus.-A delicious, wholesome, perennial esculent plant, of the most hardy species. The young plants are cut in the spring beneath the surface and prepared by boiling. Sow the seeds in spring in a rich soil an inch deep in rows eighteen inches asunder; keep the ground well cultivated, and in two or three years they will be fit to transplant. In its native state it is a low dwarfish plant, but to raise it in perfection and of large size, the ground must be made exceedingly rich, to the depth of fifteen inches. In such a prepared soil, the plants may be set fourteen inches asunder. In autumn spread over the surface a coat of manure, which must be dug in with a fork early in the spring.
Preservation of Grain.-A correspondent of the Farmer's Cabinet, says, that "in a late visit to a branch of the Cooper family in New Jersey, he observed that the grain of different descriptions was stowed away in large strong iron bound casks, and in these the wheat, \&c. was preserved for any period, no matter how long, without fear of weevil, grain worm, vermin, damp, or moldiness. The grain is introduced by a funnel through the bung hole, and when full, the cask is carefully closed, and made air tight, and kept in that state by occasionally driving the hoops. The casks are laid on sleepers so high that a bushel measure can be placed under them, when it is necessary to draw the grain."

It is evident this plan would only answer where the grain was thoroughly dried, as if damp when deposited, entire mouldiness, or even decomposition would ensue. In those parts of France, where grain is kept in vaults prepared in the earth, or in the limestone rocks, the grain is fully dried, then the vaults are filled, and afterwards hermetically closed. The suggestion that this method of packing in good casks, where grain is to be transported by sea, and afterwards used for seed, would be preferable to packing in bags, we think just, provided the grain was in a fit state at the time of deposit in the casks, and was aired as soon as possible after its arrival at its destination. Every farmer is aware that but a slight degree of heating is fatal to the germinating qualities of grain, and must be sedulously guarded against, when grain for seed is to be transported to any distance, in a confined or damp situation. Many of the specimens of wheat imported into this country from Europe, have either wholly or partially failed from want of attention to this matter.

Remedy for Insects on Plants.-Mr. D. Haggerston, of Watertown, Massachusetts, has claimed the premium offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the most cheap and effectual mode of destroying the Rose slug or bug. The remedy is "Whale oil soap dissolved at the rate of two lbs. in fifteen gallons of water." Mr. H. states that as there is much difference in the strength of this soap, it will be better to begin with this quantity, and if it does not kill the insects to increase the strength, which may be done without injury to the plants. Dissolve the soap in a small quantity of boiling water, and strain it through a fine sieve, then add the proper quantity of cold water, and apply it with a watering engine or syringe,

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## OCTOBER, 1843.




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The cost is about four mills per gallon. Mr. H. also states that this preparation is also an effectual remedy for other troublesome insects, such as the Thrips or vine fretter, the Aphis or plant louse, the Black fly that infests the young shoots of the cherry, \&c., the Acarus or red spider, and some insects that infest evergreens, such as the balsam of fir, and others. "The disease Mildew, on the gooseberry, peach, grape vine, \&c., is checked and entirely destroyed by a weak dressing of this solution." If this solution of whale soap is as efficacious as is represented, Mr. H. deserves the thanks of the public as well the offered premium, for bringing it to the notice of the public. There can be but little doubt it will be found useful in many cases not specified by him, and it will also be beneficial in promoting the growth of plants.

Sun Flower Oil.-We have had some inquiries as to the method of making sun flower oil; and the quantity a bushel of seed will make; and the uses to which it can be applied.

1. Method of making. The same as that of linseed, except that the seed must first be hulled, or its hard envelop taken off. This is done by machinery with great ease. If ground with the hull, not half the quantity of oil can be obtained as when it is hulled. Any press that will extract the oil of linseed, will do for sun flower seed.
2. Quantity per bushel. Mr. Mann made some experiments which are recorded in the N. E. Farmer, in which only half a gallon per bushel was obtained, and the project was abandoned. He did not hull the seed, hence the failure. C. A. Barnitz, near Baltimore, on the contrary, obtained a gallon of fine oil from a bushel, but his seed was hulled, and none was lost by the saturation of the dry covering. When well managed, a gallon mày be counted upon with certainty.
3. Uses. It makes very good oil for lamps, burning clearly and without offensive smell. It is found to be well adapted for painting, spreading smooth and drying with facility. For the table, most prefer it to olive oil, being cheaper, and having a more agreeable flavour.

We may add here, that the quantity of seed produced on an acre will vary much, having ranged from twenty to seventy-five bushels. The editor of the Baltimore Farmer thinks that the average on good corn land may be stated at fifty bushels.

We have no data from which to answer the inquiries of our correspondent at Canton, in regard to the quantity of oil produced by hemp seed. Hemp seed oil possesses many of the qualities of linseed oil, and doubtless might be extracted with equal facility.

Subsoil Ploughing.-Subsoil ploughing is intended to move the earth to a much greater depth than can be done with the ordinary plough, and to effect this without bringing the lower earth moved to the surface. It renders the surface more dry, gives a greater range for the roots of plants, admits a free passage to water and air, and gradually converts the sterile subsoil into fertile mould. The implement is a strong iron plough; with a stout share, but no mouldboard. It is generally used by first turning furrow with the common plough, and the subsoil plough follows in the furrow so made, moving the earth to the depth of from ten to twelve inches, breaking up the dense soil or hard pan, but not throwing it upon the surface; and the earth so moved is covered by the next furrow slice of the common plough. The subsoil plough requires a strong team. The depth will of course depend on the two ploughs;

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MOON＇S PHASES． Full Moon， Third Quarter， 1 New Moon， First Quarter

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[^3]if the common plough cuts six inches in depth, and the subsoil ten, then the earth is moved to the depth of sixteen inches.

Canada Thistle.-"Take any piece of stubble land, pea or oats stubble is preferable, as it has less sward. I then if needful manure it well, and plough it carefully on the 20th of April. About the 15th of May, I drag it thoroughly. On the 25th of May, I cross plough, and in the middle of June I again drag it, being careful to harrow cross-wise of the furrow. On the 28th or thereabouts, I plough and sow one bushel of buckwheat to the acre. At this season, buckwheat will vegetate very rapidly, and in two weeks will completely cover the ground. The thistle, by former ploughings being checked, the buckwheat will in ordinary seasons thoroughly subdue them. I have tried various methods of destroying the thistle, and I find this the best."

Poultry.-"When," says M. Bose, "it is wished to have eggs during the cold season,.even in the dead of winter, it is necessary to make the fowls roost over an oven, in a stable, in a shed where many cattle are kept, or to erect a stove in the fowl house on purpose. By such methods the farmers of Auge have chickens fit for the table in the month of April, a period when they are only beginning to be hatched in the farms around Paris, although further to the south. It would be desirable that stoves in fowl houses were more commonly known near great towns, where luxury grudges no expense for the convenience of having fresh eggs." It is worthy of remark, that the Irish peasantry, whose poultry occupy at night a corner of the cabin, along with the cow, pig, and the family, frequently lay very early, in consequence of the warnth of their night quarters; and there can be no doubt. that this is the chief secret for having new laid eggs in winter, paying at the same time due attention to protect the hens from wet, and to have them young, or at least carly in moulting.-From the Poultry Yard, by Peter Roswell.

## PRESBYTERIANISM.

VIEW OF THE PRESENT STATE OF PRESBYTERIANISM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
Some Presbyterians, comparing the limited population of Scotland with the far superior numbers of England, may be apt to imagine that Presbyterianism is a very limited form of ecclesiastical polity-that Presbyterians are a small, as they often are a despised people. But no idea can be more unfounded. To advert to a few facts in this connection:

The Church of Scotland, which is an Established Presbyterian Church, has-exclusive of preaching stations, and in some quarters double churches -1282, or nearly 1300 congregations, and is rapidly increasing. Above 200 additional places of worship have been projected in seven years, and 175 are built or building. She has between 200 and 300 ministers or missionaries settled in the colonies of Great Britain, and is yearly adding to the number. During the last year, there was an addition of seventeen. Her labours in the cause of Sabbath observance, education, the conversion of the Jews, and of the heathen, as well as special revivals in particular parishes, indicate growing progress and strength. It may be added, that intelligent attachment to her principles and constitution as a Presbyterian Church is decidedly on the increase among her office-bearers and members. In addition to the

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above, there are five hundred Presbyterian congregations in Scotland, not in connection with the Church-making together eighteen hundred. It is believed, that since recent discussions conrected with doctrine in one of the bodies, there has been a revival of Presbyterian attachment. These churches have also a considerable number of ministers and missionaries in different parts of the British dominions abroad. In the mean iime the Episcopal congregations of Scotland are about eighty; and the Independents, deducting their vacancies, have little more. There are also some smaller divisions, as of Baptists, who are congregational in their views of Church government, but the whole combined constitute but a very limited number. As nearly as can be ascertained, the different branches of Presbyterians in Scotland have, during the last ten years, increased by above two hundred and seventy congregations, while in the same period the Episcopalians have added fourteen to their number,-little more than one a year, and not one. half the number of congregations which the Presbyterians have, in the same period, collected in England. The Independents, twenty-three; and the Roman Catholics, nineteen. This indicates the decided and growing Presbyterianism of Scotland with the increase of her people, and the vanity of any attempt to thrust an opposite forn of ecclesiastical government and worship on her national acceptance.

Crossing the Irish Channel, we find the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It has nearly five hundred congregations. During the last twelve years it has increased by one hundred and twenty, and is rising from year to year, by ten congregations. Already it divides the Protestant population of Ireland, and is reviving not only in numbers, but in purity, and educational zeal, and missionary spirit. It is also rising in attachment to the Presbyterian system.

Turning to England-the very head-quarters of Prelacy-we find the Presbyterian Church reviving. Owing to not acting on an organized system, and other causes, the ancient Presbyterians of England, who once constituted a half of the English Church, had sunk inte Congregationalism-yea, heresy. But Presbytery, and that in strict organization, is making decided progress. It now numbers, in its different branches, above one hundred and sixty congregations, many of them the growth of the last ten years. It is understood also, that there is an increasing conviction among pious and intelligent men in the south, both in the Establishment and among the Congregationalists and Methodists, that an adoption of some of the leading principles of Presbytery is essential to meet the defects of their own systems of ecclesiastical government. In addition to those above described, the Calvinistic Methodists may be enumerated. They prevail in Wales, numbering, according to the most recent information, five hundred and thirty-six places of worship, one hundred and twenty-two stated, two hundred and ninety-eight occasional preachers, besides twelve hundred and seven elders. They are of sufficient importance to have a theological institution for the due training of their young men for the office of the ministry.

If, from the British isles we pass to Holland, the asylum of the suffering in days of persecution, we behold an Established Presbyterian Church, with fourteen hundred and fifty ministers, and a Presbyterian population of one million five hundred thousand. Of these, five hundred thousand are communicants. The places of worship are multiplied according to the increase of the population. While there is a growth in numbers, what is far better, there is growth in evangelical piety. The hatred of popery, and the
missionary spirit which have appeared in fresh vigour of late years, indicate a favourable progress.

France could once boast of a Presbyterian Church of two thousand congregations. It is well known to what protracted and merciless persecution she vas subjected-a persecution which slow the servants of God by tens of thousands, and drove more than a nillion to foreign shores-in not a few cases, to plant Presbyterian Churches in the American wilderness. Never was a Church more fearfully oppressed. This Church of many mariyrs still survives, having four hundred congregations belonging to the Reformed, as distinguished from the Lutherans, who have about two hundred-together, the charge of nearly 1 wo millions of professed Protestants. There is a rapid and extensive revival, in numbers and spirit, conspicuous throughout France.

In Switzerland, the Established Church is also Presbyterian. The population of the country amounts to above two millions, and the great mass of the people belong to the national Church Its ministers are estimated at eiglit hundred to one thousand. It is well known that a remarkable revival of true religion has appeared of recent years in many of the Protestant cantons. Along with this has arisen a growing attachment to the ancient constitution and discipline of the Church. "The History of the Reformation," by D'Aubigné, a work which seems destined to give an impulse to the cause of true religion, not only in Switzerland, but throughout the world, is the work of a Presbyterian minister in Geneva.

The remains of the long-persecuted Waldenses, like their fathers, are Presbyterians. They have thirteen pastors among twenty-two thousand people, and are rising in their religious character and zeal. Nay, a Protestant and Presbyterian Church, including of Reformed and Lutheran, nineteen hundred ministers, is to be found in Hungary among a population of nearly two millions. Here, as in most Prelatic Churches, there is a loud call for the spirit of revival-but there is the organization of Presbyterianism and faint symptoms of life.

In Germany it is difficult to ascertain the proportion of the Protestant population which may be accounted Reformed, as distinguished from Lutheran; but both Churches may fairly be reckoned in this enumeration as Presbyterian, inasmuch as the Lutherans do not hold the doctrine of "Apostolic Episcopal succession," and have superintendents only from human expediency. The great Reformer, whose name they bear, maintained from Scripture that Presbyter and bishop are identical, and that all pastors are equal in office. This is the grand point of distinction between Presbytery and Episcopacy. The body too, which, according to recent arrangements, manages the affairs of the Evangelical Church of Prussia, (the most important of the German Protestants,) is an ecclesiastical Synod or General Assembly. The revival of evangelical religion in this country of late years has been conspicuous. One-third of the ministry in Berlin, the Prussian capital, is evangelical; and there are few of the many Ptotestant universities of Germany, where several of the professors are not men of the same sentiment and character.

With regard to the northern kingdoms of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, though not claiming any unbroken prelatic succession, on the contrary, holding only Presbyterian ordination, they may perhaps be reckoned as, de facto, Episcopalian in ecclesiastical constitution. They are governed by bishops and archbishops. Though among them, too, there is progress, it is slight; the reign of cold formalism, where there is not heresy - it is understood, is wide-spread and desolating.

Crossing to the United States of America, we find Presbyterianism in great strength. The states were originally peopled to a large extent by emigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, France. and Germany. The greatest number were Presbyterian. Twenty thousand Presbyterian Puritans emigrated from England alone in a few years. We need not wonder, therefore, to learn that the different religious bodies which may be classed under the head of Presbyterian, form, according to the most recent statistics, five thousand three hundred and forty-four ministers, to seven thousand one hundred and forty-six churches.* These constitute a large proportion of the whole ministry and congregations of the United States. As a proof of progress, it may be mentioned that in 1789, when the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was first regularly organized (having subsisted under the form of a synod before, there were only one hundred and seventy-seven ministers among four hundred and nineteen congregations. In 1839, being fifty years, the year of jubilee, there were in the same body two thousand two hundred and twenty-five ministers, and two thousand eight hundred and seven congregations; in other words, in fifty years it had multiplied by eleven times.

The Methodists and Moravians, constituting honoured and useful churches, both in Europe and in the New World, do not seem to admit of being precisely classed under any of the great divisions of ecclesiastical government. Some points they hold in common with Presbyterians, others with the opponents of Presbytery; but it is well known that both disallow the exclusive claims of Episcopacy, and boast only of Presbyterian ordination.

From the rapid sketch which has been given, it is obvious, that Presbyterians are not-as some are apt to imagine-a small isolated party; that, on the contrary, they are great in numbers, and in the general intelligence, morality, and religion of the countries which they occupy. They are vastly more numerous than Episcopalian Protestants, or the Congregationalists of the Old and New Worlds combined. Moreover, it appears that they are not withering into decay before the formidable pretensions of modern Episcopacy to an exclusive apostolic origin; but are growing rapidly, perhaps more rapidly than many, in numbers, and, with the revival of evangelical zeal and liberality, are growing also in warm attachment to the principles, constitution, and forms of the Presbyterian Church. There is, then, this consolation for Presbyterians, that if they are in error, they are in error with more than half of Protestant Christendom, and with nations of highest reputation in the world. This should save them from the contempt with which they are often spoken of by parties who, comparatively speaking, can boast of a mere handful, and these without any superiority in mind, morals, or religion to their neighbours. We may safely say that there is no chance of Presbyterians or their principles dying out.

The above numbers, and any others which may yet be adduced, are given on the authority of the most recent and accredited documents to which I have had access-generally those of the religious bodies themselves. I am persuaded that any inaccuracy is immaterial. On such questions a close approximation to the truth is all that can be looked for.-Lorimer's Manual of Presbytery.

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## Presbyferian churcii in the dilted states of america.

The First Presbyterian Church in the United States was organized in the city of Philadelphia, about the year 1698; and the churches of Snowhill, Rehoboth, Monokin, and Wicomico, on the eastern shore of Maryland, were organized about the same time.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia was organized in the beginning of the year 1705, aud consisted of seven ministers. This was the first Presbyterian judicatory established on the continent.

In the year 1716, the Presbytery had so much increased that it became necessary to divide it into four subordinate judicatories, which constituted the Synod of Philadelphia which held its first meeting in Philadelphia in the year 1717.

The Synod of New York, which comprised the Presbyteries of New York, New Brunswick, and New Castle, held its first meeting in the year 1745, and in the year 1758 was united with the Synod of Philadelphia under the style of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church held its first meeting in Philadelphia in the year 1789, at which time there were sixteen Presbyteries, and one hundred and seventy-seven ministers.

In the year 1837, the General Assembly disowned four of their Synods for errors in doctrine and practice, and in the following year a large body, sympathizing with the Synods, seceded from the Presbyterian Church. This body now numbers about twelve hundred ministers.

In the year 1842, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Chureh, notwithstanding the above mentioned diminution, embraced fourteen hundred ministers, and about two thousand and twenty-five churches.

## GENERAL VIEW

OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CLURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR 1842.
For the present year some of the Statistical Reports from Presbyteries are defective, and from the following Presbyteries no reports at all have been received, viz. Sangamon, Muhlenberg, West'Tennessee, North Alabama, Charleston, Georgia, Flint River, Clinton, Arkansas; of these, Arkanses has not reported for several years. The neglect of so many Presbyteries is almost unprecedented, and it is to be regretted as it renders the Statistics of the Church in every department incomplete.

During the past year, the Presbyteries of Long Island and Long Island 2d, have been amalgamated, and are now known as the Presbytery of Long Island. Four new Presbyteries have been formed by their respective Synods, viz. Holly Springs, by the Synod of Mississippi; Clarion, by the Synod of Pittsburgh; East Alabama, by the Synod of Alabama; and Maumee, by the Synod of Cincinnati; and three new Presbyteries have been
formed in Northern India, agreeably to the direction of the Assembly, viz. Lodiana, Furrukabad, and Allahabad; in all seven new Presbyteries during the past year.

During the year also the Synod of Wheeling has been organized agreeably to the directions of the General Assembly of 1841, embracing the Presbyteries of Washington, Steubenville, St. Clairsville, and New Lisbon. The Synod of Northern India, has not been, from peculiar circumstances, formally organized, but it is from convenience inserted in the list of Synods.

There have been reported one thousand three hundred and sixteen ordained ministers; one hundred and ninety-two licensed preachers; two hundred and twenty-nine candidates for the ministry, and one thousand nine hundred and four churches. If to these be added, the numbers given in the last reports of the nine Presbyteries which are recorded above as delinquent, the numbers would be, one thousand three hundred and ninety-niue ordained ministers; two hundred licentiates; two hundred and thirty-seven candidates; and two thousand and twenty-five churches. Exclusive of the nine delinquent Presbyteries, the number of communicants reported, is one hundred and forty thousand four hundred and thirty-three, and the sum collected for religious objects is one hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

As far as reported, there have been sixty-four licensures; sixty-eight ordinations; forty-four churches organized and received; eighty installations; and the following twenty-one deaths of clergymen reported, viz.

Names.


In this list the names of Mr. Terry and Mr. Tate were informally reported last year.

WM. M. ENGLES, Stated Clerk of General Assembly.

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## SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES.

The General Assembly has under its care nineteen Synods, comprising one hundred and one Presbyteries, viz.

1. The Synod of ALBANY, containing the five Presbyteries of Londonderry, Ogdensburgh, Troy, Albany, and Columbia.
2. The Synod of NEW YORK, containing the six Presbyteries of Hudson, North River, Bedford, Long Island, New York, and New York 2 d .
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18. The Synod of MISSISSIPPI, containing the five Presbyteries of Mississippi, Clinton, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Holly Springs.
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## PRESBYTERIAN AEMANAC

## EVERY PART OF THE UNITED STATES,

## FOR THE

YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST;

## 1846.

> BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.

Until July 4th; the seventieth year of the Independence of the United States.

## PHiLiLADELPHIA :

## "Presbyperian board of publication.

## ECLIPSES IN. THE YEAR 1846.

The Eclipses this year are only two in number, and both of the Sun.
I. There will he an Eclipse of the Sun on the $\mathbf{2 5}$ th of April, visible throughout the United States, excepting the north-western corner of the Oregon Territory. Seen from North America, It witt be on the Sun's southern limb; from South America, on the northern limb. For the prin. cipal cities in the United States, the phenomena will be as follows. The cities are here taked in the order of their longitude.

| Cilics. | Beginning. | Greatest Eclipse. | End. | Duration. | Magnitude. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | н. M. | DIGITS. |
| Bustun, | 1115 mo . | 0.36 ev . | 154 ev . | 239 | 6.60 |
| New York, | 1054 mo . | 017 ev . | 138 ev . | 244 | 6.83 |
| Philadelphia, | 1046 mo . | 08 ev . | 130 ev . | 244 | 6.96 |
| Bultimore, | 1037 mo. | 1159 mo. | 120 ev . | 245 | 7.00 |
| Washington, | 1035 mo . | 1158 mo . | 121 ev . | 246 | 7.12 |
| Richmond, | 1029 mo . | 1153 mo . | 119 ev . | 250 | 7.50 |
| Rochester, | 1041 mo. | 1157 mo . | 112 ev . | 231 | 5.72 |
| Raleigh, | 1017 mo . | 1143 mo . | 111 ev . | 254 | 7.92 |
| Charleston, | 103 mo . | 1132 mo . | 15 ev . | 32 | 8.68 |
| Detroit, | 1012 mo. | 1128 mo . | 040 ev . | 228 | 5.38 |
| Milledgeville, | 946 mo | 1111 mo . | 044 ev . | 258 | 8.18 |
| Lexington, | 954 mo . | 1112 mo . | 035 ev . | 241 | 6.45 |
| Cincinnati, | 956 mo . | 1113 mo . | 033 ev . | 237 | 6.09 |
| Indianapolis, | 951 mo . | 114 mo . | 0.22 ev . | 231 | 5.76 |
| Nashvillo, | 936 mo | 1055 ms . | 019 ev . | 243 | 6.68 |
| Chicago, | 950 mo | 1058 mo . | 010 ev . | 220 | 5.00 |
| Mubile. | 914 mo | 1037 mo . | 09 ev . | 255 | 816 |
| St. Louis, | 930 mo . | 1042 mo . | Noon. | 230 | 568 |
| New Orleans, | 94 mo . | 1027 mo . | 1157 mo. | 253 | 8.10 |
| Galena, | 937 ıno. | 1042 mo . | 1152 mo | 215 | 444 |
| Natchez, | 98 mo. | 1019 mo . | 1147 mo . | 247 | 7.36 |
| Austin, Texas, | 827 mo.. | 941 mo. | 114 mo | 237 | 6.83 |

This Eclipse will also he visible throughout Mexico, Texas, West lindies, Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland; together with the southern part of Greenland, the northern part of South America, and the western parts of Europe and Africa. It will be central and annular on the meridian in latitude 25 degrees $2 t$ minutes north, and longitude 74 degrees 31 minutes west frum Greenwich, or 30) minutes went frum the meridian of New York. Magnitude at London, 3.32 digits.

1I. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 20 th of October, at the time of New Monn, in the morning, invisihle in America. This Eclipse will be visible through the greater parts of Africa, the Indian Ocean, and Australia. The central Eclipse (which will be annular, exhibiting a very brilliant ring) will commence in Africa in latitude 6 degrees 44 minutes north, and longitude 0.32 west from Greenwich, and terminate in Australia in latitude 23 degrees 51 minutes south, and longıude 126 degrees 5 minutes east. In its progressit will cross the northern part of Madagascar, and he central and annular on the meridian in latitude 19 degrees 22 minutes south, and longitude 53 degrees 41 minutes east. Magnitude of the Eelipse at the Cape of Good Hope, 1.69 digit on the Sun's northern limb.


## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES--Dominical Letter, D.-Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle, 4.-Epact, 3.-Solar Cycle, 7.-Roman Indiction, 4.-Julian Period, 6559.

## - CUSTOMARY NOTES.-1. Venus ( $q$ ) will be Evening Star until March 2d, then <br> Morning Star until December 15th, then Evening Star until October 3d, 1847.

2. 'The Moon will run highest this year about the 22 d degree of' ( $\square$ ) Gemini, and lowest about the 22d degree of ( 7 ) Sagittarius.
3. Latitude of Herschell (H) about $41^{\prime}$ south this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node ( $\Omega$ ) in the middle of this year, 7 signs, 4 degrees.
5. Mean obliquity of the F.cliptic in the middle of this year, $23^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 33.5^{\prime \prime}$. True ob. liquity at the same time, $23^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 25.3^{\prime \prime}$.

Ist Month．






Day of Month． Day of Week． Sun＇s decl． 5






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FEIBRUARY，1546．














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MOON＇S PHASES．｜Boston．｜N．York．｜Philad＇a．｜Balti：r First Quarter，$\quad 3$ Full Moon， Third Quarter， 18 3 40 ev ． New Moon， $25!04 \mathrm{ev}$.

| N．York． | Philad'a. | Balti＇re． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 016 ev ． | 011 ev ． | 05 ev ． |
| 059 ev ． | 0.54 ev ． | 048 ev ． |
| $328 \mathrm{ev}$. | 323 ev ． | 317 ev ． |
| 1152 mo． | 147 m | 141 |

Charl＇on．${ }^{-}$ H．M． 1152 ev 035 ev ． 34 ev .17 Morning．

 ｜Day of Month． Day of Week．


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[^7]｜Day of Month．
Day of Week．

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[^8]| MOON'S PHASES |  | Boston. H. M. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N. York. } \\ & \text { II. M. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Philad'a. } \\ & \text { H. m: } \end{aligned}\right.$ | H. м. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Charl'on. } \\ \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{~m} . \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Quarter, | D. | 78 mo . | 656 mo . | 651 mo . | 645 mo. | 632 mo . | , | 11 | 56 | 57 |
| Full Moon, | 11 | 122 mo . | 110 mo . | 15 mo . | 059 mo. | 046 mo. | 9 | 11 | 56 | 14 |
| Third Quarter, | 17 | 843 ev . | 831 ev . | § 26 ev . | 820 ev . | 87 ev . | 17 | 11 | 56 | 7 |
| New Moon, | 24 | 120 ev . | 1148 ev . | 1143 ev . | 1137 ev . | 1124 ev . | 25 | 11 | 56 | 7 |


 Day of Month.






















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[^9]6th Month．
JUNE， 1846.
30 days．

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 046 m | 034 mo． | 029 mo． | 023 mo ． | 010 mo ． |  |  |  |
|  | 91052 mo ． | 1040 mo ． | 1035 mo ． | 1029 mo． | 1016 mo ． |  |  |  |
|  | 154 | 142 | 137 mo ． | 131 | 118 mo． |  |  |  |
| ew Moon， | 14 | 052 | 047 | 041 | 028 |  |  | 2 |





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7th Month．
JULT， 1846.








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8th Month．
AUGUST， 1846.
31 days．
MOON＇S PHASES．｜Boston． Full Moon， Third Quarter， New Moon， 21641 ev. First Quarter，29｜ 535 ev.

H．M． 116 mo． $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 7 \mathrm{cv} . \\ 6 & 41 & \mathrm{ev} . \\ 5 & 35 & \mathrm{ev} .\end{array}$

| н．M． | н. м. | H. M. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 mo ． | 059 mo． | 053 mo ． | 0 |
| 555 ev | 550 | 544 | 531 |
| 629 | 624 | 618 | 6 |
| 523 | 518 |  |  |


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|  | н. М. | H. M. | m. | H. 3. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 65 | 646 | 41 |  | 22 |  | 11 | 57 |  |
|  | 1050 | 1038 | 1033 | 1027 | 1014 | 17 |  |  |  |
| First Quarter, | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 Day of Month.

 Sun's decl. N.









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 Day of Month.













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| MOON'S PHASES. | D $)_{\text {B. Moston. }}$ | N. York. | Philad'a. | Balti're. | Charl'on. |  | Sun on Mer'n. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | H. | M. | , |
| Full Moon, | $4{ }_{4} 522 \mathrm{ev}$. | 510 ev . | $5{ }^{5} 5 \mathrm{ev}$. | 459 ev . | 446 ev | 1 | 11 | 49 | 41 |
| Third Quarter, | 111124 ev . | 1112 ev . | 117 ev . | 1118 ev . | 1048 ev . | 9 | 11 | 47. | 19 |
| New Moon, | $20.3{ }^{2} \mathrm{mo}$ m. | 248 mo . | 243 mo . | 237 mo . | 224 mo. | 17 | 11 | 45 | 26 |
| First Quarter, | $27!1026 \mathrm{mo}$. | 1014 mo . | $10 \quad 9 \mathrm{mo}$ | $10 \quad 3 \mathrm{mo}$. | 950 mo . |  | 11 | 44 |  |






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 Day of Week.









 Calendar for
Charleston; Mar.
Tenm. Geo. Alav'a.
Mismis. and Louis.

## llth Month.

| MCON'S PHASES. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boston. } \\ & \text { H. M. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Philad | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Balti?r }}$ | Charl |  | H. | on. |  |
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| Full 1 | 427 mo . | 415 mo . | 410 mo . | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ | 351 mo . |  | 1 | 43 |  |
| Third Quarter, | 70 ev . | 648 ev . | 643 er . | 637 ct . | 624 ev . |  | 11 | 44 |  |
| New Moon, | 616 cv . | 64 ev . | 55 ¢ ev. | 553 ev . | 540 ev . | 7 | 11 | 45 |  |
| First. Quarter, 2 | 547 ev . | 535 ev . | 530 ev . | 524 ev . | 511 ev . |  | 11 | 47 |  |


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[^11]12th Month
MOON＇S PHASES．Boston． Full Moon， Third Quarter， 10 New Moon， First Quarter， 25

HECEVIRER． 1846.
31 days．






















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# Religious Institutions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. 

## BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

## Abstract of the Eighth Annual Report, for 1845.

Receipts and Expenditures.-The receipts, as acknowledged in the Treasurer's Accounts, in the year ending May 1, 1845, were $\$ 84,51395$, to which add the unexpended balance from last year of special contributions for the China Mission, $\$ 4,355633$, making the sum of $\$ 88,86958$-of which $\$ 3000$ were received from the American Bible Society, and $\$ 1300$ from the American Tract Society. From the above sum of $\$ 88,86958$ should be deducted $\$ 20012$, the balance against the Treasury in the current accounts of last year, and $\$ 5,99662$, the unexpended balance of Indian funds for a manual labour boarding-school among the Iowas, leaving the sum of $\$ 82,-$ 67284 for the service of the year now reported. The expenditures of the same period have been $\$ 31,46971$-showing a balance in favour of the Treasury of $\$ 120313$.

Publications.-The Missionary Chronicle is now published both in Newspaper and Pamphlet editions, and 6240 copies are circulated, of which nearly one-third are sent free of charge.* Of the Foreign Missionary, 14,200 copics are published. It is stated in the Report, there are more than six hundred congregations, not including those that are "vacant," in which no copy of the Chronicle is taken, excepting the copy of the minister.
Agencies.-The Rev. I. N. Candee has continued in the Western and South Western Agency, and the Rev. W. S. Rogers has spent six months as an agent in the western part of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The Rev. W. H. Foote declined a re-appointment as Secretary and General Agent of the Central Board of Foreign Missions in October last.

New Missionaries.-Nine ordained Ministers, three of them married, procceded to various fields of labour during the last year, whose names and designation will appear in connexion with their missions respectively.

Mission in Texas.-Four Ministers were connected with the Board in Texas: the Rev. H. Wilson at Independence, and as an Evangelist in that part of the country; the Rev. W.C. Blair at Victoria; the Rev. I. J. Henderson at Galveston; and the Rev. J. W. Miller at Houston. Mr. Miller reached his field of labour in December last. Mr. Wilson declines a reappointment, intending to restrict his labours to Independence, and two other places, and to take charge of a school; which is greatly needed in that region. At all these places the brethren have been taithfully employed in the Lord's work, and their labours have had manifest proofs of being attended with the Divine blessing. Texas, viewed as a missionary field, loses none of its interest.in the progress of political events, and the door is widely

[^12]open for an enlarged and more vigorous prosecution of the work of supporting the ministry of the gospel and founding Christian institutions.

Mission among the Creek Indians.-The Rev. Messrs. R. M. Loughridge and J. Limber are connected with this mission, Mr. Limber having reached the station in December last. Mr. Crawford, mentioned in the last Report, owing to a change of circumstances, did not join the mission. A boarding school has beeu commenced, with buildings capable of accommodating twenty pupils. Larger buildings will be erected, so as to enable the missionaries to receive twice that number. A church has been organized, and two persons admitted to its communion on examination; several others were receiving instruction as catechumens. The prospects of this mission continue to be very flattering.

Mission among the Iowa, Sac and Otoe Indians.-The Rev. S. M. Coon and wife have been appointed to this Mission, and the Rev. W. Hamilton, Mr. S. M. Irvin, teacher, Mr. F. Irvin, farmer, and their wives, continue in its service. The leading feature in the proceedings of this mission, during the last year, has been the commencement of a manual labour boarding school on a large scale. A building is under contract, which will accommodate from 75 to 100 pupils, being 102 feet long by 36 deep, and three stories high. The Indians have appropriated of their annuity funds $\$ 4675$ 67 , and the United States Government $\$ 2000$ towards this institution; and the Indians will make annual payment of $\$ 1440$ of their school funds for the support of thirty of their children as pupils. It is expected that this school will exert a favourable influence on all the interests of the Iowa and Sac tribes. The day school formerly established has been attended at intervals by 50 scholars. Several small works have been issued from the press, and a part of the New Testament has been translated, and is ready for the press.

It is the intention of the Board to form a station in connexion with this mission among the Otoes, as soon as practicable. They are a neighbouring tribe to the lowas and Sacs, and understand their language. Once the Otoes were numerous and powerful, but their numbers have been greatly reduced by the small-pox, wars with cther tribes, and that great enemy of the Indians, spirituous liquors.

Mission among the Chippewas and Ottawas.-The Rev. P. Dougherty, Mr. H. Bradley, and their wives continue at their station on Grand Traverse bay, and are still encouraged in their labours. The school has been attended by from 35 to 55 scholars, the number varying with the seasons of the year. The church contains 16 native members. The Indians are becorning more industrious, more comfortable in their mode of living, more skilful in cultivating their surall farms, and thus are affording testimony that godliness has the promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come.

Mission to West Africa.-In the Kroo country there are stations at Settra Kroo and King Will's town, the Rev. J. M. Connelly, who joined the mission during the last year, and Mrs. Connelly (formerly Mrs. Sawyer) being at the former place, assisted by two native teachers, and the Rev. J. M. Priest and wife at the latter. A boarding school of forty scholars at Settra Kroo gives much satisfaction to the missionaries. A day school and a night school are also taught. Religious services are conducted at both these stations.

In the Colony, the Rev. J. Eden is the pastor of the church at Monrovia, and upwards of one hundred scholars are taught in two schools, one of which is in Monrovia, and the other in a neighbouring village. The Rev.
T. Wilson is at Sinoe, where he conducts religious services and has charge of a school.-Cecilia Vantyne is in this country on account of her health.The general aspect of these missions continues nearly the same as was reported last year..

- Missions in Nortil India.-Lodiana Mission: stations at Lodiana, Saharunpur, Sabathu, and Merath, cities in the north.western part of India, of which Lodiana is the most distant from Calcutta, ( 1170 miles); missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. J. Newton, J. R. Campbell, J. Porter, J. M. Jamieson, J. Caldwell, and L. Janvier, all of whom are married, excepting Mr. Porter; Golak Nath, native licentiate preacher, and five native catechists and assistants: Mr. Reese Morris, printer, and family, are on their return to this country, on account of his health. The station at Sabathu, which the last report mentioned would probably be relinquished, has been re-occupied under favourable circumstances.

Allahabad Mission: the station at Allahabal is 475 miles north-west of Calcutta, on the Ganges; missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. J. Wilson, J. Warren, J. E. Freeman, J. Owen, J. Wray, and their wives; Miss Vanderveer, teacher, transferred to this mission from the Furrukhabad mission; one native catechist.

Furrukhabad Mission: stations at Futtehgurh, on the Ganges, about 750 miles north-west of Calcutta, Furrukhabad, and Mynpoorie; missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. H. R. Wilson, M. D., J. L. Scott, J. C. Rankin, W. H. McAuley, J. J. Walsh, and their wives; the Rev. Gopee Nauth Nundy; three native assistants.

The schools connected with these three missions embrace about eight hundred scholars, of whom nearly two hundred are boarding pupils, and a large part of the others are taught in schools of a high order. The printing presses at Lodiana and Allahabad have issued about $7,850,000$ pages of the Scriptures and religious tracts, in four different languages. Some new works have been prepared for the press, and translations are in progress. [The painful intelligence of the loss of the Lodiana press by fire has been received since the Report was made.] There are churches at Lodıana, Saharunpur, Futtehgurh and Allahabad, to most of which additional members have been admitted during the year. The native licentiate, Gopee Nauth Nundy, has been set apart to the work of an Evangelist, having been ordained by "the laying on of hands" by the Presbytery of Furrukhabad.* Extensive tours have been made for the express purpose of preaching the gospel, and distributing religious publications. A greater willingness to attend to Christian instruction, and less opposition have been manifested by the natives generally than in former years. Amongst the great multitude of pilgrims at Hurdwar, 25,000 copies of tracts and portions of the Scriptures were distributed, and for seventeen successive days large congregations attended with seriousness the preaching of the missionaries. A vast field, embracing many millions of pagans and Mohammedans, is perfectly open to the labours of Missionaries; but though the harvest is truly plenteous, the labourers are few. "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."

Mission to Sum.-This mission is for the present suspended, the Rev. W. P. Buell having been constrained to withdraw from Siam by the ill

[^13]health of Mrs. Buell. The Rev. R. Q. Way and wife, mentioned in the last Report as designated to this field, proceeded to China. The Board express the hope that this mission will soon be resumed.

Missions to China.-The Canton Mission, for the province of Canton; missionaries, the Rev. A. P. Happer, M. D., and Mr. R. Cole, printer, and wife; stations for the present, Hong Kong and Macao; printing press, with metallic types in successful operation at Macao, 881,000 pages of the Scriptures having been printed in a short time.

The Amoy Mission, for the province of Hokeen: missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. J. Lloyd and H. A. Brown; J. C. Hepburn, M. D., and wife; station at Amoy.

The Ningpo Mission, for the provinces of Che Keang and Keang Soo; missionaries, the Kev. Messrs. W. M. Lowrie, R. Q. Way and wife, A. W. Loomis and wife, M. S. Culbertson and wife: D. B. McCartee, M. D.

Messrs. Way and McCartee had reached the station at Ningpo, and spent some months there; the other brethren probably proceeded to that city from Macao in January last. Of the missionaries to China, the Rev. Messrs. Loomis, Culbertson, Lloyd, Happer and Brown, sailed from this country during the last year, and all had arrived except Mr. Brown, who left the United States at a later period in the year.

These missions are set in their infancy, but have been commenced and thus far established under favourable circumstances, and the prospect of their future usefulness continues to be of the deepest and most encouraging interest.

As a Church we cannot be too grateful for permission to bear a part in this great work, and for being allowed to see so many approved brethren now actively engaged in it. They should be often and earnestly remembered in the prayers of the people of God.

Missionary operations in Papal Europe.-A correspondence has been opened with the Evangelical Societies of France and of Geneva, in virtue of which the churches, through the agency of the Board, can take an efficient part in promoting the spread of pure Christianity in some of the Roman Catholic countries of Europe. The excellent Directors of those Societies have cordially entered into this correspondence, and will take the charge of whatever funds may be remitted to them by the Board, employing therewith ministers, evangelists, colporteurs, or teachers, and causing due reports to be made of their labours. In this way the Board has every guarantee for the judicious appointment and supervision of missionary labourers in Europe, the directors of those Societies being best acquainted with the methods of proceeding in their own countries, and being moreover men who hold the same views of doctrine and church order with ourselves, and men also who erijoy the confidence of their own churches, and of the churches in other lands. The Board is competent to engage in missionary operations in any foreign country, and can take the charge of funds for the European missions without any additional expense for collection or transmission.

Various considerations are presented in the report, showing the importance of giving a liberal aid to our Protestant brethren in Europe, in their labours to promote the influence of a pure gospel,-considerations growing particularly out of the present position, in the world at large, of the Roman Catholic controversy. For these views, we must refer our readers to the Report itself. In the few months that have elapsed since the above mentioned correspondence was opened, the Board has remitted to the Evan-
gelical Society of Geneva, $\$ 1825.00$, and to the Evangelical Society of France, $\$ 1225.00$. It is considered important greatly to enlarge the appropriations for this field of labour, in the present year.
Proposed Mission to the Jews.-A mission to the ancient people of God is mentioned in the Report, as having strong claims on the Church. Such a mission should not be undertaken at the expense of existing missions, but there is ample ability in the churches to support a Jewish mission; and it is hoped that the growing feeling of interest on behalf of the children of Israel will enable the Board without delay to engage in this important and good work.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President.-Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D.

Vice Presidents.-Messrs. Wm. McDonald, John Johnston, Silas Holmes, Harmer Denny, Alexander Henry, Matthew L. Bevan, Sidney A. Baxter, Nathaniel Ewing, Alexander C. Henderson, James Blake, John T. McCoun, John M. McCalla.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. William W. Phillips, D. D., Joseph McElroy, D. D., Jacob J. Janeway, D. D., Gardiner Spring, D. D., William D. Snodgrass, D. D., Rev. Daniel Wells, ex. off., Messrs. James Lenox, Hugh Auchincloss, David W. C. Olyphant, Walter Lowrie, ex. off., Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D.

Walter Lowrie, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.
Rev. Jacob Green, Recording Secretary.
Rev. John C. Lowrie, Assistant Secretary.
Rev. Daniel Wells, Treasurer.
Messrs. Thomas Pringle, Ebenezer Platt, Auditors.

## BOARD OF MISSIONS (DOMESTIC).

## Abstract of the Annual Report for 1845.

Another year of our labours to spread the gospel through our land has now closed, and we present the churches here, with an abstract of the annual report of their Board of Missions. This abstract embodies some of the more immediate effects of their labours; the ultimate results can be known only to Him who "sees the end from the beginning." The year now closed has had its embarrasments and trials; but viewed as a whole, its history will be found to contain much to awaken gratitude, inspire hope, and encourage new effort. A vast amount of good has already been accomplished, and trains of influences have been set in motion, whose results Omniscience alore can know, or fully estimate.

The whole number of missionaries in commission during the year has been three hundred and forty-seven, and the number of congregations and missionary stations supplied, has been about one thousand. One hundred and ninety-eight were in commission at the commencement of the year, and one hundred and forty-nine have been new appointments during the year. A large number of the new appointments have been active young men, who have but recently entercd the ministry, and are important accessions to our ministerial strength. In no previous year has there been so large a number
of new missionaries sent into the field; and the whole number of missionaries, with the number of stations occupied, are considerably in advance of any former year.

Of the whole number of missionaries in commission, two hundred and ten are located west of the Allegheny Mountains, and one hundred and thirty-seven are east of the mountains, including the Northern and Middle States, and the whole South to the Gulf of Mexico. Of the new appointinents, ninety have been west of the mountains, and fifty-nine have been east and south.

There have been added to the clurches, so far as reported, on examination, about fifteen hundred; on certificate, about one thousand; making a total of two thousand five hundred.*

It is difficult to state precisely the number of strictly itinerant missionaries. A very large proportion of the whole number have supplied several stations, and extended their labours over large districts, and the whole field of labour has been considerably extended during the year.

Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes have increased both in number and interest, and there has been a very decided and most encouraging increase in the attention paid to catechetical instruction.

The Temperance cause during the former part of the year, from causes noticed by the missionaries, was evidently on the decline. The friends of this cause were alarmed at what they witnessed, and were made to feel the necessity of adopting wise and energetic measures to check the evils with which they were threatened, and we rejoice in being able to state, that a most salutary change has taken place. This good cause we believe is again advancing, and we hope, on principles which will not so easily be shaken.'

Much time has been devoted to pastoral labour, and preaching the gospel from house to house; and prayer-meetings, weekly and monthly, have been established and maintained with increasing interest, and to the spiritual benefit of many souls.

The benevolent institutions of the church have shared in the liberality of our mission churches; and there have been a number of instances in which these feeble churches have set a noble example in making sacrifices for the spread of the gospel; instances in which their "deep poverty has abounded unto the riches of their liberality."

Religious tracts and books have been extensively circulated, and have been of essential importance to the missionaries in their work; and we would again earnestly call the attention of the friends of this cause to the great importance of having the invaluable workṣ of the Board of Publication more extensively circulated on missionary ground. The demand for these works in the missionary field is great and pressing. The missionaries greatly need them, and the peopie need them. Their circulation through the whole missionary field, it is confidently believed, would accomplish an incalculable amount of good.

In the observance of the Sabbath, it is our privilege to report a very general and delightful improvement, and a very decided improvement also in the attendance of the people on the means of grace, and in the interest manifested in a preached gospel.

It is not our privilege to report numerous and powerful revivals of religion during the past year. Revivals have been rare in our churches gene-

[^14]rally. There have been however, a few interesting revivals, even in this year of almost universal coldness and declension; and within the last few months there has been a very general and most encouraging change. There is evidently a reviving influence in many of these churches. In the language of very many of our missionaries, there is going forward at this time, a work of preparation. There is a waking up, and a very general expectation that God is about to revive his work. While then it is not our privilege, as in some former years to report powerful revivals of religion, nor very large accessions to the churches, we can report, that the labours of the church in this important department of her work, have been owned and blessed of God. An incaiculable amount of good has been accomplished; many valuable men have been sent irto the field; much new ground has been occupied; and it is confidently believed, the cause of Dornestic Missions as connected with our own church, has never before been in so vigorous and prosperous a state as at the present time. Certain we are, there has never been a period in our history as a church, when united and vigorous action was more imperatively demanded, and never a time when the friends of this cause had greater encouragement to labour than at the present.

Funds.-The whole amount of funds, at the disposal of the Board during the year, including about twenty-five hundred dollars raised, and disbursed by the Synod of Mississippi, exceeds fifty thousand dollars. The annount paid out, including what was paid by the Synod of Mississippi, exceeds fortyseven thousand dollars, leaving a balance on hand, at the close of the year, of about three thousand dollars. But little expense has been incurred in the collection of funds; the great amount of the whole has been expended in the support of missionaries. The whole amount is an increase over the last year of nearly, or quite nine thousand dollars.

In conclusion, we would remind the pastors in our churches, and all the friends of this cause, of their great and constantly increasing responsibility in relation to Domestic Missions. It cannot be too often repeated, that the work of supplying this country with gospel privileges is committed to American Christians; it is a special trust to the churches in this land; and for the wise and faithful discharge of this all-important trust, God will unquestionably hold us to a strict accountability. This is truly a great work, requiring all our energies and resources, and every year this work is increasing, both in magnitude and importance. Think for a moment of the vast extent of the missionary field in this land, and the immense moral wastes found in all portions of this vast country. Look at the amazing rapidity with which our population increases, and the constant spreading of that poputation to take possession of new lands. Ponder well the peculiar obligation resting on Christians in this land to furnish the whole population with the means of knowing the way of life. Look at the alarming spread of the most dangerous and destructive errors, which threaten to sweep a way every thing that is valuable to us, both in Church and State; and bear in mind, that for these alarming evils, the gospel furnishes the only effectual remedy; and that the same gospel can alone secure to our people the invaluable blessings of civil and religious liberty here, and prepare them for a blessed immortality. Look at the great contest which is now going on, in this land, between the powers of darkness and the kingdon of light. and the peculiar interest the Presbyterian Church has in this contest. Think seriously of the present alarming crisis in our land, and of the incalculable value of the present time in the work of Domestic Missions; and in view
of all these momentons considerations, with the eye of our redeeming God upon us, and the realities of the judgment betore us, let each decide for himself what is expected of him in this work.

## Office of the Board, No. 29 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

All letters relating to Missionary appointments and other operations of the Board, should be addressed to the Rev. William A. McDowell, D.D., Corresponding Secretary, No. 29 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

Donations and subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. Thomas Hoge, Treasurer, No. 29 Sansom street, Philadelphia; to J. D. Williams, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.; to William Garvin, Esq., Louisville, Kentucky ; and also to the Mission House, corner of Reade and Centre streets, New York.
officers of the board.
Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., LL.D., President.
Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, D.D., Cor. Secretary and General Agent.
Alexander Symington, Recording Secretary.
Rev. Thomas Hoge, Treasurer.
William Nassau, Sen., Auditor.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. John McDowell, D.D., Chairman; Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, D.D., Rev. Willis Lord, Rev. Thomas Hoge, Solomon Allen, Joseph Patterson, Alexander Symington, Alexander Nassau, Sen., Mathew Newkirk.

## executive committee at louisville.

Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge, D.D., Chairman; Rev. James Wood, D.D., Rev. E. P. Humphrey, Rev. W. W. Hill, William Garvin, Samuel Casseday, William Richardson, Henry E. Tunstall, Charles Woodruff.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

## Abstract of the Annual Report, May, 1845.

This General Assembly terminates the twenty-fifth year of the Board of Education. Since the last report, seventy-one new candidates have been received upon the funds, making the whole number aided from the beginning; just fifteen hundred.

The number under the care of the Board during the last year, has been four qundred and eleven. Of these there have been,


No less than fifty-five of these have now finished their course of studies with credit, and gone into the field of active usefulness.

The Board have steadily carried out sheir determination to raise the standard of requirement both as to talents and piely, so as to present to the churches fur their support, only such as may be relied upon as wor-
thy of full confidence. Thirteen young men have consequently ceased to receive aid, not because they were destitute of qualifications, but merely because they fell short of the present elevated standard. The fixed policy of the Board is to withdraw their support, and throw them upon their own resources, whenever a serious doubt is raised as to their fitness. In nearly every case where this has been done, during the last four years, the candidates had been taken up during the first stage of their studies, and generally quite early in life. It deserves to be specially remarked, 1 , that the number of these is so small, that two cents out of every dollar, will cover the whole loss arising from this source: and 2, that the education thus imparted is worth far more than it costs, even where the individuals never enter the ministry at all.

In regard to the character of those who have been introduced, into the sacred office, through the agency of the Board, the report contains the following remarkable facts. 1. While they are filling some of the most commanding positions in our Church, they have furnished about two-thirds of our Foreign Missionaries, and more than one-half of those who are toiling in the same service among the destitutions of our own land. 2. While they have aided in all fifteen hundred young men, and from thirty-five to fifty-five have entered the ministry annually for the last ten years, yet of all the ministers without charge in our connexion, as shown by the Minutes of the Assembly, only nine were ever aided by the Board at all; and of these nine, only two received over $\$ 200$.

The amount of resources at the command of the Board during the year, as shown by the Treasurer's Report, was $\$ 34,06261$. This is exclusive of the receipts of such Presbyterial and Synodical Education Societies, as do not report through the Board. It is also exclusive of a large amount of funds raised and paid to beneficiaries by individuals and churches, over and above the allowance fixed by the rules of the Board. Besides these two items, there are scholarships for the benefit of candidates for the ministry, in connexion with several of our lnstitutions, which yield from four to six thousand dollars a year. These are all part and parcel of the Education scheme of the Presbyterian Church. And still further, large sums have been collected during the last year, for the endowment of Professorships in our Institutions, with a view to the same objects, viz. to bring the expenses of ministerial education within the reach of the pious and gifted among the poor. The total amount contributed during the past year for all these purposes, bearing directly upon the same object, must have exceeded one hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

> Mr. Alexander Henry, President.
> Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., Mr. Mathew L. Bevan, Mr. Joseph Patterson,
> Rev. M. B. Hope, Corresponding Secretary. Rev. William Chester, General Agent.
> Mr. R. Soutter, Jr., Recording Secretary.
> Mr. Joseph B. Mitcheil, Treasurer.
> Mr. Frederick V. Krug, Mr. Joseph Patterson, Auditors.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Matthew L. Bevan, Chairman; Rev. A. Tudehope, Rev. J. McDowell, D.D., Rev. Alexander Macklin, Rev. Joseph H. Jones, D.D., Rev. M. B. Hope, Mr. Robert soutter, Jr., Mr. James Dunlap, Mr. James N. Dickson, Mr. Alexander Symington, Mr. Joseph Patterson, Mr. M. Newkirk, Mr. J. B. Mitchell.

Communications for the BOARD OF EDUCATION, and all remittances of money, may be addressed to the Rev. M. B. Hope, Corresponding Secretary, No. 29 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

All donations may be left with our Agents, S. Russell, Esq., Louisville, Ky., Messrs. M. Leech \& Co., Pittsburgh, or other friends, for the use of the Board; and in Philadelphia, at No. 29 Sansom street.

## BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

## Abstract of the Annual Report, for 1845.

During the year ending March 30, 1845, the Presbyterian Board of Publication have added to their catalogue twenty-eight new books, amounting in all to 53,000 copies, varying in size from royal-octavo to 32 mo ., and in price, from $\$ 4$ to 4 cents: Of these works, eighteen are Sabbath School books, peculiarly suited in style, size and price, for the use of children.

They have also printed 71,500 volumes of new editions from stereotype plates.

From the above statement, the Assembly will perceive that a majority of the works issued during the year have been of the smaller kind, and designed more especially for children and youth. So, great has been the demand for books of this description from the beginning, that the Board have deemed it their duty to increase the number as fast as they could obtain such as, in their opinion, were suited to this purpose.

Among their late selections for the juvenile reader, will be found some of the most attractive, as well as useful, that have appeared on their list.

The beautiful edition of Bunyan, which was announced in the last Report as then about to be issued, has been received with the highest favour by the public. Gratifying testimonials of its acceptance have been given not only by the commendation of the press, but in the ready sale of between two and three thousand copies. They have also in the press an elegant quarto edition of this popular and useful work.

At the suggestion of some friends of the Board, they published a cheaper edition of this and of several other works on their catalogue, to bring them within the reach of those whose restricted means would preclude them from obtaining books in the better and more costly form.

But the limited demand for the cheaper and inferior volumes has confirmed the Board in the opinion, that they have best consuited the taste and jn.'g. ment, as well as the advantage of the church in the superior character and style of their publications, notwithstanding the small additional expense.

The amount of moneys received during the last year, including a balance in the treasury at the date of last Report, is $\$ 37,527.71$.

From the report of the Treasurer, the Assembly will be happy to learn that the financial department of the Board is still managed with prudence and fidelity. Since the date of the last Report, they have leased for a term. of years a large and commodious edifice in the vicinity of their former location. The fitting up of this building involved some expense, but the in. creasing business of the Board had made enlarged accommodations indispensable; and the new building is admirably adapted to the purposes of the Institution.

The Reports of both the Publishing Agent and the Treasurer will show that the labours of the Board have been attended with success.

By a rigid adherence to the terms of sale which were early adopted and widely circulated, while their business has greatly increased, they have been enabled to obey the injunction of a former Assembly, to preserve their funds from loss, and also to keep on hand such a capital as will enable them to manage their concerns to the greatest advantage. It is still a subject of regret, however, that a more extended and cordial obedience has not been rendered to another most important resolution of the same Assembly, namely, "That it be earnestly recommended to every Presbytery, or at least to every Synod, to establish a depository, which shall be their own property, by collecting on such a plan as they may deem best, a sufficient suin of money to fill the depository on the principle of cash purchase."

The Board would reiterate in this Report the sentiments of their last: that the only feasible mode in which the usefulness and efficiency of this Institution can be best promoted, is by systematic, vigorous, and persevering efforts in doing what this resolution commends.

The Board moreover would respectfully invite the attention of the Assembly to another subject very closely connected with the pecuniary interests of the Institution. - By their want of corporate capacities they are liable to losses of money which might come into their hands, had they legal authority to recover and hold it.

They would therefore suggest to the Assembly the expediency of authorizing them to apply, at such time as they may think proper, to legislative authority for corporate powers, in such form as may by them be thought advisable, to receive and collect legacies bequeathed, and other gifts made to the Board.

With regard to the recommendation of the Assembly of 1843, on the subject of "publishing the Minutes of the Assembly from its first meeting in the year 1789," the Board have only to state, that the responses to their circular letter sent to all the Presbyteries requesting their opinion and cooperation, are not such as to justify them in undertaking a work which must absorb so large a portion of their funds, without any reasonable prospect of their being recovered for years to come, if at all, from the proceeds of its sale.

The Board would again take occasion to express in behalf of the church, their grateful acknowledgments to those benevolent friends by whose continued and increasing liberality, they have not only been furnished with the means of publishing many valuable works at a greatly reduced cost, but have been enabled to supply gratuitously more than twenty-three congregations with libraries, comprising the whole or a part of the books which they have hitherto issued.

In conclusion, while the Board would recognize with gratitude the signal favour of God during another year of prosperity, they would solicit for them-
selves as well as for the Institution entrusted to their management, an habitual remembrance in the prayers of the Assembly. The number of volumes published by the Board is 186, which may be purchased for $\$ 96$, or with the discount for cash, for $\$ 73$.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.
A. Alexander, D. D., President.
A. Symington, Vice President.
A. W. Mitchell, M. D., Treasurer.

Joseph H. Jones, D. D., Corresponding Secretary.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. A. Boardman, D.D., Chairman. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., Wm. M. Engles, D. D., J. H. Jones, D. D. ex. off., Joseph B. Mitchell, Joseph P. Engles; A. Symington, Solomon Allen, Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, Hon. Joel Jones, A. W. Mitchell, M. D., ex. off.

William M. Engles, D. D., Editor.
0 Orders for books or tracts should be addressed to Joseph P. Engles, Publishing Agent of the Board, Seventh and George streets, Philadelphia.
** Donations to the Board should be sent to A. W. Mitchell, M. D., Treasurer, Seventh and George streets, Philadelphia.
KTERMS OF SALE.-All purchases under $\$ 10$ nett, cash without discount. Cash purchases amounting to $\$ 10$ nett, a discount of 24 per cent. Purchases amounting to $\$ 50$, twenty per cent., and six months' credit on approved paper. $\sqrt{3}$ No discount on tracts.

## CHURCH EXTENSION.

## Abstract of the First Report, for 1845.

The last General Assembly committed a new work to their Board of Missions-to aid feeble churches in the erection of houses for worship.

As soon as was practicable after the adjournment of the Assembly, the Board called a special meeting, and adopted prompt and energetic measures to carry into full effect the order of the Assembly on this subject. A separate Committee on Church Extension was appointed, and a strong appeal was made to all our Presbyteries and churches. A number of the Presbyteries have taken order on the subject, and have appointed their committees. But we have to regret that the churches have almost totally failed in furnishing means for carrying forward this work. To a very few individuals, of distinguished liberality; has the Church Extension Committee been indebted for the means of doing any thing for this cause. The Committee have prosecuted their work with vigour; a vast amount of valuable information has been obtained; and in proportion to the means at command, much good has been accomplished.

The whole amount of funds received for this object during the year has been $\$ 3670.50$. Of this amount, there was contributed by the churches $\$ 67.50$. Appropriations have been made to aid forty congregations in the erection of church edifices. The Committee have also had prepared plans and estimates for church buildings of four different sizes.

The short experience which the Board have had in this work has been
sufficient to satisfy them, that if the churches generally would take an interest in the object, and furnish the necessary means, a vast amount of good might be accomplished. Their correspondence on this subject has clearly developed this important fact, that in most sections of our country, and more especially in our new States, the growth and permanent establisnment of cburches depend essentially on their having convenient houses in which to assemble for the worship of God. This work, therefore, if prosecuted with vigour, cannot but be viewed as an important auxiliary to the missionary work; at the same time, it should be distinctly understood, the work cannot be prosecuted to advantage unless a much more general and a much deeper interest is taken in it by the churches. On the present plan, it is believed a vast amount of good might be accomplisher,, if pastors and the churches generally would engage heartily in the work; and, for the present, the plan which has been adopted is probably as good as any which could be suggested.

From the report of the Church Extension Committee made to the last Assembly, it is gratifying to observe that a commencement has been made which augurs favourably for the future. The success of such an enterprise must necessarily be gradual. Time and effort are required to bring it fully before the churches. The Committee have not been negligent; they have acted with spirit, and if properly supported, they will make this one of the favourite schemes of the Church. The amount contribuied by churches for this fund has indeed been nominal, but with the aid of some generous donors, a number of feeble congregations have been assisted in erecting houses of worship. We wish to revive attention to this enterprise, and we earnestly urge our churches to sustain it. During the present year let collections be made in all our churches, and however inconsiderable the a mount from each, the aggregate sum will enable the Committee to accomplish a vast amount of good. It should be recollected that the amount given to any one feeble church is just sufficient to stimulate their effirts, and not enough to induce them indolently to rely upon the help of others. We hope the religious papers of our Church will lend their influence to this cause, the success of which will so materially tend to enlarge the borders of our Zion.

## COMMITTEE ON CHURCH EXTENSION.

C. C. Cuyler, D. D., Chairman, Rev. Thomas Hoge, Secretary; Wm. A. McDowell, D. D., Solomon Allen, A. W. Mitchell, M.D., A. Symington.

Address, Office of the Board of Missions, No. 29 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

## PRESBYTERIAN PERIODICALS.

| Names. | Where Published. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Charleston Observer, | Charleston, S. C. |
| Presbyterian Advocate, | Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| Biblical Repertory, | Philadelphia. |
| Presbyterian, | Philadelphia. |
| Presbyterian Herald, | Louisville, Ky. |
| Watchmanof the South, | Richmond,Va. |
| Preshyterian of the West, | Springfield, Ohio. |
| Missionary Chronicle, | New York. |
| Foreign Missionary, | New York. |
| Herald of Religious Liberty, |  |
| New Orleans Protestant, Louis, Missouri. | New Orleans. |

New Orleans.

Time of Pub. Sattrday, Wednesday, Quarterly, Saturday, Thursday, Thursday, Semi-Monthly, Monthly, Monthly, Thursday, Saturday,

## Editors.

Rev. B. Gildersleeve. Rev. Wm. Annan. By an Association. Wm. M. Engles, D.D. Rev. Wm. W. Hill, W S. Plumer, D.D. Rev. J. A. Dunlap \& Smith. Rev. J. C. Lowrie, Rev. J. C. Lowrie. Rev II. Chamberlain. Presbytery of New Orleans.

| NAMES Of SYNODS. | RESPECTIVE Presbyteries. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline N o . & \text { No } \\ \text { of } & \text { of } \\ \text { Min. } & \text { Ch's. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | No of Commu nicants | place of next meting. | time of next meeting. | Stated clerks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albany. | Londonderry, Troy, Albany, Columbia. | 7249 | 7220 | Troy, N . | 21 Tuesday of October, 1845, 7 o'clock, P.M. | Revben Smitir. |
| Buffalo. | Ogdensburg, Steuben, Wyoming, Buffalo City. | $35 \quad 29$ | 2150 | Vienna, N. Y..... | 3d Wednesday of Aug., 1815, 2 o'clock, P.M. | John C. Lord, D.D. |
| New York. | Hudson, North River, Bedford, Long Island, New York, New York, 2d..... | 10281 | 11902 | Brooklyn, N. Y... | 3d Tuesday of October, 1845, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, P.M. | John M. Krebs, D.D. |
| New Jersey. | Elizabethtown, New Brunswick, West Jersey, Newton, Raritan, Susquehanna, Luzerne.. | $134121$ | 16768 | alem, | 3d Tuesday of October, 1845, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, P.M. | Ravaud K. Rodgers. |
| Philadelphia. | Philada., Philada. 2d, New Castle, Donegal, Baltimore, Carlisle, Hunting. don, Northumberland. . . | 170208 | 24159 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 3d Wednesday of Oct., 1845, 7 o'clock, P.M. | H. R. Wilson, D.D. |
| Pittsburgh. | Blairsville, Redstone, Ohio, Allegheny, Beaver, Erie, Clarion. | 127188 | 18133 | AlleghenyCity, Pa . | 3d Wednesday of Sept.. 1845, 7 o'clock, P.M. | William Jeffery. |
| Wheeling. | Washington, Steubenville, St.Clairsville,NewLisbon. | 65100 | 10022 | Steubenville, O. . . | 3d Tuesday of October, 1845, 6 o'clock, P.M. | C. C. Beatty, D.D. |
| Ohio. | Columbus, Marion, Zanesville, Richland, Wooster, Coshocton, Hocking...... | 75133 | 9558 | Newark | Last Thursday of Sept. <br> 1845, 11 o'clock. A.M | Simeon Brow |
| Cincinnati. | Chilicothe,Miami,Cincinnati, Oxford, Sidney, Maumee. | 79122 | 8996 | Dayton, O........ | 3d Thursday of October. 1845, 11 o'clock, A.M | Samuel Steel. |
| Indiana. | Salem, Vincennes, Madison. Crawfordsville, Indianapo lis. $\qquad$ | 54.99 | 5052 | Vincennes, Ia. | 1st Thursday of Oct. 1845, 7 o'clock, P.M | Phineas D. Gurley. |



## SUMMARY VIEW OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FOR THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR 1844-45.

During the last ecclesiastical year the three new Presbyteries of Buffalo City, Fort Wayne and New Orleans, have been organized and duly recognized.

There have been added to the Church during the same period, seven thousand three hundred and twenty-nine communicants on profession of their faith, and five thousand and seventy-six on certificate, making the whole number of communicants at present one hundred and seventy one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine.

There have also been reported:


The following are reported as having died during the year, viz:

Names.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { John Clark, } \\ \text { James McEwen, } & - & - & - \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { North River. } \\ \text { Sylvester Eaton, }\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { d. Pres. of New York. }\end{array} \\ \text { Elizabethtown. }\end{array}$
David Lewis, - - . Blairsville.
C. D. Cook, - - - Marion.

Archibald Craig, - - - - Oxford.
Wm. J. Patterson, - - . "
Enoch Bouton, - . . . Lake.
Solomon G. Ward . . - Ebenezer.
Joseph F. Baxter, - . - . West Hanover.
George D. Mc Cuenn, - - : - Orange.
Theophilus G. Potts, - - - Fayetteville.
Allan McDougall,
John B. Davies, . . - . . Concord.
John Allison, - - . . Nashville.
Lyman W. Corbin, - - . . . Flint River.
E. O. Martin,

John L. Montgomery, - - . Louisiana.
Horace Beach,
A. W. Kilpatrick

James M. Covington,
Robert G. Barret,
Alexander Boyd, -
This mortality among the Clergy is nearly double of last year.*

[^15]The whole number of ministers now in the Presbyterian church is fifteen hundred and sixty-two; the whole number of Churches, two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine.

The amount collected for different benevolent objects as far as reported is two hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and eight dollars.

It is necessary again to state that from the defective character of many of the reports these several totals are only to be regarded as an approximation to the true state of the facts. Thus, as a eingle item, upwards of eighty thousand dollars have been received for Foreign Missions, as seen by the report of the Board, while less than fifty-two thousand are reported in the statistical tables of the Presbyteries.

Wm. M. Engles, Slated Clerk of the General Assembly.

## PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

The Professors of the Seminary are,
Archibald Alexander, D. D., Professor of Pastoral and Polemic Theology.

Samuel Miller, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government.

Charles Hodge, D. D., Professor of Exegetical and Didactic Theology.

Joseph Addison Alexander, Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature.

- $\quad$ The number of Students in 1844, was one hundred and twenty-eight.


## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

The Professors of the Seminary are,
David Elliott, D. D., Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology.
Lewis W. Green, D. D., Professor of Oriental Literature and Biblical Criticisin.

Alexander T. McGill, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Gövernment.

Number of students in 1844, fifty.

## UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, VIRGINIA.

The Professors of the Seminary are,
Samuel B. Wilson, D. D., Professor of Christian Theology.
S. L. Graham, D. D., Professor of Biblical Criticismi and Oriental Literature.

Rev. F. S. Sampson, Assistant Instructor.
Number of Students in 1844, twenty.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

The Professors of the Seminary are,
A. W. Leland, D. D., Professor of Theology.

George Howe, D. D., Professor of Oriental Literature and Biblical Criticism.

The professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government is now vacant. The two professors divide the duties of the third professorship for the present. Located at Columbia, South Carolina.

## NEW ALBANY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, INDIANA.

The Professors of the Seminary are, John Matthews, D. D., Professor of Theology.
James Wood, D. D., Professor of Oriental Litcrature and Biblical Criticism.

## PRESBYTERIAN FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Free Church of Scotland have had in the two years of their organized existence, a success altogether unprecedented. In that period three millions six hundred and twenty-five dollars have been subscribed, paid, and expended by this Church in its various religious schemes. This does not include $\$ 305,000$ subscribed for building school houses, and for the endowment of their new college, which would swell the amount to nearly four millions! Where can a parallel be found? The Scolsman newspaper gives the following summary of the financial affairs of the Church.
"In the short space of two years, 530 churches have been erected, at an expense of L. 335,000 of which L. 285,000 is already paid. There are 70 other churches in progress, which will be completed in the present year; and it is assumed, that 140 in addition to these will ultimately be wanted, raising the whole number of congregations in connexion with the Frce Church to 740. This is exclusive of 42 quoad sacra churches, possession of which is disputed by the Establishment. The whole sum collected for church building is L. 320,000 . Last year the'Sustentation Fund produced L. 52,500 , yielding the ministers then employed about L. 100 a year each. In the present year the produce of the fund is L. 75,500 , yielding each clergyman L.122. This allowance from the Central Fund is a guaranty to the ministers of the weaker congregations against extreme poverty, but each congregation is expected to add to, or "supplement," the allowance in proportion to its means, and the duty is rarely neglected. Indeed, we believe that most of the clergymen in towns are as well paid in the Free Church as they were in the Establishment, though their brethren in thinly peopled districts are of course less fortunate. In addition to the sums mentioned, about L. 100,000 has been raised for missions in the two years, and L.120,000 more for what is called the Congregational Fund. Altogether the sum

Thy Lamb's full glory, and the light Poured from the King of kings !
How soft on veiling wings it falls Of those celestial choirs,
That stand around the throne, and burn With Love's seraphic fires.

There Love reigns in its utmost bliss, For God is all in all;
They love and praise, nor ever cease, Nor feel distracting thrall;
But in and out thy gates of pearl,
They shining do appear;
Their songs float o'er the jasper walls All ravishingly clear !

How happy shall I be, O Lord,
If, when this body dies, To that Celestial Harmony

My blessed soul may rise !
If I may hear the Hymns of Praise To their Eternal King,
Which troops of Angels and of Saints
For ever there do sing.
There the melodious Angel-bands, Sweet fellowship of Heaven!
There the triumphant souls to whom The Crown of Life is given!
O joyful pomp, when from their tears, And trials of the way,
The exiles do return from Earth, Home to their native day !

O goodly fellowship of saints !
O prophets taught of old!
The blessed twelve Apostles there,
The leaders of Chirist's fold!
The Martyrs' noble army there,
In glorious array,
The Holy Virgins, in white robes, All fairer than the day !

O glorious Metropolis !
Thou Holy Mother dear!
My soul is ravished with thy bliss,
How can I linger here?
O mother dear, Jerusalem !
My soul longs after thee,
When will my Captain take me up,
Thy glorious grace to see!

## PLENARY INSPIRATION:

Inspiration, absolute, plenary, and perfect, is attributed to the sacred writings in every part; it was promised to the Apostles, is invariably asserted by them, and was necessary in the discharge of the trust confided to them. "I will give you," said the Saviour to them, " $a$ mouth and wisdom." (Luke xxi. 15.) "It shall be given you in that same hour what ye shall speak."-(Matt. x. 19.) "The Holy Ghost shall teach you what ye onght to say." (Luke xii. 12.) "It is not ye that speak, but the Holy Ghost." (Mark xiii. 11.) Of the many things which Jesus had "yet to say," (John xvi. 12,) the Holy Ghost was to tell them; He was to "speak what he should hear," (ver. 13,) to "guide them into all truth," to "bring all things to their remembrance," (John xiv. 26,) and "abide with them for ever." (ver. 16.) We accordingly find them speaking "as the Spirit gave them utlerance," (Acts. ii. 4,) and preaching "the word of God with all boldness" when filled with the Holy Ghost. If this inspiration was necessary to render the A postles infallible teachers, the qualification was equally requisite, in the written rule left to supply their presence, as in their personal ministry; and by this means we have their verbal instruction still. If commissioned absolutely " to bind and to loose," with the promised ratification of their every decree, we find that it is equally "the word spoken by Christ," (John xii. 48,) and "the gospel" preached by his Apostles, (Rom. ii: 16,) according to which mankind are to be ultimatety judged; as in their oral instruction, (Luke $x .16$.) so we find concerning their written directions, ( 1 Thess. iv. 8,) that "he who despiseth, despiseth not man but God;" solemn denunciations against corrupters of the permanent code left to the Church, are annexed to every part of it, (Deut. ıv. 2, Prov. xxx. 6. Rev. xxii. 18,) while it is declared, (Malt. iv. 4,) that man liveth "by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God." We find the Apostles, then, appealing to what they taught in what they wrote, and placing their entire instructions upon the same footing with the sermons and writings recognized by our Saviour as forming the Canonical Scriptures of his ancient Church. It was to stir up the minds of Christians that St. Peter wrote his second Epistle, (c. iii. 2,) that they might be mindful of the wirds spoken before by the holy prophets, and of the commandment of the Apostles;", the secret mystery was made manifest (Rom. xvi. 26,) by Paul's Gospel, and "by the Scriptures of the prophets," while the unteachable and unstable wrested his writings (i. e. the writings in which were contained the things wrested, some being hard to be under-stood-the writings of both Peter and Paul,) like the other Scriptures, to their own destruction. (2 Pet. iii. 16.) They assert, moreover, the full inspiration of their office. Paul spoke "according to the wisdom given him," (2 Pet. iii. 15,) not in "words which man's wisdom" taught, (1 Cor. ji. 13,) but "the wisdom of God," (v. 7.) "which the Holy Ghost teacheth." It was by reading that the disciples (Ephes. iii. 3,) were to understand his knowledge in the revealed mystery of Clirist, -that Gospel which he "was taught only by revelation." (Gal. i. 12.) He had "the mind of Christ, (1 Cor. ii. 16,) "spoke in the person of the Lord Jesus, (c. v. 4, and 2 Cor. ii. 10,)gave commandments in his name, ( 1 Thess. iv. 2,) exhorted to "hold fast the form of sound words which had been heard," (2 Tim. i. 13,)-declared "that he wrote no other things" than the disciples acknowledged; and when they sought "a proof of Christ's speaking in" him, (2 Cor. xiii. 3,) bid them believe that he was the same in word by letters, and in deed when present,
(c. x. 11.); making it a proof of spiritual discernment, ( 1 Cor. xiv. 37 ,) to receive the things written by him as "the commandments of the Lord." Thus it was that the Apostles spake and wrote when the Lord breathed his Spirit upon them, and they had received the Holy Ghost; "the Spirit of truth" could not be given to lead the Church into error; " the word of God came to" the churches, ( 1 Cor. xiv. 36.) and hence it is said, in the first apostolic letter, (Acts xv. 28,) "it seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us;" in short, their proceedings were by "the commandment of God," (1 Tim. i.1.) God spake by them, as "by the mouth of all his prophets" since the world began, (Acts iii. 18.); no prophecy of Scripture is of private starting, (2 Pet. i. 19,) "all" that "Scripture is given by inspiration of God," (2 Tim. iii. 16.); "holy men of God" ever "spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." (2 Pet. i. 21.)

We come, lastly, to consider the evidence to be adduced to this important subject from the records of the Old Testament. "I will be with thy mouth and teach thee," was the promise of God to Moses and Aaron, (Exod. iv. 15.) "The Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and his word," saith David, "was in my tongue," (2 Sam. xxiii. 2.) God uttered words by his mouth, (Acts iv. 25.) He spake " in Spirit," (Matt. xxii. 43.) " by the Holy Ghost." (Mark xii. 36.) When the prophets delivered instruction, it was because "the word of the Lord came" to them, (1 Kings vi. $11 ;$ xvi. 1. Hos. i. 1. Zep. i. 1. \&c.), "the burden of the word of the Lord," (Mal. i. 1.); and hence they preface their message with the assurance of "Thus saith the Lord," and "the Lord hath spoken." (Is.i.1.) If Balaam spoke as well as his beast, it was because "the Lord put a word in his mouth," (Num. xxiii. 5, ) as he also "opened the mouth of the ass;" (c. xxii. 28,) "the word which I speak unto thee," said God, "that shalt thou speak," (v. 35,) " the word that God putteth into my mouth," said Balaam, "that shall I speak." (v. 33.) "I have put my words in thy month," is the testimony of the Lord to Jeremiah's prophecies. (Jer. i. 9.) "I will make my words in thy mouth fire." (c. v. 14.) "Is not my word like a fire and like a hammer?" (c. xxiii. 29.) "All my words which I shall speak unto thee, receive," and " speak with my words unto them," (Ezek. 10 and 4,) was the commission of Ezekiel. As "the Holy Ghost spake by the mouth of David," (Acts i. 16,) and "by the prophet Esaias," (c. xxviii. 25,5 ,) so it was God who spake by the mouth of all his prophets, (Luke i. 70. Acts iii. 11,) what was spoken by them was "spoken of the Lord;" (Matt. ii. 15, i. 22,) it was "the Spirit of Christ" which testified in them," (1 Pet. i. 11,) they "spake moved by the Holy Ghost."

Agreeably to this, we find the written Scripture quoted by our Lord as of equal authority with his own divine declarations, (John v. 47;) and referred to synonymously with him from whom it originated. "Scripture saith," "what saith the Scripture," "Scripture foreseeing that God would justify the heathen through faith," (Gal. iii. 8.) "The Scripture had concluded all under $\sin$," (c iii. 22.) "Two, saith $H e$, shall be one flesh." (Matt. xix. 5, and 1 Cor. vi. 16.) "He saith also in Hosea," (Rom. ix. 25.) "Of the Angels He saith," (Heb. i. 7-13,) "as the Holy Ghost saith," (c. iii. 7.) "He" (God) "saith in another Psalm," (Acts xiii. 35.) "He sailh" when he ascended up on high, (Eph. iv. 8.); in short "Scripture" is referred to as "the oracles of God," (Rom. iii. 2,) a complete thing, every particle of which must be fulfilled, (John xv. 25, and Luke xxiv. 44,) not "a jot or tittle" of which can fail, (Matt. v. 18,) which "cannot be broken," (John x. 35,) of which nothing can be altered, seeing that whole arguments depend upon its separate words. (Gal. iii. 16, Heb. xii. 27, ii. 8.) It is that which in its fulness,
is rendered effectual to the salvation of saints, and that by which sinners shall be at hast condemned. It is "perfect and pure, converting the soul;" (Ps. xix. 7, and cxix. 140,) " of his own will begat he us with the word of truth," (James i. 18,) "believers are born of the incorruptible seed, by the word of God," (1 Pet. i. 23,) which word endureth for ever." "The sword of the Spirit," (Eph. vi. 17,) " the word which is sharper than any two-edged sword," ere it proceeded out of the Redeemer's mouth (Rev. i. 16,) was placed there by the Father. (Deut. xviii. 18.) "I will raise them up," it is written, "a Prophet, like unto thee, and will put my words into his mouth, and he shall speak unto them all that I command him." He declared this fact himself in his mediatorial character when upon earth; "the words which I speak unto you, I speak not of myself ;" (John xiv. 10 ; xii. 49; xvii. 8,) my doctrine is not mine but his that sent me." (John vii. 16.) "I speak to the world those things which I have heard of him." (c. viii. 26.) They were the revealed words of the Godhead; the same God who in times past spake by the Prophets in the last days "spake by his Son," (Heb. i. 1,) he left " many things to say," (John xvi. 12,) which he told them the Spirit of truth should declare, "speaking not of himself but what he should hear," (v. 13) it is the same God, then, who addresses us by the Apostlos, it is a continuation of the same word which was revealed through the Prophets, and which emanated from the Godhead during the days of the Redeemer's sojourn upon earth, the word of God is one, all Scripture is given by inspiration, and holy men of God ever spake moved by the Holy Ghost.

## FEAST OF ATONEMENT, AT JASSY.

Early next day (Sept. 18) we sought out the synagogue again. The Jews came up to the solemnity of the atonement from the country, as they did to Jerusalem in former days. We visited twelve of their synagogues, and found all crowded with men, women, and children, in the same manner as the previous night. At one of them we saw many mothers with their children at the breast or in cradles, sitting on the outside dressed in their finest clothes. It reminded us of the fast described by Joel, "Assemble the elders, gather the children, and those that suck the breasts."* As there was not sufficient room within, many men were sitting under the shade of the walls, looking with their faces towards Jerusalem, and praying along with those inside. The floor of the synagogue was for the most part strewed with straw or hay, to add to the comfort of the worshippers in their long service; for most of them put off their shoes, the day being so holy. All day the synagogue is full of immense lighted candles. Each family provides one, and each member has a thread in the wick of the candle. These represent the soul of each person according to their interpretation of the Proverb, "The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord." $\dagger$ On so solemn a day as this, no Jew will touch one of these candles, even were it to fall and endanger the safety of the synagogue. To do so would be accounted servile work, and therefore they employ a Gentile servant, who is called in when any lights require to be trimmed.

In the prayers, they go over the greater psrt of Lev. xvi., in which the sacrifices of the day of atonement are described. The rest of the service consists in reading a Hebrew poem, of which we were assured that most of the worshippers scarcely understood one word, because it is most difficult Hebrew. Yet all were engaged in reading it aloud. Sometimes they came to a chant, when the deep bass voice of the chanter was contrasted with the
tenor voices of a few young men; the effect was often very plaintive, and sometimes ludicrous. Again and again the whole congregation broke in with "Amen," pronounced "Omain." Mary of the men seemed alreády

quite wearied with their worship, or rather with their bodily exercise, and many had their eyes red and swollen with weeping; a good number of the married men wore the halukah, or white shirt of the rabbis. Among the women, some were weeping, and others sobbing aloud. A few boys were as seriously engaged as their elders.-Jewish Mission.

## PROCESSION OF THE LAW IN THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE AT JAGLINSKY.

At length the service began. The room by this time was crowded to excess; and the glare and heat of the large candles became very unpleasant. After a short prayer, the persons were called up who were to engage in the procession, to each of whom was entrusted a roll of the Law, which he carried in his arms. They are called up according to the alphabetical order of their names, he who presides using these words as he names each, ten kavod letorah, "Give honour to the Law." The first company being thus called up and arranged, and all the copies of the Torah in the ark being placed in their hands, the old rabbi began the dance. The signal for commencing was given (somewhat profanely) in the words of Exodus, "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward."* Immediately they began to move slowly round the synagogue, all present chanting a prayer. Soon the singing became louder, and the movements of the worshippers more rapid. They clapped their hands, shouted, and finally danced with all their might, dandling the roll of the Law in their arms. The old grey-haired rabbi danced with the most vehement gestures, while all sung, leaped, and clapped their hands, till the whole synagogue was one scene of indescribable

[^16]confusion. When one company had danced till they were weary, others were called up to form a second, until all the members of the synagogue had shared in it. Such is a specimen of "The procession of the Law"-tekuphath Torah, intended to give honour to the Word of the Living God. But

the chicf joy is reserved for the morrow. What a caricature is this on David's "dancing before the Lord with all his might!" and what a contrast to David's calm delight in the word of God, " $O$ how love I thy law, it is my meditation all the day." A religious service more silly or childish could scarcely be imagined. We were again reminded of the sure word of prophecy, "I will give children to be their princes, and babes shall rule over them."*-Jewish Mission, published bu; the Board of Publication.

* Isaiah iii. 4.


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Baltimore, Lat. $39^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$. Long. $76^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$.
Charleston, Lat. $32^{\circ} 47 \%$ Long. $79^{\circ} 5 \%^{\prime \prime}$.

## E:clipses in Rie I'cis 13.17.

Theen w. II he two of the Sun and two of the Monn.

1. Boon echpsed at tie time of full Ment, March 31, in tie afercon, iuvisible in America. Viribio in the liantern Ifemisphere. Minnitude, 3.13 digits ou the Moon's northern limb.
$\because$ San colipmed at the time of New stoou, April 15 , in the mosning, likewise invisible in An, rica, l:s chief visubitity will be in tho Judian Ucean and the adjacent regions of the

 Hoighboring islands. It witl be cenral and total on the meridian, in loug. $89^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$ east from
 me. (haren lias!).
 the livechy 3uutnias in Aus, Tica. T"is : of sinm:n may be secn in Calitoraia and Oregon; and at
 "Aluon'g southern limis.
 Americi, excepting the north-easiern cuat of firceultad, where the endigg inay we seen shortly - after the rising of ths sun. It will he visible i: l:urope, itae greator part of Asia, and the northern part of Arrica. It will be ventral aud aymular wathe meridian in longitude $47^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$ east fro:ll
 north of France. THe sernere of the penumbet will pass very litte south of ut 15 mites sont's of bixoter, in Eingland, and about tho like distanco Whilo the am:ular phase of the Eclipe will extend more than 100 tof the ecatre. Thus it will Len annular at limerick, Wexford, Warilud: at Cardigan and Swansea, ia zouth Wules; nt Bribtot, Uymoath, atal utbor towns in the south part of Liggland; and at


## Word oz Eelipsas.

Thestoren liclipec is really deprived oflight by falling into the shadow of th: Earth, and lierofore thonghy ind duration of the Delipac are precisely the same for all places that have the Moon at the time forme their hurizoas. 'there is no dilturence except in the local fime. But in Leclipsce of the sun there is at diference in abolute time, in duration and magnitude, \&c. botuncn difirgnt places. Une place thay have an annular or total Eelipse; onother, with the Sus high in the hoarons, usay at the gaans titue bute no Lelipso at all, and none during the day

## Notes to the FLenule.

Tise Calcular page in this Almarace is atmpted for ase in every part of the United Etates. It ip basel on the fact, that, in the same Latitisdc, that is, on a line running due cast and vest, the Sun and Noon tise and sot at the some moment by the rlock or dlmanac, not only throughont the L'nited States, bat arosind the world -t'so variations being sos small az to be of no importarce for ordinary purposes. Thus, ifoil uny diy the Sua risce at Coston at 5 minutes past 6, it rmas a: 5 mbinites past 6 on thessme linic of lititude wostivard tiroughout the S.atos of Massachusetts, New-York, and Michignn, and sin on to the Pacific Ocean

Hence, a Culetidar adaptedto bustonfor Now Engfant, is equally nilapted, as to the rising n:al setting of the Smanl Moon, for we in Nurthern Now-York and Michigan. A Calcndar for New-York city i* adapted for use in the Sitates of Penusylvania, Ohio, Ludiana and Illinois. A Calondar for lialtimore is adapted fur Viruinia, Kentucky, and Missouri. And a Calendar for Charleston will answer for North Carolina, Tennessec, Georgla, Alabama and Louisiana.

Wberever, then, the reader may reside, by looking for the State at the top of tho Calcudar page, lie will fand underneath the rising und stting of the \$un and Moon sufficicatly accerate for at pracxical purfoavs.

The rhangee，falis and quaricrs of the Minor，howerur，are governed by nucthot principle，and ure esocntilly the same fur all phaces on the same Lony itudr，that is，win any line extending dae uarth and souti．Thus，hie Moon＇s phases for Charleston suit Ditteburgh，\＆e．Any phasis takes place at the same instimt of ahsulute time；but the local time is carlier at tho westward，and later at the easiward，at the rate of jour minutes fur each degree of Longityde；or at the rate of one minnte fur every 12 miles $2 i 3$ tods in the lutitude of Dioston； $1: 3$ miles 60 rods in the latitudo of Now－York city； 13 milus 143 rods in the latitudo of Ealtimore；and 14 milas 199 rods in the L．titude or Chatlestou．

The Swn＇s dicliatation，as masters of coasting vessels will observe，is adapted in this calendar to the Meridian of New－York city．The declination varies most ra－ pidly about the time of the equinoxes；but even then，it changes but $1^{\prime}$ while the san is passing from the meridian of New－York to that of New Orlcans or St．Louis． The column of sun＇s declination is therefore designed，like the days of the week and month，for general use throughout the country．

## Clack Time－Predictions of the Weather．

This Almanac shows the rising and the setting of the Sun，\＆c．according to a clock that keeps occurate time threuffont the year．Is the Sun is altenately fust and slow of clock，the forenoon ＊ill of cuarse be，by clock，longer ar shorter than the aflernoon．Sume obocrving this，think they buve iound na error in the Alazalac；lut it is no error．The Table，＂Sun on the Herintian，＂at the head of the Calcadar pagee，shows at what moment the sun，according to a true clock，is on the meridian，or strikes an accurate noon－mark．The London Nauticnl Almanac，and a large portion ofthe Almanacs in our country，are now atapted to true，or clock time．

Predictisws of the Fcuther．－It outht to be known that predictions of the a egit aro inserted in Alumats acesrding to the convenitnce of the printer，not by the Astrongrtir in fan cau mathtely predict the stite of the wenther fur the cuning year．

Chronolnaical Cycles．－Doninical Letter．C Lunar Cycle，5．－Epact， 1.1 －Solar Cy cle，8．－ Julian Periud，C500．
 $\delta$ Mars， 21 Jupiter， 5 Saturn，H Herschel
Nigrss of the Zodiac．－$P$ Aries，head； arms；${ }_{0}$ Cancer，breast ；$\Omega$ Leo，heart； reins；ill Scurpio，secrets；$\ddagger$ Sagittarius， m Aquarius，legs；站 Pisces，feet．

Aspects a ard Nades．－\＆Conjunction；＊Sex le ueu degrees； $\square$ Quartile， 90 degrees；$\triangle$ Trine， 120 degrees；Vc．Quincunx， 150 dearees；\＆Opposition， 180 degrees；$\delta$ Ascending Node ；$७$ Descend－ ing Node．

## Phcnomena of the flanets，Aspects，sic．for 1817．

Morning and Ereniner Siars．－Venus（o）will be Evening Star un－ til October 3，then Morning Niar until July 22，1848．Jupiter（21）will be Evening Siar until June 20，then Morning Star until January 6， 1818.







 \＆stat．19，Sup．o $\bigcirc$
 80 ó．Nov． 5 ，y＇s gr．elung．7， 24 stat． 10 ，万 stat． 15 ，y stat．22， © enters $f ; 26$ ，Inf．ơ Ø̌；29，口 ○ 万．Dec．3，ô stat．5，ơ stat． 14,8 ＇s gr．elong．छ＇s gr．elong． 22 ，© cnt．V＇；24，Hi stat．

## TIDE TABLE.

## (Chirfly from the Table in Bowditch's Navigator.)

The Calendar pages exbibit the time of high water at New-York, Elizabethtown Point, and New liontos.
To fiud the time of high water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high water at New-York, as follows: (A signifies that the annexed quantity of timo is to bo udded, S subiracted)-for'


IT For rariuws Memoranda, Yearly Mcetings of Friends, Anniversarses and Officers of Bencroleat Socictue, Clerical Alectinge, sc. see prye $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ and page 3 of Cocer.


Ш్రీ




 Day of Mouth.


Day of Week.



Sun's deel. S.












 Day of Month.


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| 'S P' | ES．Bostun． <br> D．H． 1. | Neu. Yor | н. м. | Charleston． <br> II． M ． | $\frac{\text { Sun on Meri－}}{\text { H．M．}}$ S． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Third Quarter， | 81042 mo ． | 1030 mo ． | 1019 mo ． | 106 mo ． | 04 |
| New Mloon， | 15） 138 mu ． | 126 mo ． | 115 mo ． | 12 mo． 9 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 39\end{array}$ |
| First（Quarter， | 22425 mo ． | 413 mo ． | $4{ }^{2} \mathrm{mo}$. | 349 mo .17 | morning． |
| Full Moor， | $30 \mid 842 \mathrm{mo}$ ． | 830 mo ． | 819 mo. | $86 \mathrm{mo}$. | 11575 |







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Day of Month．








Day of Week． ～～～～～～～N」した。




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| OON'S PHASE | S. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Boston. | Neu-York. | Baltimore. | harleston. | Sun on Meri. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{\text {II. }} \mathrm{51} 42 \mathrm{ev}$. |  |  |
| New Moon, | 141039 mo | 1027 mo . | 1016 mo . | 103 mo | ¢ 115614 |
| First Quarter, | 21.915 ev . | 93 ce . | 852 ev . | 839 ev . | 1:1156 115 |
| Full Moon, | 29/10 2 co. | 950 er . | 939 ev . | 926 ev . | 25115635 |











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| MOON'S PHASES. |  | Boston. | $r k$. | ltimore. | Charleston. | Sun on Meri |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | II. m. | II. M. | и. M. | II. m. | D. | s. |
| Third Quarter, | 5 | 1122 co . | 1110 co . | 1059 cr . | 1046 cv . | 111 | $57 \quad 26$ |
| New Mnon, | 12 | 8 8ev. | 756 cv . | 745 cr . | 732 er . | 911 | 58 0 0 |
| First Quarter, | 20 | 245 er. | 236 ev \% | 2 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 16 cv | 2 <br> 8 <br> 8 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 27 \\ 2 & 11\end{array}$ |
| Full Moon, | 28 | 833 mo | 827 mo . | 816 mo. |  |  | 2 11 |


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| MOON＇S | ES．Boston． | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Neu-York. } \\ \text { н. м. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Baltimore．Charleston． |  |  |  | Sun on Meri． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D．H．Df． |  | D． | II．M | II．M． | D． | ${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |
| cird Quart | 3.915 mo ． | 93 mo． | 3 | 852 mo． | 839 mo | 1 | 0 | 6 |  |
| New Mloun， | 10744 ev ． | $732 c v$. | 10 | 721 cv ． | 78 ev ． | 9 | 0 | 5 | 17 |
| irst（Quarter， | 19017 mo ． | 05 mo ． | 18 | $1154 \varepsilon v$. | 1141 ev | 7 | 0 | 3 | 55 |
| Full Moon， | $26 \mid 125$ mo． | 13 m |  | 2 mo ． | m |  |  |  |  |



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| MOON＇S PHASES． |  | Boston | New－York | Balt imo | Charleston． | Su |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | II．．n． | H．गr． | H．мr． | H．．n． | н． |
| Third Quarter， |  | 430 e | 418 ev ． | $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{ev}$ ． | 354 ev ． | mo |
| New |  | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 9\end{array}$ | 1051 mo 5 5 9 | 1040 mo ． | 1027 mo | 11 |
| Full Moon， |  | ${ }^{2} 411 \mathrm{mo}$. | －${ }^{5} 29 \mathrm{~mol}$ ． | ${ }^{2} 1818$ er | 1 | 1151 |



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| ＇s |  | Neu－York | н．m． | Harleston． | D．$\frac{\text { Sun on Meri．}}{\text { H．M．}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Moon， |  |  | ${ }^{\text {H．}}$ 24． $24.0 r$ ． | 311 ev ． |  |
| First guarter， | 141042 cv ． | 1030 er ． | 1019 ev ． | 106 er ． | $9{ }^{9} 1155231$ |
| Full Moon， | 21524 cr ． | 512 ev ． | 51 ev ． | 448 ce .1 | 17115618 |
|  | 29.4 mo． | 852 mo ． | 841 mo ． | $828 \mathrm{mo}$. | 25 ev． 017 |







## The Srebbrethe not ce siloonazy drey.

There are some who thinis the Sabbath a morose and glonmy day. But what a mistake. What is there gloomy in contemplating the work of creation, commemorated by the Sabbath? What is there sad or morose in the day that reminds one of the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ from the dead, and his exaltation to his mediatorial throne? How can that day be gloomy which is devoted to the study of infinite beauty, revealing itse!f to our gaze in order to win our admiration? How can the worship of God in his purity, love, wisdom and goodness be sad? Huw can that day be sad which brings to us the most precious promises, and is itself the type of heaven?

Is it sad to rest from six days of toil, confusion and trouble, and appropriate one to bodily repose and wholesome intellectual and spiritual refreshment? Is it sad to be warranted by the voice of God, and the general voice of society, to leave the cares and anxieties of life, and rise to the dignity and delight of healthful leisure? Is it sad to have the domestic altar and hearth surrounded by happy families, or to throng the sanctuary with neighbors, relations and fellowcitizens?

The Sabbath kept according to its real design is not a glonmy day, but a day of joy for all people. Then "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." It is a friend of the fatherless, and makes the widow's heart sing for joy. Its light is like the fruit of that mysterious vine which maketh glad the heart of God and man.

## The Progress of Hizestioze.

It is but about half a century since Robert Fulton first applied the wonderful a gency of steam to the propelling of boats. Now it is stated that the entire European capital in steamboats is $\$ 140,000,000$. Of the English 1,300 boats, not fewer than 700 are sea-boats. It is less than thirty years since the first steamer navigated a German river. The steam navigation of the Rhine did not begin till 1827, nor that of the Upper Elbe till 1837. How significantly does the progress of society in the arts, and the means of intercommunication foreshadow the coming of the day when " many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased !" Ours are times full of the seeds of future wonders. How thoughtfully should the influence which we may exert after we are dead, be put forth at such a time.

Not Ready!-A pastor states that during the closing service one Sabbath, his eye rested on a lovely youth. He soon approached him, and exhorted him to repentance and faith on the Lord Jesus Christ. He replied, "I am not ready now, but in two weeks I am resolved to seek the salvation of my soul." A few days after his minister was summoned to visit him upon a bed of sickness. He said to the minister, "I was invited to the Savior at the meeting of the Sabbath, I replied that I was not ready then, and now I am not ready to die." On a sub-
sequent visit the dying youth exclaimed, "I was not ready to seek God at the meeting, I was not ready to die when the message came, and now I am not - ready to lic down in hell! My wo weeks have not yet elapsed, when I hoped - to have made my peace with $G \notin d$, and sickness, death and hell have overtaker me, and I am for ever lost."

## Cost of ITrer.

Some tdea of the enormons waste which war occasions is to be obtained by the expenditures of Great Britain during sixty-five years of war, in which she has been engaged in modern times. She borrowed in seven wars, which occupied the 65 years, $£ 831,000,000$. In the same time she raised by taxes $£ 1,189,000,000$, thus forming a total expenditure of $\$ 8,982,120,000$ in our currency This enormous sum, extorted from the taut-strained sinews of labor, would have constructed a railroad around the globe, allowing $\$ 25,000$ per mile! To raise another such sum would require a tax of $\$ 10$ on every human being on the globe! The interest of this sum for one month; at five per cent, exceeds the whole amount contributed by the whole christian world for preaching the Gospel to the hcathen for the last thousand years!

## He Liberal.

Let it be remembered that the patriarch Abraham gave one-tenth of all his possessions to religious uses, and so did Jacob, and many of the other Old Testament worthies. And it is worthy of notice that the Jews, who, as a nation, gave more to religious purposes than any other people, were, as a nation more prosperous and wealthy than any other that ever existed. Even the heathenthe Arabians, according to Xenophon and Herodotus-gave no less than a tenth part of every thing to sacred uses. And shall the christian do less for God than did the Jexs under the old dispensation, or the heathen for their idols?

A Lake of Blood.-Dr. Dick estimates the number of those who have perished directly or indirectly by war, at $14,000,000,000$. Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, has taken the estimates of Dr. Dick, and estimating the average quantity of blood in a eommon sized person, states that the blood in the veins of those fourteen thousand millions would fill a circular lake of more than seyenteen miles in circumference, and ten feet deep, in which all the navies of the world might float.

Layful Phunder.-The poet Tasso once being told that he had an opportunity of taking advantage of a bitter enemy-"I wish not to pluider him," said ke; "but there are things which I wish to take from bim-not his honor, his wealth, nor his life, íxt his ill will."

## - Sceme to be encountercal.

What a scene, exclaimed the pious Legh Richmond, does eternity present!the years of life past-early connections dissolved-the secrets of all hear:s laid open-souls saved or lost-Christ a frowning Judge or a welcome Savior-all mistakes and errors in religion at an end-every false foundation undermin-ed-a world in flames, and consumed as though it had never been-time itself no more-eternal ages of ages rolling on in ceaseless bliss or wo-who is sufficient to speak even, on these things ?

## Honze, Sucect Home:

Home ! it is the paradise of Infancy, the tower of defence to Youth, the retreat for Manhood, the city of refuge for Old Age! Recollections, associations, cluster round it-O, how thickly! Enjoyments are tasted there whose relish never dies from the memory. Affections spring and grow there, through all the turns and overturns of life, and which last on, stronger than death. The thought of its early innocence has kindled anew the flame of virtue-almost smothefed beneath a heavy mass of follies and crimes. The vision of Home has come upon the soul of him who was dying in a foreign land, and made him feel that he would die willingly could he breathe his last breath in the midst of the familiar looks and tender voices of Home. The thought of this one spot has put a courage into the heart, a power into the arm, that has driven back the invader from the land; or else led men, freely, to moisten with their blood the soil they could not save.

## -In Honest Rzmescller's Motice.

If the man who takes a license and opens a house for the sale of intexicating liquurs, were truly and honestly to set forth the nature and effects of his business, like any other honest tradesman, what a singular advertisement would he present. It would apprise the public of some solemn and frightful things, like the following:

I shall open a shop for the purpose of making drunkards, paupers and beggars, for the sober industrions and respectable part of the community to support. I shall deal in that which will excite men to deeds of riot, robbery and blood. I shall diminish the comforts, augment the expenses, and endanger the welfare of the community. I shall prepare victims for the asylum, the poorhouse, the prison and the gallows. I shall dispense the cause of more accidents, diseases, failures and deaths than any other that can be named. I shall aim to deprive men of reason, propertys peace, home, respect, life and heaven. I shall do that which will turn fathers into fiends; wives to widows; children to orphaps, and all to mendicants. I shall corrupt the minister of religion; obstruct the progress of the Gospel; defile the purity of the church; tempt, deceiverand ruin souls; and spread abroad temporal, spiritual and eternal death.

This would be an honest announcement of his aim and influence-for such
undeniab!y is the general tendency of that traffic which seeks gain at the ex: pense of all that is good in the life that now is or that which is to come. But who would dare to look such a business in the face and still continue in it?

## . Mirg-sioncs of Picty.

Life goes rapidly on ; does it show the evidence that it is leading to hearen and to God? Is it a mere passage, or a real progress? Are you growing really and radically better as you grow older? Are you more penitent and kind; more meek, humble, obedient; more diligent and self-denying; more anxions about being what you ought to be? Are you better able to stand against scorn and contempt withour; and against fretfulness and despondeney within? Are your views of truth clearer and more consolatory; your love of God and the Savior stronger and more abiding; your longing after holiness more intense; your hatred of sin more ardent and pervading? Does truth seem more precious; heaven more desirable; God's law more lovely? Is labor for Christ more pleasant ; the sanctuary more attractive ; God's people more agreeable? Is your charity enlarged; your service more single-eyed; your life mare pure; your example more holy'; your hope brighter? If the christian's path shines brighter and brighter as it advances, such should be the experience of every child of God. And if an honest something finds no favorable response to queries like these, ought there not to be great searchings of heart? Be not deceived, God is not mocked.

## Nercr be bchind-kand.

The old maxim is, "Strike while the iron is hot." Thousands of fortunes have been lost, lives sacrificed and souls ruined by neglecting this simple rule, never to be behind-hand. Some men are always in arrears. Their bouse-rent, pew-tax, butcher's bill, every thing pertaining to business, duty, interest, is put off till its performance becomes irksome, or difficult or impossible. Some treat their souls with the same indifference-putting off the day of preparation till repentance becomes impossible, and their eternal doom is fixed. Let the man just starting in life settle it as one of his cardinal principles of action-never to postpone till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day. To-morrow may never come. It belongs to God, and you have no right to reckon on it. When the opportunity presents to buy the article you need, accept it at once : to-morrow it may be worth double.

## "The old Scythians

Painted blind Fortune's powerful hand with wings,
To show her gifts come swift and suddenly,
Which if her favorite be not swift to take, He loses them for ever."
-Deceive not jourself by hopes of the future, bat take hold firmly and promptly
on present duty. There is no other way to insure success; no other to escape certain ruin. Where one dollar is gained by neglect, thousands are lost. Where one golden opportunity for repeutance is gained by delay, thousands of souls are ruined and are left to deplore, amidst the blackness of darkness for ever, the. misery and folly of their neglect.

## The Tredsistes of the WeicFicd.

Every man is treasuring up stores for eternity:-the good are laying up "treasures in heaven, where moth doth not corrupt;"-the evil and impenitent are "treasuring up wealth against the day of wrath." What an idea is this! Treasures of wrath! Whatever the impenitent man is doing, he is treasuring up wrath. He may be getting wrath; but he is treasuring up wrath. He may be getting fame; but he is treasuring up wrath. He may be forming pleasing connections; but he is also treasuring up wrath. Every day adds something to the heap. Every oath the swearer utters there is something gone to the heap of wrath. Every lie the liar tells there is something gone to the heap of wrath. Every licentious act the lewd man commits there is something gone to the treasure of wrath. Every day he lives in sin the book of God's remembrance records it against him. The impenitent man has a weightier treasure of wrath to-day than he had yesterday; he will have a weightier to-morrow than he has to-day. When he lies down at night he is richer in vengeance than when he rose in the morning. He is continually deepening and darkening his eternal portion. Every neglected Sabbath increases his store of wrath; every forgotten sermon adds something to the weight of punishment. All the checks of conscience, all the remonstrances of friends, all the advice and prayers of parents will be taken into the account, and all will tend to increase the treasures of wrath, laid up against the day of wrath.

Rev. J. A. James.
Gotag to Lave.-Dr. Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant, in an action of law, to two men ducking their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain longest under water.
. 7 rich Imposture.-The Greek patriarch, at Constantinople, has a revenue of about $£ 500,000$ a year from the donations of pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre. This revenue is called the treasure of the Holy Sepulchre, and makes the Greek patriarch of Constantinople decidedly, whilst he holds the office, the richest man in the world. What would be thought if men paid for truth and salvation at that rate?

## Never Speati Cross.

The parent can be assured that he never gains any thing by a harsh word. What if your boy breaks a pitcher, or glass, do you mend eithe by applying harsh epithets to him? Does it make him more careful in future? Does he
lore you botter? Hark! he is murmuring. What says the boy?-"I'm giad of it; I don't care how much I break." He talks thus to be even with his master. It is very wrong in him, we know, but it is human nature, and the example has been set before him by you.

Say to the carcless boy, "I am sorry; you must be more careful in future," and what will be his reply ? "It was an accident, and I will be more çareful." He will never break another pitcher or glass, if he can help it; and he will respect and love you a thousand times more than when you flew into a rage and swore vengeance on his head. Remember this, ye who get angry and rave at a trifle.

Be not over anxtous.-Almost all men are over anxious. No sooner do they enter the world than they lose their taste for natural and simple pleasures, so remarkable in early life. Every bour do they ask themselves what progress they lave made in the pursuit of wealth and honor? And on they gn, as their fathers went before them, till weary and sick they look back with a sigh of regret to the golden time of their childhood.

## Eritish Eencvolence.

The number and resources of the rarious charitable and benerolent institutions of Great Britain are far greater than is generally supposed, and refleet great creditoupon the liberality and zeal of the christian public of that highly enlightened and favored Isle. There are of all kinds more than eight hundred different institutions expressly originated for and devoted to the various objects of charity in the United Kingdom, some of which are of immense magnitude and employ large resources. They may be classified with sufficient accuracy as follows:
Beginning with those devoted to the physical improvement and benefit of men, there are three hundred and eighty institutions for general charitable purposes; fifty of these belong to the various city companies, the privileges of which pertain to freemen, or the members of the city, and derive their principal resources from the municipal treasmy; while the remainder, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, are wholly dependant on voluntary contributions for their means. Of these voluntary Societies eighty-five are devoted to medical relief, of which thirty are hospitals admitting patients; and forty-seven are infirmaries and dispensaries for special medical relief. There are thrce societies for the protection of life : cleven for the relief of the distressed; two for the preservation of public m.orals; and six for the reformation of criminals and of discharged convicis; four societies are devoted to the protection and aid of female servants; and fure are devosed to the aid of the destitute. There are one hundred and six pensionary and benevolent associations, of which foriy-two are of a general nature; twentyseren conneeted with various trades, and thirly-scren connected with professions; and with these are connected serentecn asylums for the aged and dis-
tressed. There are eighty-two other alms-houses, most of which are supported by private munificence.

If we turn from the field of charity, strictly so called-institutions designed for the relief of bodily pains and ills-we find three hundred and six educational establishments, of which twenty-five are what are termed foundations, eight are colleges, and thirtcen grammar schools, all sustained by private endowments, and devoted to the instruction of the indigent classes. There are forty-four educational establishments for the indigent, of which sixteen are for orphans; nine school societies; fifteen that are termed charity school establishments, and one lundred and twenty-four charity schools, besides others conducted on a different principle.

British benevolence in religious affairs is not less conspicuous and creditable. There are seventy religious associations in the kingdom, of which sixteen are missionary societies for propagating the Gospel among the heathen; four are Bible societies; six are societies for the aid of feeble and destitute churches; nine are properly home missionary societies, for supporting the Gospel in destitute parts of the kingdom; six are for the benefit of Jews and Syrians; four are for the defence and diffusion of Protestantism; fourteen are for religious and theological education ; two are temperance societies ; four for extending christian civilization; five for the abolition of slavery.

Besides these, there are sixteen visiting religious societies for the relief of the poor, (one of which has forly others connected with it,) and three for improving the habitations of the poor. Thus in that small island there may be summed up the grand toial of eight hundred and seventeen institutions, devised by christian love, and sustained by christian liberality, aevoted to the physical, moral, intellectual and religious improvement of mankind. As great as the list is, it does not embrace all.

## Death and Sin.

Death and sin have an indissoluble connection. Sin the invariable antecedent, death the invariable consequence. Sin the cause; death the effect. The demerit of the one produces the desolation of the other. Sin formed the volcano, the earthquake, the hurricane, the pestilence, which now devour the population of cities and kingdoms. Sin inflicts every pang that human nature suffers. Sin nerves every death-throb that is endured. Sin stains and blanches every corpse. Sin weaves every shroud. Sin shapes every coffin. Sin writes every epitaph. Sin sculptures every monument. Sin feeds every worm. The waste and havoc of centuries that are gone, and the waste and havoc of centuries yet to come, all attest the truth that death has passed upon all men, because all have sinned.

Rev. J. Parsons.

## W•ar。

O War, War! what pencil can portray thy deformities-what skill can calculate thy horrors! Gigantic evil! preceeded by terror, followed by devastation,
fed by cursed pride, nourished by human wo. Gigantic evil! diffused by tears, by groans, and by blood, the shrieks of widows, and the pangs of the fatherless. Gigantic evil! thou art never satisfied; thy triumphs are those of death, thy car nival is in the grave.

Rev. J. Parbone.

Paltcnce under Jbuse.-A Scotch divine, noted for his patience under abuse, was upon a time passing on his way, when one of a group of drunkards said to his companions, "There goes a man who cannot be made angry." "I can make him angry," said another. "No, you cannot," replied the first; whereupon a wager was laid between them. He who was to attempt the fiendlike business took up a stone, with which he struck the good man in the face, and broke out several of his teeth. Wiping the blood from his mouth, and casting a wishful look upon his assailant, he exclaimed, "O man, I would give all the teeth in my head for the salvation of thy soul !" This reply, it is said, was blessed to the poor drunkard's hopeful conversion.

Too true.-Bishop Hall has remarked, in his pithy way, "Heaven hath many tongues that talk of it, more eyes to behold it, but few hearts that rightly affect it."

## WHat is it to be polite?

Politeness is a trait which every body admires, and which confers upon its possessor a charm that does much to pave the way of life with success. But it is very much misunderstood. Politeness does not consist in wearing a white silk glove, and in gracefully lifting your hat as you meet an acquaintance-it does not consist in artificial smiles, and flattering speech, but in sincere and honest desires to promote the happiness of those around you; in the readiness to sacrifice your own ease and comfort to add to the enjoyment of others. The man who lays aside all selfishness in regard to the happiness of others, who is ever ready to confer favors, who speaks in the language of kindness and conciliation, and who studies to manifest those little attentions which gratify the heart, is a polite man, though he may wear a home-spun coat, and make a very ungraceful bow. And many a fashionable, who dresses genteelly, and enters the most crowded apartments with assurance and ease, is a perfect compound of rudeness and incivility. He who has a heart flowing with kindness and good-will towards his fellow-men, and who is guided in the exercise of these feelings by good common sense, is the truly polite man-and he alone.

- True Gentleman.-No well bred person will be insolent to his inferiors. On the other hand, he will obicrve a scrupulous tenderness of manner towards them-a care of word and action that shall lighten their burden as much as possible. This rcfinement of heart is the most prominent characteristic of a
high and noble spirit. It is the only mark of a lady or gentleman that is wholly unequivocal. When we see a person very choice of his words, and very dainty at the table, yet capable of insulting the unfortunate, or ridiculing distress, we always think of the ass in the lion's skin.


## The Scripeates.

by sir william jones.
Before thy mystic altar, heav'nly truth, I kneel in manhood, as I knelt in youih. Thus let me kneel, till this dill form decay, And life's last shade be brightened by thy ray: Then shall my soul, now lost in clouds below, Soar without bound, without consuming glow.

Things Lost for Euer.-Lost wealth may be restored by industry, the wreck of health regained by temperance, forgotien knowledge restored by study, alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulness, even forfeited reputation won by penitence and virtue. But who ever again looked upon his vanished hours, recalled his slighted years, stamped them with wisdom, or effaced from the record of eternity the fearful blot of wasted time?

## ECzeres of meavspapors.

The celebrated astronomer, Sir John Herschell, says, of all the amuscments that can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man, after a day's toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an entertaining newspaper.. It relieves his home of its dulness or sameness, which in nine cases out of ten, is what drives him to the alehouse, to his own ruin and his family's. It transports him into a gayer and livelier, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment fully as much as if he was ever so drunk; wih the great advantage of finding himself the next day with his money in his pocket, or, at least, laid out in real necessaries and comforts for himself and family, without a headache. Nay, it accompanies him in his next day's work, and if the paper he has been reading be any thing above the very idlest and lightest, gives him something to think of besides the mechanical drudgery of his every-day occupation-something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward with pleasure to return to.

Depend on Eourself. - Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be born poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at their outset in life, in a good business. This is a mistaken notion. So far from poverty being a misfortune to them, if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing; the chance is more than ten to one against him who
starts with plenty of money. Let any one look back twenty years and see who begau business at that time with abundant means, and trace them down to the present day; how many of these now boast of worth and standing! On the contrary, how many have become poor, lost their places in society, and are passed by their own boon companions with a look which plainly says, I know you not!

## 

A tavern kecper in Renssclaer Co. New-Yorle, had abandoned the trafic in Alcohol after having been several years crigaged in it. Whenever the subject of his selling liquor was referred 10 , he was observed to manifest feelings of decp regret and sorrow. A friend one day inquired the cause. "I will tell you," said he, and opening his account book be said, "here are forty-four names of men who lave all beea my customers, most of them for years-thirtytwo of these men to my certain knowleage now lie in the drukard's grave! ten of the remaining twelve are now living, confirmed sots! These are the fruits of ihis dreadful and degrading business." Who would be willing to engage in it for the paltry wages of a few pence? Can a man follow this traftic and be a christian?

Ginorl ${ }^{\text {ficanarrs. - Good manners are the blossom of good sense, and, it may }}$ the added, of good feeling too; for, if the law of kindeess be writen in the beart, it will lead to that disinterestedness in little as well as great things-that desire to ublige, and attention to the gratification of otbers, which is the foundation of good manuers.

- Hourndag . $g_{2 p}$ parct.-in Europe, black is sczerally used because it represents darkness, unto which death is like as it is a privation of life. In China, white is uscd, lecause they hope the dead are in heaven, the place of purity. In Eerypt, ycllow is used, because it represents the decaying of flowers and trees, which become yellow as they decay. In Ethiopia, brown is used, because it denotes the color of the earh from whence we came, and to which we return. In some parts of Turkey blue is used, because it represents the sky, where they hope the dead one is gone; Dut in otiers blue and violet, because being a mixture of black and blue, it represents, as it were, sorrow on the one side, and hope on the other.


## The Eese is ECrl.

What if calamisies co come: they never tatie all that we have, and often only take that of which we are better deprived than possessed. Jeremy Taylor once on suffering an uiter deprivation of his worldly goods by sequestration, cried out, in the midst of his calamity, "What have they taken ? Let me look about mel They have lef me sun and moon, fire and water, a loving wife and many friends to pity me, and some to relicve me, and I can still discourse; and, un-
less I list, they have not taken away my merry countenance, and my cheerful spirits, and a good conscience; they have still left me the providence of God; all the promises of the Gospel, and my religion, and my hopes of heaven, and my charity to them, too. And still I slecp, and eat, and drink, and digest. I read and meditate; I walk in my neighbor's pleasant field, and sto the varieties of natural heauties, and delight in all that in which God delights, that is, in virtue and wisdom, in the whole ereation, and in God himself."

## TV'onjzeaz's Sppocic.

The celebrated Fontenclle said, that women have a fibre more in the heart, and a cell less in the brain, than men. This ap:ly suggests the true sphere of woman's action and the true source of her power.

As the dew lies longest and produces most fertility in the shade, so woman in the slade of domestic retirement sheds around her path richer and more permanent blessings than man, who is more exposed to the glare and observation of public life. Thus the humble and retired often yield more valuable benefits to society than the noisy and bustling satellites of earth, whose very light and unconcealed enjoyment deteriorates and farches up the moral soil it flows over.

God orinded by Profaneness.-A late eminent jurge of Virginia once happened to be crossing a ferry with the late Dr. Juhn II. Rice On account of the shallows, the beat could not be bronght to land, and they were carried to the shore by the black ferrymen. One of these was so careless as to suffer Judge II.'s clothes to become wet, and the latter expressed his anger by an oath. Dr. Rice, without saying a word, turned on him his large, speaking eye, with a sorrowful expression. "I never so felt a reproof (said the jadge) in my life; and instantly begzed his pardug. 'Ask pardon of Codo,' said Dr. Rice. I shall never forget it."

## Realf of Cuizarcus.

Leighton thus wroic on hearing of the death of a child:-"Sweet thing, and is he so quickly laid aslecp? Happy he! Tlaugh we shall bave no more the pleasure of his lisping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of crying, nor of being sick, nor of dying. Tell my dear sis'er that she is now so much more akin to the other world; and this will be quicily passed to us all. John is but gone an hour to bed, as children use to do, and we are undressing to follow. And the more we put off the love of the present world, and all things superfious, befurehand, we s'lall have the less to do when we lie down."

Stacere Confession.-It is to be feared that many persons u:ter expressions of penitence for sin to which the heart makes but a feeble response. He who confesses himself a great sinner, onght to show a little bumilits; and be who
acknowledges his weal:ness, should not show presumption. Charles Wesley once tested the pretended penitence of a professor of religion, who came to him with the expression on her tongue, "I am the chief of sinners-the worst of transgressors-utterly lost and helpless." "I have no doubt," he cooly rerwied, "that you are bad enough." She instantly flew into a passion, declaring she was no worse than her neighbors; scolded the preacher as a slanderer, and it is thought would have boxed his ears if he had not quitted the apartment.

## The W'ry to HRcer tise Ciospel.

The celebrated Rowland Hill was once reminded by an old man that he heard him preach sisty-five years before, and weli remembered the sermon. "You told us," said the old man, "that some people were very squeamish about the delivery of different ministers who preached the same gospel." You said, "Suppose you were attending to hear a will read, where you expected a legacy to be left you, would you employ the time when it was reading in criticising the manner in which the lawyer tead it? No, you would not; you would be giving all ear to hear if any thing was left to you, and how much it was. That is the way I would advise you to hear the Cospel."

The Good Choicr.-The pious bishop Arrowsmith once exclaimed: Let Diotrephes say it is good for me to have the pre-eminence. Let Judas say, it is good for me bear the bag. Let Demas say, it is good for me to embrace the present world. But do thou, O my soul, say, with David, it is good for me to draw near to God.

## 

bi montgomery.
The bird that soars on highest wing
Builds on the ground her lowly nest, And she that doth most sweetly sing,
Sings in the shade when all things rest;
In lark and nightingale we see
What honor hath humility.
The saint that wears heaven's brighiest crown,
In deepest adoration bends,
The weight of glory bends him domn
The most, when high his soul ascends;
Nearest the throne itself, must be
The footstool of humility.

The Cost of EEum.-Noah Webster, in one of his early essays, in which he gives "advice to Connesticut folls," shows them from statistics which he
exhibited, that their " government, their courts, their lawyers, their clergymen, their schools and their poor, did not all cost them so much as one paltry article which did them little or no good, but is as destructive of their lives as fire and brimstone."

K\%y Not.-"Stay, coachman," said a passenger to him as he was ordering the horses water at the half-way house, "these animals have all the work; do give them a little of your brandy; how can you expect them to do much work on nothing but cold water?" The coachman hem'd and haw'd, but attempted no argument in reply:

## Pay as Iore Go.

The eccentric John Randolph once surprised Congress by jumping up from his seat and screaming at the top of his shrill voice, "Mr. Speaker! I have discovered the philosopher's stone that turns everything into gold. It is-Pay as you go!"
John Randolph never uttered a wiser or truer saying, so far as thrift and success are concerned.
"Pay as you go," and you need not dodge sheriffs or constables.
"Pay as you go," and you can walk the streets with an erect back and manly front, and you have no fear of those you meet. You can look any man in the eye without flinching. You need not cross the highway to avoid a dun, or look intently into the shop windows to avoid sceing a creditor.
"Pay as you go," and when you laugh, it will be a hearty, honest one.
"Pay as you go," and you will meet smiling faces at home-happy, cherrycheeked smiling children-a contented wife-a cheerful hearth-stone.

Shen a Tatller. -If you do not wish to speak ill of any, do not delight to hear ill of them. Give no countenance to busy-bodies, and those that love to talk of other mens' faults; or, if you cannot decently reprove them on account of their quality, then direct the discourse some other way; or if you cannot do that, by seeming not to mind it, you may sufficiently signify that you do not like it.

The Unruly . Fember. - There are but ten precepts of the law of God, says Leighton, and two of them, so far as concerns the outward organ and vent of the sins there forbidden, are bestowed on the tongue, (one in the first table, and the other in the second table,) as though it were ready to fly out both against God and man, if not thus bridled.

## The Essad of thec Sablbath Ereafice.

Lucian Hall, who was lately executed in Connecticut at the early age of twenty-eight for a most atrocious and unprovoked murder, the very recital of
which makes the blood run cold, attributes his whole cances of vice to a want of proper religious instruction in early life, and farticularly to the crime of Subbatli-breaking, to which he was greatly addicted. His last words weie:-
"I wish to warn all young feople against the course I have taken. Beware how you reject good advice, or break the Salbath. If you have religious friends and rcligious privileges, value them more than anything else; receive the edvice of such friends; improve those privileges while you have them. I wish with my tast breath to warn all the young against the neg!ect of religion ard the Sabbath, which lave brought mec to ruin. I have suffered a greai deal, and enjoyed myself vciy litte, and have found that 'the way of transgression is hard.'",

## 

We wish to ask the young man this question; and according as be answers it shall we be enabled to tell him what his future character will be. Niore depends upon the manner in which this important season is passed than upon atmost any thing else. Whoever has been an observer of men and things, can point out many a youth who has caused weeping and sorrow to his family, disgraced his name, and become an outcast in the world, or sunk to a dishonored grave, who commenced his career of vice when he broke away from wholesume restraint and spent his evenings in the company of the abondoned. Young man, listen to us. We would not deprive you of a single pleasure, or debar you from any innocent amuscment. We enireat you to be particular there and hovo you pass your evening hours. If you lounge about the bar-room, partaking of the vulgar conversation that is intreduced, and join the ribald song, or star.d at the corners of the streets using profune and indecent language, you will scon habituate yourself to low blackguardism and vile conversation, suthat no young man who respects himself will be found in your company.

The Cirtstan ofyethor. - The claristian mother with her child is the loveliest rision that rises out of the troub'ed waters of our nature. The great master of christian painting delighted to represent the mother of Christ and her spotless child under every aspect of tender communion; making it the aim of his life to portray the ineffable graces, the meek self-oblivion, the rapture of devoted lave which belong to the christian mother.

## O Fesus: I do this ror Thace:

It is said of Mrs. Comstock of the Burmah mission, that when she was ealled unon to part with her two chitaren, that they might be brought bome to America to be educated, she took cne in each hand and led them down to the ship which was to bear them away. She paused on the shore; her face grew pale; her lips quivered; she raised her hands and said, "O Jesus! I do this for thee!" and then guictly returned to her missionary work. The sacrifices of the misionary are deserving the sympathy and prayers of all who love the Lord.
sillon an Early Riscr. - This famous poet rose at four in the morning during the summer months, and at five in the winter. He studied in the forenoon, exercised in the afternoon, and in the evening sang, accompanying him self on some instrument. He had a fine voice, played well on several instruments, and understood harmony; and judging from his Paradise Lost, he must have been passionately fond of music and the perfume of flowers. He usually retired at nine, and composed awhile in bed.

Checa, Ornasacnis. - When Dr. Franklin was in Paris, his daughter, Mrs. Bache, wrote to him for a supply of feathers and thread lace. The Doctor declined it in the following characteristic note. "If you wear your cambric rufffles as I do, and take care not to mend the holes, they will come in time to be lace; and feathers, my dear girl, may be had in America from every coca's tail."

## The Pover of a viother's Infreczec.

The mother writes with a pen of steel on the tablet of the young heart of her child, and these characters are deep, original, and indelible. Next to the divine efficiency, her infuence is all pervading and most powerful. Such is the picus mother who has made right impressions on the minds of her babes, and been to them the messenger and minister of God. For weal or for woe, she writes a page, teaches a lesson, and moalds the mind into durable forms. Such, says a cleryman, was the mother of my children. Her infaence is still visible, palpable, controlling. Her image is vividly present. Her iessons are written in living lines, and "the sentiments of my nother" are the law of her childrent. They regard her as now in heaven. What an incpiring motive to seck an inheritance there! They read her Bible, and have received it from her as the infallible rule of life. The highest earhly influence they can feel, thus comes in aid of the Divine. They remember her prayers. How hallowed the recollection of such a mother! How controlling the rules she gave! how well remembered and deeply treasured in their hearts!

## 

Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life, tor the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man aloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the byttom. Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladder. Give to your child a sound education; let him sinecrely embrace the Gospel of Christ, which will secure good morals; see to it that his mind is cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of.
. Great Smake.-In the year 1843 eight million one thousand four hundred and forty-nine pounds one shilling and four-pence was spent by the people of Great Britain in tobacco! a tolerably round sum to "end in smoke." If the weed had been worked into pigtail rather more than half an inch thick, it would have formed a line 99,470 miles long-long enough to go more than four times round the world.
" $\boldsymbol{y}$ will, by and by."-Ah! yes. When will you do it? "By and by "never comes. Why will you not fix upon a day when you will perform your duty? We like men that we can depend upon-who will decide upon a course, or when to do a favor or a duty, and when they have decided, will perform. The longer you put off, the longer you will.

## "O how many deeds

Of deathless virtue and immortal crime
The world had wanted, had the actor said, I will do this to-morrow !"

Fufdclity carcd by a holy life.-A celebrated French infidel, being introduced to the pious Fenelon, and spending some time in his society-witnessing the loveliness of his manners and conversation, was constrained to say to a friend, "I must not stay in the presence of this holy man; if I do I shall be compelled to renounce my infidelity; so much purity, so much amiableness, proves religion to be of heavenly origin."

Every Christias a ontsstonar:-It ought to be proclaimed from the pulpit, and taught in the Sabbath-school, it ought to be written on our door-posts, that every christian is designed to be, in some sense, a missionary. He should first inquire whether he is called personally to enter the field. If this is not expedient or feasible, let him go by his representative, whom he belps to support. Let him go in prayer, in the spirit, and in sympathy, with those who can go to labor and die in heathen lands; and let him labor at bome for all who come under his influence.

Uses of trial. - When a founder has cast his bell he dees not prescatly fix it in the stecple, but trics it with his hammer, and beats it on every side to see if there be any flaw in it. So Christ doth not, presently after he has converted a man, couvey him to heaven; but suffers him first to be beaten upon by many temptations, and then exalts him to his crown.

E:myan and the quaker.-It is said, that towards the close of Bunyan's imprisonment a Quaker called upon him, saying, Friend John, I am come to thee with a messege from the Lord, and after having searched for thee in atl
the prisons of England, I have found thee at last. "If the Lord had sent thee," returned Bunyan, sarcastically, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me, for the Lord knows I have been a prisoner in Bedford jail these last twelve years."

## The FFay to be .TFiserable.

We know of no specific more promising for securing a thoroughly miserable temper, than the following:
"Sit at your window and look over the way to your neighbor's excellent mar.sion, which he has recently built and paid for, and sigh out, "O that I was a rich man!"

Get angry with your neighbor and think you have not a friend in the world.
Sign a note for a friend and never forget your kindness; and every hour in the day whisper to yourself, "I wonder if he will pay that note?"

Think every body means to cheat you. Closely examine every bill you take, and doubt its being genuine, till you have put the owner to a great deal of trouble. Believe every shilling passed you is but a sixpence crossed, and express your doubts about your getting rid of it if you should venture to take it.

Put confidence in nobody, and believe every man you trade with to be a rogue.
Never accommodate, if you can possibly help it. Never visit the sick or afflicted, and never give a farthing to assist the poor.

Buy as cheap as you can; screw down to the lowest fraction. Grind the faces of the unfortunate.

Brood over your misfortune-your lack of talents, and believe that at no very distant day you will come to want. Let the workhouse be ever in your mind, with all the horrors of distress and poverty.

Then you will be miserable to your heart's content, if we may so speak; sick at heart, and at variance with all the world. Nothing will cheer or encourage you-nothing throw a gleam of sunshine or a ray of warmth into your heart. All will be as dark and as cheerless as the grave.

## Expensiveress of \#\#ar.

War, it has been well said, is a game of kings, at which if the people were wise, they would not be allowed to play. Our government is one of the most peaceful on the globe; yet during fify-six years of its existence, its expenditures have been for the military service $\$ 256,998,357$; for the naval service $\$ 179,933,124$. Thus, this most christian nation, in something less than a lifetime, has paid nearly seven hundred millions of dollars, directly for the cost of war, or more than twice the cost of all its public service beside. Besides this, the real expenses of war, including the destruction of property, the cessation of industry and improvement, and the blocking up of our coasts and our harbors, have, probably, been not less than two thousand millions of dollars during these fifty-six years of almost unbroken pence. What would be the cost of a seven years' war at this
rate 1 llow trining in comparison have been all our expenditures for religious, benevodent nud philanthropic purpuses. What untuld good might have beea conveyed to the vatio:is by the sun.s chus zacrificed to war?

The Efonent of Kicepting RGen.-An intelligent farmer lately published th following result of his experience in keeping fowls. He kept 30 hens last ycar, and they yiclded him 350 dozen, or 4,250 eegs besides 125 chickens. The net proceeds of the sales was 5533 , the fanily hazing had, of course, what eggs and puultry they wasted fur their own consumption besides. The whole cost of the grain for leeppitg the hens was a fiaction over 83 , leaviing a clear profit of $\$ 5.5$. A profitable branch of h.u bandry certainly.

## Sazdimity of the Scyiptzares.

An obscure Scotch peasant, calling on Eusiness at a genteman's's house in L.dinburgh, saw a bus: of Slatkspeare, and these li:es from the Tempest inscribed bencath it:
> "The cioud cap: towere, the gorgeous palaces, The solemn winplee, the great globe itecif, lea, all which it inherit shall dissolve. And, like the baicelegs fabric of a vision. Leare set a rreck beilrd."

The genteman, secing the peasau's wyer attracted by these lines, asked lim if he had ever seen uny thing equal to them. His reply wns just and striking. " Pers, I bave. The fullowing prassage from tho bonk of Revelation is more sublime.
"' 'And I saw a great white throne and Him that sat upoo it, from whase face the carth oud the Leaven fled away, and there was no place for them.' "

## The R1essiags of ce Good Teasper.

Good temper is like a sunny day; it sheds a brightness over every thing. It is the sweetner of toil, arid the soother of disquictude. Every day brings its burthen. The liushand goes forth in the morning to his business; he cannot foresee what trial he may encounter, what failure of hopes, of friendships, or of prospects may meet him before he returns to his home; but if he can anticipate there the beaming and hopeful smile, and the soothing atiention, he feels that his cross, whatever it might be, will be lightened, and that hi. dumestic bappiness is still secure.

## Fillizeg beg Fionducss.

One's worst eaemics often come in the guise of friende. The fond mother who feeds her infant with alcohol under any of its disguises, however much it may be diluted or aweetened, is a more dangerous enemy to her child than the assassin who plots againat its life, for he may be discovered and secured; but an appetite for intoxicating drinks acquircd in childhood is rarely destroyed except by death.
The parent who leads his child into company, and indulges in his presence in tho cup of extrilaration, is a moro dangerous enemy to his son than a gambler.

The youns man, whose associates are the quafiers of champaigne, and who frequents at midnight eating and drinking shops and ccllars, is mere to be feared than the duellist.

The parent who dissuados his child, or the man his friend, from adoping the pledre of tutal abstinence, is a worse enemy to its future prospects than the incendiary.

A father of six sons laughed to scorn the great fritaciple of total abstinence-his six sons all became drunkards, and fire of them ditd drankards.

Parents, whether in the higher or the more humble walks of life, thisk well of the exami!c you set your children.

## Pâely co sel vtazvical

Old kachelors are sometimes to be pitied, but more often to be blamed. Marriage is God's institution, and the appointed way for man's happiness ; and he who despises this arrangement of Providencéwill usually attest in his own expericnce the wisdom of his ker and his own firy Besides happiness it is also a source of health and longevity. It has been established by good statistice, that for ciery forty-one bachelors who attain the age of forty, there are seventy-eight married men who do the same. As age adiances the difference becomes more striking. At sixty there are only twenty-tho unnarried men alive, for ninety-eight who have been married. A: seventy there are eleven bachelors to twenty seven married men, and at eighty there are rine married men for three single ones. Nearly the same rule holds good in relation to females. Married women at the age of thirty, taken one with another, may expect to live thirty-six years longer; whila for the unmarried, the expectation of life is only about thirty years. Of those who attain the age of forty-five, there are seventy-tro married women for fifty-two single ladies.

## Portrate of a Good Eg2fc.

The quaint old Di: Fuller thus pictures some of the more prominent features of a good wife:

She commandeth her husband in an equal matter, by constantly obeying him.
She never crosseth her husband in the spring-ide of his anger, but stass till it be ebbing water. Surely neen, contrary to iron, are worst to be wrought upon when they are hot.

Her clothes are rather comely than costly, and she mukes plaid cloth to bo velvet by her handsome wearing it.

Her husband's secreta sho will not divulge; especinlly is she careful to conceal his infirmities

In her hutsband's absence she is wife and deputy husband, which makes her doublo the files of her diligence. At his return he finds all things so well, that he wonders to see himself at home when he was abroad.

Her children, though many in number, are none in noise, steering them with a louk whither she listeth.

The heaviest work of her servants sho maketh light, by orderly and seasomably enjoining it.

In her husband's sickness she feels more grief than shs knows.

## anniversalies and officers of chatitable societies, \&c.

IN BOSTON--Amerisun Board Com. Foreign Missions, scond Tue:day in Septemher, Rev. Rufus Ander:on, (1). D. Rev. David Greene, and Rev. Wim. J. Armstrong, D. D. Sece, Heiriry Hill, Esq. Trous, Mis»ionary ILouse, 33 l'emberion Sq:are.- $\Delta m$. Bup. Board fur For. Miss., last Wed. in April, Rev. Sulumou Peek, Sec., H. Lincoln, Leq. T'reas., Joy"s Bailuings.-Am Edu. Soc. in May, Rev. Samuel 11. Riddel, sec., Hardy Ropes, Eisq Treas. 15 Corninill.-Am. Tract Soc. at Hoston, last Wed. in Mey, George Dimiy, Esq. Treas., Rev. Selh liliss, Sec. and Gen. Agent, No. 20 Coralhill.-Prisun Dis. Sic. Îet week in May, Rev. L. Daight, Sec., Charles Cleveland, Esq. 'Ireas. 51 Court-strect.-Mass. Hone Miss. Suc., Rev. J.S. Claris, Dec., 9 Cornhill, Benjamin Parkins, Treas.-140 Washington-strent.
iN NEW IURK.-Amerienn Bible Sor. \&a Thurs. in May, Rey. John C. Bricham, D. D. For. and Domes. Sec., Ker. Noalı Letinge, D. II. Fin. Sec., Wm. Whilock. Jun. Trees. J. Hyde. Gen. Ageltt and Astist. Treas,, No. 115 Nussau-st.-Amicrican and Forcign Bıb. Suc., Wm. H. Wyckep off, Esq. Cormespondiag Sccretary, 1. M. Allen, General Agent $3.30 \mathrm{Brome-strcet}$,W , Colgate, Trcas-Nero- York Eibile Sucicty, L. P. Hublard, Agt. 8: Wall-st.- Hourd of For. Mfoss. of Prısb. Ch., Hon. Walter Lowvie, Cor. Sec., Danicl Weils, Treaso, 2'3 Ccutre-t-dan. Home Miss. Sor. Wed. preceding $2 d$ Thursday in May, Kev. Miton Badger. D. D, Thil Rev. Charles Hall,
 Evangelical Sor. Tuesday preceding ell Thursday in Miy, Rev. Hentert Baird, D. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. Eli N. Sawtell, Financial Scerehary, Office, No. 1 Dey-steect-dmericons Buptist Home Mtssionary Sec., Rev. Benj. M Hill, Cor. Scce, 350 Brtome-st., Runyon W.inherin, Treas. 69 Wall-strect.-American Tract Socicty, Wiedues. preceding 2 d Thursdiy in Mlay, Mosés Alem, Trezs. Rev. William A. Hullock, Rev. O. Frastmau, Rev. R. S. Cook, Cor, Secs., O. R. Kmgebury, Asse
 Bt.- 1 mer. Seamen's Friend Suc., Mond. precedng ald Thurs. in May, Capt Edward Richardeon, l'res, and Gen. Agent, Rev. Juha Spaulding and Rev. Harman Loomiv, Secs., S: Wall-street. Charles N. T'albot, Trwas.-Central Americran Ed. Soc.: Brick Chareh Chapel, Rev. E. Phelps, D. D. Sec., Win. A. Boolh, Treas., ©d Thursday in May- - dincrican Protestant Soc. in May, Rev. 11. Norton, Correspmding Sec., Mortimer De Mott, Esq. Treas., C. K. Moore. Agent, It3 Nassau-street,-Methudisi Gencral Buok Listalishment, Rev. Georgc Lane and C. B. 'T'ppett, Agents. Dumestic Missiox of Rrformed Dutch Church, Rev. Benj. C. Taylor, D. D., Cor. Sec., Thos. U. Doremus, 'Treas., No. з̀ Nitsau-st-For. Miss. Suc. Rif. Dutch Ch., Rev. George P. Fisher, C'or. Secretary, Wm. IR. Thompson, Treas,-Dom. Miss. Cum. Prot. Epis. Ch., No. $2 \overline{8} 1$ Broadwas, Rev. N. Say re llarris, Sec. and Gen'l Ag't, Thos N. Stantord, Esq. 'I'reas-For. Miss. Curn. Prot. Epis. Ch., 281 Broadway, Rev. P. P. Irving, Sec., J. Smith Rugers, M. D., Treas.-Nizo. York S. S. Union, 2d Truesday in May, Rev. laace Ferris, D. D., Pres., J. C. Mleeks, Agent, 147 Nussiu-st. and 38 l'ark Row.-P'rot. K.pis. S. S. Union, Johu W. Nitchell, Treas., Rev. Anthony Tcu Broeck, Sec., Daniel Dana, Jun. Agcht, 20 John-sıreet.
Philadelplia.-Amer. Sunday schoul Union, Tues. after 3d Thurs. in May, Mr. F. W Porior, Cor. Sec., F. A. Pachourd, Esq. Rec. Sec., Herman Cope, Treas., $1: 6$ Chesnut-st.-Gen. Assembly's Board of Dom. Miss., Rev. Wm. A. M'Dowell, D. D, Cor. Scc., Rev. 'Illos. Hoge, Tr., 29 San-im-street.-Gen. Asken. Boord Ed., Rev. C. Vin Rentelner, D. D. Cor. Sec., Rev. Wm Chester, Gen. Agent, J. B. Muchell, Esq. Treas., 2a Sansom-st.-Gen. Assembly's Board of Publi. ration, Jos. P.Eugles, l'ublishany Agent-Bup. Pub. and Sun. school. Soc. No. 31 North Gth-st., Rev. Thos. T. Malcom, Scc., Rev. Benjamin R. Loxley, Gen. Agrat.-Philad. Tracz Sor. A. Fline, Ag', t'3 North Thlestreet.-Phuladclphia Eilucntion Society, sth Thursdiy in May, Rev. Eliakim $P_{\text {nelps, }}$ Sec., G. W. H'Clellan, Treas., I:3 Chesnut-street.--Philndelphia Home Missinnary So ciely, 4th Weduesuay in May, Rev. E. R. Fairchill, Sec., John C. Farr, 'Trcas. It: Chesnut-st.
WASHINGION - American Colonizntion Sucitty, becond Tuesday in January, Rov. William M'Lain, Sceretary, Hud -, Esq. Treasurer.
MINLSTERS' MEETINGS-OEn. Con. in Maine, Tusslay before 4th Wed. in June.-Goneral Assoc. New Hamp. lust 'Tues. in Aug.-Gen. Conve in Fcr. 3d Tues. in June.-Gen. Assoe. Mnss. th Tues. in June-Eorn. Consociation, Rhode Lsland, 2d Tues. in June.-Gen. Assoc. Conn. 3id Tuce. in June-Gera. Assoc. N. Y. Thursday liefore last Sith. in August.-Gen. Conoin. of the Prot, Epis. Ch. N. York, Ist Wednesday in O:t. 1847.-Ncxt meething of the B aptist Trienmal Convention, at Cincimati, O, April, 1847.- Gen. Assinbly P'resbyterian Church, 3d Thureday in May.-Gen. Conf. Meth. Episcopal Church, every 4 th year from 1810.-Gen. Synod Ref. Dutch Church, Albany, on the firbt Wedacsday in June.

TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT G PER CENT.


Tha Interesh of ans sum in dollart for 6 daya, ls the same sum in mills: viz. of $\$ 100,100$ mills, nr 10 cents; of $\$ 8,800,6,604$ mills, or $\$ 660, \& \mathrm{c}$, Monej atcompoundintereat will double itaelf ia 11 joarile montheand 22 daje

## ILLUSTRATED

## FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

FOR

## THE UNITED STATES,

FOR
THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

$$
1849,
$$

BCING THE FIRST AFTER BISSENTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE ¢3d YEAR of The independence of the united states.

> CALCULATED FOR
bOSTON, NEW YORF, BALTMMORE; ANDD CHARLESTOA,
AND
FOUR PARALLELS OF Latitude.
ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGIIOUT THE COUNTRY.
with
VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, IN EQUAL OR CLOCE TIME,
BY DAVID YOUNG, HANOVER NECZ, NEW JERSET.

Bostox, Lat. $42^{\circ} 21^{\prime}$ N. ; Long. $71^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$ W. New York, Lat. $40^{\circ} 42^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$; Long. $74^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$. Baltimore, Lat. $39^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$; Long. $76^{\circ} 35^{\prime}$ 。 Charleston, Lat. $32^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$; Loug. $79^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$.

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- $\quad$ NDD BY BOOKSELLERS AND TRADERA
T. This work has been chiefly prepared by the Rev. Tryon Edwards, of New London, Conn. who, with greal labor and eare, has drawn the more important statistical tables from original sources.


## ECIIIPSESINTHEYEAR 1549.

There will be four Eclipses this year: two of the Sun, and two of the Moon. I. Sun eclipsed February 22, at the time of New Moon in the evening, invisible. It will be visible in the eastern part of Asia, the North Pacific Ocean, and Russian Ancrica. The Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude $153^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$ east from Greenwich, and latitude $41^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$ north.
II. Moon celipsed on Thursday, March 8, in the evening, visible; and chiefly visible in the United States, as follows:

| principal cities. | Moon rises. | Eclipse begins. | Middle of Eclipse. | End of Eclipse. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Magnilude } \\ \text { al rising. } \\ \text { Digits. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | н. . . | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { H. } \\ 6 \\ 6 & 41\end{array}$ | H. 8 8 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{n} \cdot \mathrm{~m} \\ 9 \end{gathered}{ }_{41}$ |  |
| New York, | . . |  | 759 | $9 \quad 29$ | - . |
| Philadelphia, | . . | $6 \quad 24$ | $7 \quad 54$ | 9 | . $\cdot$ |
| Baltimore, | . . . | 618 | 748 | $9 \quad 18$ | - . |
| Washington, | . . | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 17\end{array}$ | 747 | $9 \quad 17$ | . . |
| Rielimond, . | - . | $6 \quad 15$ | 745 | 9 | - . |
| Rochester, |  | $6 \quad 14$ |  | $9 \quad 14$ | - . |
| Raleigh, . . . . | - |  |  | $9 \quad 10$ | - . |
| Charleston, Pitssurgh, . . | - . | $6 \quad 5$ |  | $9 \quad 5$ | - • |
| Cleveland, |  | $5 \quad 59$ |  | $8 \quad 59$ |  |
| Detroit, | $5 \quad 53$ |  | $7 \quad 23$ | $8 \quad 53$ |  |
| Milledgeville, | $5 \quad 57$ |  | $7 \quad 22$ | $8 \quad 52$ | 0.76 |
| Lexington, | 555 | - . | 718 | 848 | 1.07 |
| Cincinnati, | 555 | . . . | $7 \quad 17$ | 847 | 1.1 |
| Indianapolis, | $5 \quad 54$ | - . | 711 | 841 | 2.03 |
| Nashville, | 556 | . . | 78 | 838 | 2.73 |
| Chicago, . | $5 \quad 54$ | . . . | 7 | 834 | 2.84 |
| Mobile, . | $5 \quad 59$ | . . . | $7 \quad 2$ | $8 \quad 32$ | 3.84 |
| St. Lonis, . | 555 | . . . |  |  | 4.13 |
| New Orleans, | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 59\end{array}$ | . | 655 | $8 \quad 25$ | 4.9 |
| Austin, Texas, . . . . . . |  | . | 624 | 754 | 7.97 |

Magnitude at the middle of the Eelipse, 8.86 digits on the Moon's southern limb.
III. Sun eclipsed at the time of New Moon, Angust 18, in the morning, (17th, in the evening, in the western states,) invisible. This Eclipse will be visible in most of the Indian Occan, in the south-east part of Africa, in Madagascar, and in the southern parts of Australia. It will be central and total on the meridian in longitude $91^{\circ}$ east from Greenwich, and latitude $36^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$ south.
IV. Moon eclipsed September 2, at the time of Full Moon in the afternoon, (morning in the western states,) invisible. Visible in the opposite hemisphere. Magnitude, 7.09 digits on the Moon's northern limb.

## A WORD ON ECLIPSES.

The Moon in an Eclipse falls into the shadow of the Earth, and the quantity and duration of the Lelipse are therefore precisely the same for all places where the Moon is visible. But in Eelipses of the Sun there is a difference in absolute time, in duration, magnitude, etc. One place may have an annular or total Eclipse ; another, with the Sun high in the heavens, may have no Eclipse during the day.

## NOTES TO THE READER.

The Calendar page in this Almanac is adapted for use in every part of the United States. It is based on the fact, 'that, in the same Latitude, that is, on a line running due east and west, the Sun and Moon rise and set at the same moment by the clock or Almanac, not only throughout the United States, but around the world-the variations being so small as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes. Thus, if on any day the Sun rises at Boston at 5 minutes past 6 , it rises at 5 minutes past 6 on the same line of latitude westward throughout the States of Massachusetts, New York, and Michigan, and so on to the Pacific Ocean.

Hence, a Calendar adapted to Boston for New England, is equally adapted, as to the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, for use in Northern New York and Michigan; a Calendar for New York City is adapted for use in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois ; a Calendar for Baltimore is adapted for Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri ; and a Calendar for Charleston will answer for North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. Wherever the reader is, look for the State at the top of the Calendar page, and underneath is the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

The changes, fulls, and quarters of the Moon, however, are governed by another principle, and are essentially the same for all places on the same Longitude, that is, on any line extending due north and south. Thus, the Moon's phases for Charleston suit Pittsburgh, etc. Any phasis takes place at the same instant of absolute time ; but the local time is earlier at the westward, and later at the eastward, at the rate of four minutes for each degree of Longitude; or at the rate of one minute for every 12 miles 273 rods in the latitude of Boston; 13 miles 60 rods in the latitude of New York city ; 13 miles 143 rods in the latitude of Baltimore ; and 14 miles 199 rods in the latitude of Charleston.

TABLEOF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

| Names. | Mean diameter in English miles. | Mean distance from the sun. | Time of rotation round their axes. |  | Time of revolution roundthe sun. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Light } \\ & \text { and heat, } \\ & \text { the earth } \\ & \text { being l. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Sun, | 883,246 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\mathrm{D}_{2}} \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline \mathrm{H}_{0} & \mathrm{Mr} \\ \hline 14 & 8 & \mathrm{~s}_{0} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | D. | H. |  |  |
| Mercury, | 3,224 | 37,000,000 | 1 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 28\end{array}$ | 87 | 2315 | 43 | 6.67 |
| Venus, | 7,687 | 68,000,000 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 21 & 22\end{array}$ | 224 | 1649 | 10 | 1.91 |
| The Earth, | 7,912 | 95,000,000 | 0 | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 56 & 4\end{array}$ | 365 | $6 \quad 9$ | 12 | 1. |
| The Moon, | 2,180 | 95,000,000 | 27 | $7 \quad 4312$ | 365 | $6 \quad 9$ | 12 | 1. |
| Mars, | 4,189 | 144,000,000 | 1 | $0 \quad 37 \quad 22$ | 686 | $23 \quad 30$ | 35 | 0.43 |
| Vesta, | 238 | 224,340,600 |  | unknown | 1,325 | 1138 | 24 | . . . |
| Iris, | unknown | 226,000,000 |  |  | 1,327 | $23 \quad 22$ | 41 | - . |
| Hebe, |  | 230,000,000 |  | "6 | 1,375 n | nearly. |  | - . . |
| Flora, . | '6 | 240,000,000 |  | ، | 1,469 | $18 \quad 37$ | 19 |  |
| Astræa, | ' 12 | 246,000,000 |  | ، | 1,512 n | nearly. |  | 0.16 |
| Jıno, | 1,425 | 253,598,700 |  | '6 | 1,593 | 136 | 28 | . . . |
| Ceres, . | 160 | 263,236,450 |  | ، | 1,684 | $17 \quad 38$ | 24 | . . |
| Pallas, | 110 | 265,000,000 |  |  | 1,686 | $7 \quad 19$ | 12 |  |
| Jupiter, | 89,170 | 490,000,000 | 0 | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 55 & 27\end{array}$ | 4,332 | $14 \quad 27$ | 10 | 0.037 |
| Saturn, | 79,042 | 900,000,000 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 29 & 17\end{array}$ | 10,759 | $1{ }^{1} 51$ | 11 | 0.011 |
| Uranus, | 35,112 | 1,800,000,000 |  | unknown | 30.686 | 1941 | 32 | 0.003 |
| Neptune, | 35,000 | 2,850,000,000 |  |  | 60,128 | 320 | 02 | 0.001 |

## CIOCITTIME．

This Almanac shows the rising and the setting of the Sun，etc．，according to $a$ clock that keeps accurate time throughout the ycar．As the Sun is alternately fast and slow of clock，the forenoon will of course be，by clock，longer or shorter than the atternoon．Some，observing this，think they have found an error in the Almanac； but it is no error．The table＂Sun on the Meridian，＂at the head of the Calendar pages，shows at what moment the Sun，according to a true clock，is on the meridian， or strikes an accurate noon－mark．The London Nautical Almanac，and a large portion of the Almanacs in our country，are now adapted to true，or clock time．

## CHIONOLOGICAL CYCLES．

Dominical Letter，G－Golden Number，or Lunar Cycle，7－Epact，6－Solar Cycle，10－Roman Indiction，7－Julian Period， 6562.

## CHARACTERS．

© Sun，D Moon，そ Mercury，우 Venus，$\ominus$ Earth，ô Mars， 4 Jupiter， Ђ Saturn，H⿱䒑䶹 Herschel．

## SIGNS OF TIIE ZODIAC．

$\uparrow$ Aries，head；$\succ$ Tilurus，neck；$\Pi$ Gemini，arms；$\overline{3}$ Cancer，breast；$\Omega$ Leo，heart ；収Virgo，belly ；$\bumpeq$ Libra，reins；$\eta$ Scorpio，secrets；f Sagittarius， thighs； $\mathcal{W}$ Capricorn，knees；$\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ Aquaritis，legs ； $\mathcal{C}$ Pisces，feet．

## ASPECTSANiNODES．

d Conjunction；＊Sextile， 60 degrees；$\square$ Quartile， 90 degrees；$\triangle$ Trine， 120 degrees；Vc．Quincunx， 150 degrees； 8 Opposition， 180 degrees；\＆Ascend－ ing Node； 8 Descending Node．

## PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS FOR $1 S 49$.

Mornivg and Evening Stars．－Venus（ $q$ ）will be Evening Star until May 12th，then Morning Star until March 2d，1850．Jupiter（24）will be Morning Star until February 6th，then Evening Star until August 26th，then Morning Star until March 8th， 1850.









 13，$\square \bigcirc 4 ; 18,8 \odot \hat{\delta} ; 19$ ，sup $\delta \odot \succcurlyeq ; 21, \odot$ enters $\wp ; 23, \square \odot \zeta ; 31$ ， His stationary．

RISINGS AND SETTINGS OF PLANETS AND STARS.
The reader should understand that these are not materially affected by the longitude of a place: and also that when the hour is less than 6,it is in the morning ; and when greater than 6 , it is in the evening.

| Date. | Planet. | Boston. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wash- } \\ & \text { ington. } \end{aligned}$ | Charleston. | Date. | PLANET. | Boston. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Wash- } \\ \text { ing ton. } \end{array}$ | Charles- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 9 | Venus sets, | H. M. 8 8 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { H. } \\ 8 & 16 \\ 8 & 16\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.3 . \\ 8 \end{array}$ | July 13 | Venus rises, | H. M. | H. M. 1 150 | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{H}_{2} \mathrm{~m}_{1} \end{gathered}$ |
| ' 20 |  | 836 | 839 | 844 | "* 23 | Saturn rises, | 1020 | 1020 | 1021 |
| - 29 | " 6 | 855 | 856 | 858 | ' 28 |  | 10 | 101 |  |
| Feb. 9 | " 6 | 917 | 916 | 914 | Aug. 4 | 7 Stars rise, | 116 | 1118 | 1135 |
|  | " 6 | 937 | 933 | 928 |  | Venus rises, | 132 | 141 | 157 |
| Mar. 7 | " 6 | 101 | 954 | 943 |  | 7 Stars rise, | 1047 | 1058 | 1116 |
| ' 16 | "6 6 | 1011 | $10 \quad 2$ | 948 | 17 | Venus rises, | 137 | 147 | 22 |
| " 26 | "6 6 | 1017 | $10 \quad 7$ | 950 | 22 | 7 Stars rise, | 956 | 107 | 1025 |
| April 2 | " 6 | 1016 | $10 \quad 5$ | 946 | " 30 |  | 924 | 935 | 953 |
| 6 | " 6 | 109 | 954 | 937 | Sept. 19 | Venus rises, | 227 | 234 | 245 |
| " 19 | ، ${ }^{6}$ | 943 | 930 | 910 | Oct. 4 | Mars rises, | 924 | 935 | 953 |
| - 28 | " " | 90 | 847 | 828 | 15 |  | 855 | 96 | 924 |
| June 2 | Venus rises, | 34 | 310 | 321 | ' 29 | ، 6 | 811 | 822 | 840 |
| \% 9 | Jupiter sets, | 1114 | 1119 | 1055 | Nov. 16 | '6 | 657 | 79 | 728 |
| " 14 | Venus rises, | 231 | 237 | 247 | " 24 | Jupiter rises, | 052 | 054 | 058 |
| ' 26 | Jupiter sets, | 1015 | 108 | 957 | Dec. 2 |  | 025 | 027 | 030 |
| July 6 |  | 941 | 934 | 923 |  | ، 6 | 1129 | 1131 | 1134 |

TIDE-TABLE.

## CHIEFLY FRON THE TABLE IN BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high-water at New York, Elizabethtown Point, and New London.

To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water at New York, as follows: (A signifies that the annexed quantity of time is to be added, S substracted)-for

| H. M. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amelia Harbor . S 024 | Georgetown Bar . S 154 | Passamaquoddy Riv.A ${ }_{2} 36$ |
| Ann, Cape . . . A 236 | Gouldsborough . A 26 | Penobscot River . A 151 |
| Annapolis - . A 26 | Guilford + . . A 130 | Philadelphia . . A 50 |
| Anticosti Island, $\}$ S 524 | Halifax, N. S. . S 124 | Plymouth . . . A 236 |
| St. Augustine . . S 124 | Hatteras, Cape . A $0{ }^{\text {c }}$ | Portland Royal Island. ${ }^{\circ}$ A ${ }^{\text {S }} 0$ |
| Block Island . . S 117 | Henlopen, Cape . S 0 | Portsmouth . . A 221 |
| Boston . . . . . A 236 | Henry, Cape . . S 114 | Quebec, Canada . S 05 |
| Canso, Cape . . S 024 | Kennebec . . . A 154 | Rhode Island . . S 29 |
| Charles, Cape . . S 19 | Lookout, Cape . . A 06 | Roman, Cape - . S 954 |
| Charleston Bar . S 139 | Machias . . A 26 | Sable, Cape . . S 054 |
| Cod, Cape . . . A 236 | Marblehead . . A 230 | Salem . . A 236 |
| Delaware River, ent.A 06 | May, Саре . . S 09 | Sandy Hook, N. J. S 217 |
| Fairfield . . . A 20 | Mount Desert . . A 26 | Saybrook $\dot{\sim}$. A 015 |
| Fear, Cape . . . S 054 | New Bedford . . S 117 | St. John's, N. F. . S 254 |
| Florida Keys . . S 04 | Newburyport . . A 221 | St. Simon's Bar . S 124 |
| Gay Head . . . S 117 | New Haven . A 122 | Sunbury . . . . A 036 |
| George's River . . A 151 | Norwich Landing . A 045 | Townsend . . . A 151 |

## PREDICTIONS OF THE WEATHER.

It ought to be known, that predictions of the weather are inscrted in Almanacs according to the convenience of the printer, not by the Astronomer. No man can minutely predict the state of the weather for the coming year.

## INFIUENCEOETHE HOON.

That the Moon affect the tides, and in like manner attracts the water of the clouds, all ought to know ; but if any think it exerts a controlling influence over the weather, or the growth of vegetation, it is well to remind them of the results to which the late Dr. Olbers, the distinguished Astronomer of Germany, who discovered the planets Pallas and Vesta, was led by an examination founded on careful metcorological observations for fifty years in different countries. "I believe," he says, "that I have demoustrated that the influence of the Moon upon the weather is so small, that it is totally lost amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our atmosphere;" and that "its pretended influence on men, animals, or plants, is all of it due to illusion and prejudice."

## MEMORANDA.

Jan. 4. Newton born - 1642
8. Batsle $\mathcal{N}$. Orleans $181 \overline{5}$
11. Dr. Dwight died 1817
14. Peace with G.Brit. 1784
17. Franklin born . 1706

19 Coperniens born 1473
80. Howard died . . 1790
28. Telegraph in practice in England 1796
Feb. 4. J. Rogets burnt 1555
13. Schwartz died . 1798
15. Galileo born . 1504
17. Ghent 'lreaty . . 1815
18. Inther died . . 1546
19. Florida ced. to U.S.18:3
cin. Washington born 173:2
23. J. Q. Adams died 1843
2.1. France dec. Rep. 1848

Mar. 6. Aurota Borealis
first recorded . 1716
7. Bible Eoc. first con. 1804
15. And. Jackson born 1767
16. Bowditeh died . 1838
20. Sir I. Newton died 1727
2.. Jona. Edwards d. 1758
24. Queen Eliza'th d. 1603
a4. Kob't l'ulton died 1815
26. First printg. in Eng.1471
99. (\%. Wesley died . 1788

Apr. 2. U. S. Mint estab. 1792
3. Bonaparte dethro. 1814
4. Pres. Harrison dicd 1841
9. Bacon died . . 16:6
10. Grotius born . . $15 \times 3$
16. Shakspeare horn 1564
17. Franklin died. . 1790
19. Bat of Lexington $17 \% 5$
23. Shak peare died . 1616

24 Cromwell born - 1599
©4. First paper printed in Mass.

1704
29. Lonis'a ced toU.S. 180.3
30. Washington inaug. 1789

May 5. Bonaparte died. 18:2
13 Jamestown setuled 1607
14. Vaccination disc. 1796
14. Washinglon made the Capital U.S. 1809
17. John Jay died . 1829

May 20. Lafayette died . 1834
Q3. (ong. met in Phila. 17 IT
24. Queen Viet. Lorn 1819
2.). Paley died . . 1805
94. Calvin died . . 1564
27. Habeas Corpus act passed

1679
Jone f. Ufashington app.
com in chief . 1775
8. And.Jackson died 184,5
12. New York incorp. 1665
15. Luther excom. . 1520
16. Great eelip. of Sun 1806
17. John Wesley born 1703
17. Bat. of Waterloo 1815
18. WVar declared with

Great Britain . 1812
19. Magna Chartasig. 1215
21. Victoria proclaim. Queen

1837
@. Nathew Henry d. 1714
27. Cholera in N.York 1832
28. Madison died . 1836

July 4. Independence. . 1776
4. John Adams died $18: 6$
4. Th. Jefterson died $18: 2$
10. J. Q. Adams born 1.66
10. Columbus born . 1447
12. Alex. Hamilton d 1804
14. Monroe died . . 1831
17. Dr. Watts born . 16\%4
21. Burns died . . 1796
©8. Robespierre guillo 1794
30. W'iliam Penn died 1718
30. Capt Cook sailed
on his first roya. 1768
31. French Rev.trimm. 1830

Arg. 9. Louis Philippe pro. 1830
14. Florida war term. 184:2
15. Bonaparte born . 1769
18. Fulton's steamboat successful 1807
玉.. Aslibnrton Treaty ratified

1842
』3. Wrashington city captured . . 1814
23. IIerschel diel . 1822
24. Massacre St. Barth. 1572
26. Dr. A. Clarke d. 183a

Sept. 1. Bunyan died - 1689
2. New style in calen. 1752
3. Cromwell died . 1658
4. Hudson riv. disc. 1609
5. First Congress met
in Philadelphia 17\%4
6. Lafayette born . 1657
15. Moscow burnt . 1812
16. Surrender of Cornwallis . . 1781
25. Treaty of Iloly Alliance . . 1815
30. Whitefield died . 1770

Ост. 2. Andre executed 1780
5. America discov'd 1492

9 Brainerd died . 17.47
14. Wm, Penn born 1644
14. Croton Cel. N.Y. 1842
16. Martyn died . 1812
16. Burgoyne surren. $17: 7$
21. Nelson killed . 1805
25. Chaucer died. . 1400
27. Raleigh beheaded 1618
30. Joln Adans born 1735

Nov. 1. Herculaneum des. 7 ?
4. Erie Canal celeb. 18:5
5. Gunplowder Plot 1605
7. Christianity sup-
pressed in France 1794
8. Milton died . . 1674
10. Plymouth settled 1620
10. Luther born . . $14 \times 3$
15. Cowper born $1 \% 31$
2. Cape of G. Ilope doubled . . . 1497
24. Peace with G. Brit. 1814
24. John Knox died 157:
25. New York evac. 1783

Dec. 5. Bible trans. into English . . . 161
8. Baxter died . . 1691
9. Milton born • . 1608

20 . Land'g at Plym'h 1630
14. Washington died 1799
16. Great Fire in N. Y. 1835
23. Wasbington resigned command 1783
29. Wickliffe ilied . 1384
31. Alontgomery died 1755

## Almighty Power! Thine are the suns which light

 The countless systems that unceasing roll In boundless space. Thine all-sustaining might Supports the vast, the universal whole ; Rolls on days, weeks, and years, from age to age : In earth and heaven, how wondrous, how divine Thy woork! And more, thy word, our heritage, Revealing all thy grace, and Jesus' love benign !
## THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.

Forty-eight! Old year! So thou
Hast for aye departed now : All thy fitful hopes and fears, All thy transient smiles and tears, All thy many anxious schemes, Now appear like fading dreams. Such as owed to time their birth Have but proved themselves of earth Born to dazzle and to die, Linked not with eternity.

Forty-mine! The year's begun! Hail'd by many! known to none! Gladsome bells, with merry peal, Thine auspicious birth reveal : Who may hear thy parting knell, God, aud he alone, can tell !

Joyous tongues around express, For thee, hopes of happiness :
Sober'd hearts, too, here and there Greet thee with a voiceless prayer.

But thy glory and thy gloom Still are in the future's womb: Whatsoe'er of good or ill Shall be giv'n thee to fulfil, May we look to Him alone Who can make that good onr own; Who can guide us from each ill, While we seek to do his will; And when we from time must sever, Take us to himself for ever!
bernard barton

## RETROSPECT OF A YEAR. -BY REV. JOHN NEWTON.

Tine by moments steals away First the hour and then the day! Small the daily loss appears, Yet it soon amounts to years: Thus another year is flown, And is now no more our own, (Thongh it brought or promised good,) Than the years before the flood.

But each year, let none forget, Finds and leaves us deep in debt; Favors from the Lord received, Sins that have the Spirit grieved,

Mark'd by God's unerring hand, In his book recorded stand : Who can tell the vast amount Placed to each of our account?

We have nothing, Lord, to pay, Take, O take our guilt away: Self condemn'd, on thee we call, Freely, Lord, forgive us all. If we see another year, May we spend it in thy fear; All its days devote to thee, Living for eternity.

The year rolls round, and steals away
The breath that first it gave ;
Whate'er we do-where'er we be, We're travelling to the grave!

Great God! on what a slender thread
Hang everlasting things !
Th' eternal state of all the dead
Upon life's feeble strings !

Eternal joy, or endless woe, Attends on every breath!
And yet how nnconcerned we go Upon the brink of death!

Awake, O Lord, our drowsy sense To walk this dangerous road; And if our souls are hurried hence, May they be found with God.

Deatn-One of the fathers saith, "There is but this difference between the death of old men and young men ; that old men go to death, and death comes to young men."

> Trust in a prince-his word shall fail ; In friends-and they shall die;
> In health and wealth, the world's regard Alas, how soon they fly 1

> Trust thine own heart-'tis faithless all ; Thy life-'tis insecure;
> But he who trusteth in the Lord, For ever shall endure.

My Motier’s Example.-"I recollect a young gentleman," says Dr. Alexander, "who, although he had an uncommonly pious mother, broke over all the restraints of his education, and became a professed infidel and the advocate of licentiousness in its vilest forms; but a gracious God heard the unceasing prayers of his mother, and by means somewhat unusual, he was converted from the error of his ways. In speaking of his former career, which he evidently did with shame and humility, he said, ' I could get over all arguments in defence of religion but one, and that I never could obviate, which was, the pious example and conversation of my mother. When I had fortified myself against the truth by the aid of Bolingbroke, Hume, and Voltaire, yet, whenever I thought of my mother, I had the secret conviction which nothing could remove, that there was a reality in religion.' "

The Wise Man.-A wise man practises the three following things: He abandons the world before it abandons him ; he builds his sepulchre before the time of entering it ; and he does all with a design to please God, before entering into his presence.

Insuries.-If a bee stings you, will you go to the hive and destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? If you receive a trifling injury, do not go about the streets proclaiming it, and be anxious to avenge it. Let it drop. It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you may have received.

Uniappy Dispositions.-" Envy's memory," says John Foster, " is nothing but a row of hooks to hang up grudges on. Some people's sensibility is a mere bundle of aversions, and you hear them display and parade it, not in recounting the things they are attached to, but in telling you how many things and persons they 'cannot bear.'".

Exaggeratrons.-Never to speak by superlatives is a sign of a wise man; for that way of speaking wounds either truth or prudence. Exaggerations discover the weakness of the understanding, and the bad discerning of him that speaks. Excessive praises excite both curiosity and envy ; so that, if merit answer not the value that is set upon it, as it generally happens, general opinion revolts against the imposture, and makes the flatterer and the flattered both ridiculous.

Gons to Law.-Losing a cow for the sake of a cat. This is the Chinese interpretation of going to law.

True.-Sir Samuel Romilly says, " There is nothing by which I have through life more profited than by the just observations, the good opinions, and sincere and gentle encouragement of amiable and sensible women."

Pauterism.-A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says the number of paupers in Great Britain is four millions, or a seventh part of the population of the empire : in Ireland $2,300,000$, England $1,500,000$, Scotland 200,000 . Since 1815, the people of England have been taxed $£ 200,000,000$, or one thousand millions of dollars, for the relief of the poor. At the same time, there are 70,000 persons whose annual revenue is $\$ 200,000,000$, or $\$ 2,857$ each, in England.

Never was there a man of deep piety who has not been brought into extremi-ties-who has not been put into the fire-who has not been taught to say, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

Cecil
A good Toast.-The Temperance Army: The only army ever known where each volunteer is a Regular, and every private an Orderly. May it soon become the "army of occupation" throughout the world.

What Pleasure it is to Pay one's Debts.-I remember to have heard Sir T. Lyttleton make the same observation. It seems to flow from a combination of circumstances. In the first place, it removes that uneasiness which a true spirit feels from dependence and obligation. It affords pleasure to the creditor, and therefore gratifies our social affection. It promotes that future confidence which is so very interesting to an honest mind ; it opens a prospect of being readily supplied with what we want on future occasions; it leaves a consciousness of our own virtue ; and it is a measure we know to be right, both in point of justice and of sound economy. Finally, it is the main support of a business reputation.

Shenstone.
Meditation.-"It is easier," says Philip Henry, "to go six miles to hear a sermon, than to spend one quarter of an hour in meditating on it when I come home!"

The Sabbath-school.-"It is like a stream which has no cataracts to astonish us with their magnificent thunder, but which winds along the tranquil valley, asserting its existence only in the life and verdure which appear along its course."

Retirement.-Retirement prepares us for all other services. Judge Hale, in his letter to his children, makes no scruple to say, "If I omit praying, and reading a portion of God's blessed word in the morning, nothing goes well with me all the day." Dr. Boerhaave said, that his daily practice of retiring for an hour in the morning, and spending it in devotion and meditation, gave him firmness and vigor for the business of the whole day. He who goes forth from God, after inquiring his will, and committing himself to his care, is the best fitted for all the successes and disappointments of life.

A Compliment to tie Sex.-During the progress of a protracted meeting, held in Johnstown, Ohio, by the Rev. Mr. C—_ of the Methodist Episcopal church, it so happened that most of the persons who came forward to the altar for the prayers of the church, were females; which induced some objectors to say that weak-minded persons generally were the first to seek religion, which came to the ear of Mr. C—— The next evening of the meeting, he took occasion to notice their objection as follows, as near as I can remember.
"Well, friends, we have had a very profitable meeting to-night. I wish to notice a little objection I heard of to-day concerning our meeting. Some persons have said that this is not really the work of the Lord, because nearly all the seekers are females; they, moreover, challenge us to tell why there is so large a proportion of the weaker sex engaged. Now, sirs, I will not answer you directly, but see here: Two years ago, I had occasion to go to preach to the prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary. Now, how did it happen that there were more than four hundred males, and but about half a dozen of the weaker sex? When you answer this, I will be prepared to spcak to your question."

Dancing.-Says Cowper, in one of his letters, "I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's character by dancing with her, as conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behavior at table, or at the fireside, and in all the trying scenes of domestic life. We are all good when pleased; but she is the good woman who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her."

Never Alowe.-A pious cottager residing in the centre of a long and dreary heath, being asked by a visitor, "Are you not sometimes afraid in your lonely situation, especially in the winter ?" replied, " O no ; for Faith shuts the door at night, and Mercy opens it in the morning."

THE BIBLE.
This little book I'd rather own, Than all the gold and gems
That e'er in monarch's coffers shoneThan all their diadems.

## GOOD ADVICE.

If thou wishest to be wise,
Keep these words before thine eyes-
What thou speak'st, and how, beware,
Of whom, to whom, when, and where.

Time.-Spend your time in nothing which you know must be repented of. Spend it in nothing on which you might not pray for the blessing of God. Spend it in nothing which you could not review with a quiet conscience on your dying bed. Spend it in nothing which you might not safely and properly be found doing, if death should surprise you in the act.

Baxter
Tie Ciristian Ministry.-"The Christian ministry," says John Newton, "is the voorst of all trades, but the best of all professions."

Diligence and Prayer.--"Christian," says the late Dr. Mason,"remember you are at the door of eternity, and have other work to do than to trifle away time. Those hours which you spend in your closets are the golden spots of all your time, and will have the swectest influence upon your last hours."

## LINES ON GENESIS 2: 81,22 -BY CHARLES WESLEY.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Not from his head was woman took, } & \text { Her place intended to maintain, } \\
\text { As made her husband to o'erlook; } & \text { The mate and glory of the man; } \\
\text { Not from his feet, as one designed } & \text { To rest, as still beneath his arm, } \\
\text { The footstool of the stronger kind; } & \text { Protected by her lord from harm, } \\
\text { But fashioned for himself, a bride, } & \text { And never from his heart removed, } \\
\text { An equal taken from his side: } & \text { And only less than God beloved. }
\end{array}
$$

One Drop at a Time.-"Life," says the late John Foster, " is expenditure: we have it, but as continually losing it ; we have the use of it, but as continually wasting it. Suppose a man confined in some fortress, under the doom to stay there until his death ; and suppose there is for his use a dark reservoir of water, to which it is certain none can ever be added. He knows, suppose, that the quantity is not yery great ; he cannot penetrate to ascertain how much, but, it may be very little. He has drawn from it, by means of a fountain, a good while already, and draws from it every day. But how would he feel each time of drawing, and each time of thinking of it? Not as if he had a perennial spring to go to; not, 'I have a reservoir, I may be at ease.' No ; but, 'I had water yesterday-I have water to-day; but my having had it, and my having it to-day, is the very cause that I shall not have it on some day that is approaching. And at the same time I am compelled to this fatal expenditure !' So of our mortal, transient life! And yet men are very indisposed to admit the plain truth, that life is a thing which they are in no other way possessing than as necessarily consuming; and that even in this imperfect sense of possession, it becomes every day less a possession!"

Sacred Music.-The late Dr. Chalmers, speaking of eternity, remarks, that "one of the most essential preparations for it, is, delight in praising God ; a higher acquirement," he adds, "I do think, than even delight and devotedness in prayer."

Parents.-Parents must never put away their own youth. They must never cease to be young. Their sympathies and sensibilities should be always quick and fresh. They must be susceptible. They must love that which God made the child to love. Children need not only government, firm and mild, but sympathy, warm and tender. So long as parents are their best and most agreeable companions, children are comparatively safe, even in the society of others.

Intemperance.-Father Matthew stated, at a public meeting in Cork, that not a single tetotaller had fallen a victim either to the famine in Ireland, or to the fever so extensively connected with it.

One reason why God has scattered up and down several degrees of pleasure and pain, in all the things that environ and affect us, and blended them together in almost all that our thoughts and senses have to do with, is, that we, finding imperfection, dissatisfaction, and want of complete happiness in all the enjoyments which the creatures can afford us, might be led to seek it in the enjoyment of Him, with whom there is fulness of joy, and at whose right hand are pleasures for evermore. Locke.

They that will not hear Christ say, Come to me, in a day of grace, shall hear him say, Depart from me, in a day of judgment.

Join Newtos.-'Two or three years before the death of this eminent servant of Christ, when his sight was become so dim that he was no longer able to read, an aged friend and brother in the ministry called on him to breakfast. Family prayer succeeding, the portion of Scripture for the day was read to him. It was taken out of Bogatsky's Golden Treasury: "By the grace of God I am what I ann." It was the pious man's custom, on these occasions, to make a short familiar exposition of the passage read. After the reading of this text he paused for some monents, and then uttered the following affecting soliloquy:
"I am not what I ought to be! Ah, how imperfect and deficient! I am not what I wish to be! I abhor what is evil, and I would cleave to what is good. I am not what I hope to be! Soon, soon I shall put off mortality; and with mortality, all $\sin$ and imperfection. Yet, though I am not what I ought to be, nor what I wish to be, nor what I hope to be, I can truly say I am not what I once was-a Elave to sin and Satan ; and I can heartily join with the apostle, and acknowledge, By the grace of God I am what I am! Let us pray!"

The Nobler and Greater Motive.-A French officer, who was prisoner under his parole at Reading, met with a Bible. He read it, and was so struck with its contents, that he was convinced of the folly of sceptical principles, and the truth of Christianity, and resolved to become a Protestant. When his gay associates rallied him for taking so serious a turn, he said in his vindication, "I have done no more than my old school-fellow Bernadotte, who is become a Lutheran." "Yes, but he became so," said his associates, "to obtain a crown." "My motive," said the Christian officer, "is the same; we only differ as to place. The object of Bernadotte is to obtain a crown in Sweden; mine is, to obtain a crown in heaven."

Holiness.-Holiness, as I wrote down some of my contemplations on it, appeared to me to be of a sweet, pleasant, charming, serene, calm nature; which brought an inexpressible purity, brightness, peacefulness, and ravishment to the soul. In other words, that it made the soul like a field or garden of God, with all manner of pleasant flowers; all pleasant, delightful, and undisturbed, enjoying a sweet calm, and the gently vivifying beams of the sun.

Jonathan Edwards.
Tea.-The export of tea from China to the United States in ten months of 1846-7, was $19,648,273 \mathrm{lbs}$. Into Great Britain, $39,826,516 \mathrm{lbs}$.

The Druneenness of Passion.-An Arabian merchant, having hired a water-man's-boat, refused to pay the freightage. The waterman, in a violent passion, appealed several times to the government of Muscat for justice. The governor as often ordercd him to come again; but obscrving him one day present his petition with coolness, he immediately granted his suit. The waterman, surprised at this conduct, demanded a reason why he did not sooner grant his request. "Because," said the judge, "you were always drunk when I saw you." But the waterman declaring he had not been overtaken with wine for many years, the judge replied, " The drunkenness with which you were overtaken is the most dangerous of all-it is the drunkenness of anger."

Prayer.-" There is no way," says Dr. Alexander, " in which we can more surely increase mutual love than by praying for one another. If you would retain warmth of affection for an absent friend, pray for him. If you would live in the regards of another, beseech him to pray for you. If you would conquer enmity in your own soul towards one who has wronged you, pray for him. Dissension or coldness cannot abide between those who bear each other to God's throne in supplication. It is what we meet to do in family worship. Often has the tenderness of a half-dying attachment been renewed and made young again, when the parties have found themselves kneeling before the mercy-seat. Every thing connected with such utterance of mutual good-will in the domestic worship tends to foster it, and thus the daily prayers are as the dews of heaven."

Cotton Mather's Advice to his Son.-It may not be amiss for you to have two heaps, a heap of unintelligibles and a heap of incurables. Every now and then you will meet with something or other that may pretty much distress your thoughts; but the shortest way with the vexations will be, to throw them with the. heap they belong to, and be no more distressed about them.

Biography.-" There are remains of great and good men," says Matthew Henry, " which, like Elijah's mantle, ought to be gathered up, and preserved by the survivors: their sayings, their writings, their examples ; that as their works follow them in the reward of them, they may stay behind in the benefit of them."

## THE SAVIOUR'S BIRTH.-ISAIAH $9: 2,6,7$.

The people that in darkness lay
Have seen a great, a glorious light ;
For lo! a Star hath crossed their way,
To dissipate the gloom of night.
For unto us a Child is born, And unto us a Son is giveu ;
Whose genial beams eclipse the morn ; Whose love descends as dew from heaven. He Wonderful shall called be ;

The Everlasting Father he, The Mighty God, the Prince of Peace. Upon the throne of David, he Shall sit, and hold perpetual reign ; Shall rule with truth and equity, Till all the kingdoms he shall gain; Till scattered tribes devoutly meet, And pay their homage at lis feet.

His goverument shall never cease :
Cleanliness.-A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet, cheerful, well-arranged house, exerts a moral as well as physical influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable, and considerate of each other's feelings and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced, and habits of respect for others, and for those higher duties and obligations which no laws can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, in which none of the decencies of life can be observed, contributes to make its inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of others. And the constant indulgence of such passions renders them reckless and brutal ; and the transition is natural to propensities and habits, incompatible with a respect for the property of others, or for the laws.

Poisoned Literatcre.-It has long been the policy of the devil to keep the masses of the world in ignorance; but finding at length that they will read, he is endeavoring to poison their books.

God's Existence.-Galileo, the most profound philosopher of his age, when interrogated by the Inquisition as to his belief of a Supreme Being, replied, pointing to a straw on the floor of his dungeon, that from the structure of that object alone, he would infer with certainty the existence of an intelligent Creator.

Dwellers oy the Sea.-The Sailor's Magazine estimates the number of men "whose home is on the decp," at between two and three millions. In the vessels of the United States there are supposed to be about 275,000 sailors. In consequence of the peculiar exposure to which this class of men are subjected, it is found that the length of a generation is but about fifteen years, and that some 6000, on the average, every year perish by shipwreck.

Solemin Thougrit.-We see not in this life the end of human actions. Their influence never dies. In ever-widening circles it reaches beyond the grave. "The ball once in motion, rolls on and on down the steeps of eternity forever. The train is laid in time, the explosion is in eternity.". We talk much of the solemnity of dying. With hushed voice and almost pulseless heart, we gaze upon the pallid cheek, the quivering lip, and heaving bosom of a dying friend. It is a solemn scene. But let us think more about the solemnity of living. Death removes us from this to an eternal world. 'Time determines what shall be our condition in that world. "Every morning as we go forth to act, we lay the moulding hand upon our destiny ; and every evening when we have done, we have left a deathless impress upon our character." "We touch not a wire but vibrates in eternity-not a voice, but reports at the throne of God." Our characters will attend us through eternity. If good, they will follow us like friendly angels through our lives, shed light in our graves, and illuminate our immortality. If bad, they must accompany us in life, haunt us in death, and torment us in eternity. Let youth especially, "think of these things," and regulate their conduct accordingly; let every one remember, that in this world where character is in its formation state, it is a serious thing to think, to speak, to act.

Young Men and the Sabbath.-There is no safety to the young man who does not keep the Sabbath. He has forsaken God, and turned from his ways. He is on the devil's ground, tempting that old murderer to tempt him, provoking God to leave him in his liands to eat the fruit of his own way, and to be filled with his devices.

THE IDOL.
Whatever passes as a cloud between The eye of faith and things unseen, Causing that brighter world to disappear, Or seem less lovely, and its hope less dear, This is our world, our idol, though it wear Affection's impress or devotion's air.

Proud men never have friends; neither in prosperity, because then they know nobody, nor in adversity, because then nobody knows them.

Infidels Ignorant.-When the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson was asked why so many literary men were infidels, he replied, "Because they are ignorant of the Bible." Were they truly acquainted with its contents, they must acknowledge it to be from God. And the truth of the remark is confirmed by the fact, that several of the most distinguished advocates of Christianity took up the Bible to oppose, but ended by believing and defending it.

Sabbath Anecdote.-There are a class of people that find a vast amount of "works of necessity" upon the Sabbath ; and it is common for such in hay season to have more or less to do with their hay upon that day. A colored man who lived with a farmer of this character, saw, or thought he saw a determination on the part of his employer to follow up his labor upon this day of sacred rest. Sabbath morning, however, he was not up, as usual, at breakfast. 'The farmer's son called him, but he said they need not wait for him, as he did not wish for any breakfast. "Why, Cæsar," said he, "we shall want you as soon as the dew is off, to help about the hay." "No," said he, "I cannot work any more on the Sabbath; it is not right." "Not right," said the young man; "is it not duty to take care of what Providence has given us ?" " $O$ there is no necessity for it," said he, " and 'tis wrong to do it." "But would you not pull your cow or sheep out of a pit upon the Sabbath, Cæsar?" "No, not if I had been trying all the week to shove them in; I would let them lie there."

Never Offended.-The late Mr. Hardcastle, on one occasion being charged rather uncourteously, as well as unjustly, with finesse and artifice, he replied, "On entering the Missionary Society, I , in the strength of the Lord, made this resolution, never to be offended; and I have, by the grace of God, endeavored to maintain it. I shall, therefore, take no notice of the remarks just made, but proceed to the business before us."

A Wise Answer.-A boy six years old was offered an orange, if he would tell where God is. "Tell me," said the boy, " where he is not, and I will give you two."

Edecation vs. Crime.-One of the most fruitful causes of crime is undoubtedly a lack of proper education. An English paper has the following paragraph respecting ignorance and crime in England.
"England saves the expense of public schools, and the saving costs her fifty millions of dollars a year in courts', penalties, and poor-rates, not to reckon rained hopes, broken hearts, blasted characters, and the wretchedness of tens of thousands living in shame and agony, a living death, whom free-schools would have brought up to honor and happiness and a useful life. England has left the public morality to take care of itself, and the comment is heard in groans and written in blood."

Those who in the day of sorrow have owned God's presence in the cloud, will find him also to be in the pillar of fire, brightening and checring the abode as night comes on.

Turilling Incident.-At a Temperance meeting in Philadelphia, some years ago, a learned elergyman spoke in favor of wine as a drink ; demonstrating its use, quite to his own satisfaction, to be scriptural, gentlemanly, and healthful. When he sat down, a plain, elderly man rose, and asked leave to say a few words. "A young friend of mine," said he, "who had long been very intemperate, was at length prevailed on, to the great joy of his friends, to take the pledge of entire abstinence from all that could intoxicate. He kept the pledge faithfully for some time, struggling with his habit fearfully ; till one evening, in a social party, glasses of wine were handed around. They came to a clergyman present, who took a glass, saying a few words in vindication of the practice. 'Well', thought the young man, 'if a elergyman can take wine, and justify it so well, why not I?' So he also took a glass. It instantly rekindled his fiery and slumbering appetite, and after a rapid downward course, he died of delirium tremens-died a raving madman." The old man paused for utterance, and was just able to add, "That young man was my son, and the clergyman was the Rev. Doctor who has just addressed the assembly !"

Spirit of the Age.
The Mother of Napoleon.-Madame Letitia had the greatest power over Napoleon, who tenderly loved her. This superior woman devoted herself to the education of her children with a zeal as remarkable for its rare judiciousness as for its devotedness. To great good sense, and an elevated mind, she united extraordinary energy of character. Resigned in misfortune, prosperity never dazzled her. In the midst of the triumphs of Napoleon, when her children were dividing amongst themselves the thrones of Europe, she let fall this characteristic expression: "Who knows but that one day I may be obliged to give bread to all these kings?"

Christianity is the good man's text: his life the illustration.

DELAY.
Of all our losses, those delay doth cause Are most and heaviest. By it we lose The richest treasures, knowledge, wealth, and power, And oft, alas, the never-dying soul! Like Felix, we intend to hear the call Of God and duty, at some future time ; At some "convenient season," which, alas, May never come. And thns we madly waste Probation, forfeit heaven, and heedless sink To endless death.

Religion in Society.-A man who puts aside his religion because he is going into society, resembles a person taking off his shoes because he is about to walk upon thorns.

Ties Motier.-Sheridan wrote, "Women govern us; let us try to render them perfect. The more they are enlightened, so much the more we slall be. On the cultivation of the minds of women, depends the wisdom of man." Napoleon said, "The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother."

A Soft Head.-A gay young fellow, of a deistical turn, travelling in a stagecoach to London, forced his sentiments on the company by attempting to ridicule the Scriptures. Among other topics he made himself merry with the story of David and Goliath, strongly urging the improbability of a youth like David being able to throw a stone with sufficient force to sink it in the giant's forehead. On this he appealed to the company, and in particular to an elderly Quaker who sat silent in one corner of the carriage. "Indeed, friend," replied he, "I do not think it improbable, if the Philistine's head was as soft as thine is."

Early Rising.-It is useless to rise with the lark, if we rise not with her towards heaven.

He that thinks he hath no need of Christ, hath too high thoughts of himself; he that thinks Christ cannot help him, hath too low thoughts of Christ.

RELIGION.

Like snow that falls where waters glide, Earth's pleasures melt away; They rest on time's resistless tide, And cold are, while they stay. But joys that from religion flow, Like stars that gild the night, Amid the darkest gloom of woe, Shine forth with sweetest light.

Religion's ray no clouds obscare, But o'er the Christian's soul
It sheds a radiance calm and pure, Though tempests round him roll.
His heart may break 'neath sorrow's stroke, But to its latest thrill,
Like diamonds shining when they're broke, That ray will light it still.

The Devie's Mair.-It is related in the biography of Rev. Samuel Haynes, the colored preacher, that some of his students having been slandered for their religious activity and zeal, went to him with their complaints, expecting his sympathy and protection. After a pause, Mr. Haynes observed, "I knew all this before." "Why, then," said one, " did you not inform us ?" " Because," said he, " it was not worth communicating ; and I now tell you plainly, once for all, my young friends, it is best to let the devil carry his own mail, and bear his own expenses."

Mr. Haynes once practised on this principle as follows: An unprincipled man overtook him in the road, and said, "Mr. Haynes, have you heard the scandalous reports that are abroad about you ?" He calmly replied, "I have heard nothing." The man proceeded, in profane and abusive language, to give the details and allege that they were true; and that they would ruin his character. Mr. Haynes walked on in silence till he reached his own house, when he turned to the slanderer and said, "Well, Mr. - , you see what disgrace my conduct has brought upon me, according to your own account. I want you to take warning from me, to forsake your evil course, and save your character from disgrace."

LIFE.

- Life speeds away

From point to point, though seeming to stand still ;
The cnnning fugitive is swift by stealth ;
Too snbtle is the movement to be seen ;
Yet soon man's hour is $n p$, and he is gone.-Youra.

## 1st MONTH

JANUARY， 1849.


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 thirsty animals. The fowls, too, are furnished with food "convenient" for them, by the careful provision of man. "The Lord is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works." "The eyes of all wait upon thee, and thou givest them their meat in due season."

The Legislatures of Mississippi, Michigan, and Texas meet on the first Monday of this month; those of New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, on the first Tuesday; Massachusetts on the first Wednesday; Louisiana on the third Monday; and New Jersey on the fourth Tuesday.
"Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Exod. xx:3.
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wasted in idle chit-chat, for " in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin ;" certainly not in amusements, revelry, or mirth, which leave behind them only a sting; but should be employed in reading and treasuring up stores of useful knowledge.
"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments." Exod. $20: 4,5,6$.

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| Finst Quarter | 1 | 719 | 77 ev | 656 ev . | 643 ev . | I | 1232 |
| Full Moon - | 8 | 818 ev . | 86 ev | 7.55 ev . | 742 ev | 9 | 01040 |
| Third Quarter | 16 | 755 ev . | 743 ev . | 732 ev . | 719 ev . | 17 | 0826 |
| New Moon - | 2.1 | 92.2 mo . | 910 mo . | 859 mo . | 846 mo. | 25 | 061 |
| F'irst Quarter | $3)$ | 214 mo . | 22 mo . | 151 mo . | 138 mo . |  |  |


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 ploughman is abroad with a glad heart unpacking and turning up the earth, that it may be ready for the seed scattered by the hand of the sower. Both confide in the promise, "While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest shall not cease."
" Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." Exod. 20:7.

> It chills my blood to hear the blest Sapreme Rudely appealed to on each trivial theme ! Maintain your rank; vulgarity despise;
> To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise :
> You would not swear npon the bed of death;
> Reflect! your Maker now could stop your breath!

Washington was once dining with several of his officers, when one of them uttered an oath. He instantly dropped his knife and fork, and in a deep tone, with characteristic dignity and earnestness said, "I thought we all regarded ourselves as gentlemen !"

## 4th MONTH．

APRIL， 1849.

| MOUN＇S PHASES． |  | $\square$ | $\frac{\text { NEW YORK. }}{\text { н. м. }}$ | $\frac{\text { BALTI'ORE. }}{\text { H. м. }}$ | $\frac{\text { CHARLES'N. }}{\text { H. m. }}$ | Sun on Merid． |  |
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| ＇Ihird Quarter | 15 | 224 ev ． | 212 ev ． | 21 ev ． | 148 ev ． | 9 | 0 I 32 |
| New Moun－ | 22 | 710 ev ． | 653 ev ． | 647 ev ． | 631 ev ． | 17 | morning． |
| First Quarter | 29 | 933 mo ． | 921 mo ． | 910 mo ． | 857 mo． | 25 | 115749 |


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 who is returning from his daily toil a participator in their pleasure. "Both young men and maidens, old men and children, let them praise the name of the Lord."

The Legislature of Rhode Island assembles on the first Tuesday; that of Connecticut on the first Wednesday of this month.
"Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Exod. $20: 12$.

Honor thy parents, those that gave thee birth, And watched in tenderness thine earliest days, And trained thee up in youth, and loved in all. Honor, obey, and love them; it shall fill

Their souls with holy joy, and shall bring down God's richest blessing on thee ; and in days To come, thy children, if they are given, Shall honor thee, and fill thy life with peace.

Olympia, the mother of Alexander the Great, was so severe toward him, that his deputy, Antipater, wrote him long letters of complaint against her; to which Alexander returned this answer: " Knowest thou not that one tear of my mother's will blot out a thousand of thy letters of complaint ?"

6th MONTH.
JUNE, 1849.
30 DAYS.

| MOON'S PHASES. |  | BUSTON. <br> H. 3 . | $\frac{\text { NEW YORK. }}{\text { H. M. }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \frac{\text { BALTIORE. }}{\mathrm{H}} .\right.$ | $\frac{\text { CHARLES'N. }}{\text { H. м. }}$ | Sun on Merid. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D. |  |  |  |  | D. | H. M. |
| Fıll Moon - | 5 | 543 ev . | 531 ev . | 520 ev . | 57 ev . | 1 | 115731 |
| 'I'hird Quarter | 13 | 540 ev . | 529 ev . | 517 ev . | 5.4 ev . | 9 | 115353 |
| New Moun - - | 20 | 935 mo . | 923 mo . | 912 mo . | 859 mo . | 17 | ev. 033 |
| Finst Quarter | 27 | 60 ıno. | 548 mo . | 537 mo . | 524 mo . | 25 | $0 \quad 217$ |


 the scene, and the innocent, unmurmuring creatures are forced under the stream for reason; of which they are wholly ignorant. They will soon be relieved of their burden-

The Legislature of New Hampshire meets on the first Wednesday, and that of Maine on the second Wednesday of the month.
" Thou shalt not kill." Exoḍ. $20: 13$.
The declaration of God to Noah, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," is, beyond all question, an express law of God ; and so accordant with it is the providence of God, that it has passed into a proverb: "Murder will out." This proverb includes the conviction that it will not only be discovered but avenged. And so the experience of then werld drelares. "Bloody and deceitful men shall not lire out half their days."

7h MONंTH．

## JULY， 1849.

| Hoow＇s phases． |  | boston． | NEW YORK． | baltiore． | CHarles＇， | Sun on Mrrid． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | M．м． | н．м． | H． M ． | н. м. <br> 89 mo | D． |  |
| Third Quarter | 13 | $2{ }_{2} 21$ mo． | 212 mo ． | ${ }_{2} 11 \mathrm{mo}$ ． | 148 mo ． | 9 | 0451 |
| Ṅw Moon．－ | 19 | 431 ev ． | 419 ev ． | 48 ev ． | $35 \overline{\mathrm{e} v}$ ． | 17 | 0547 |
| First Quarter | 26. | 751 ev ． | 7.39 ev ． | 728 ev ． | ． 15 ev ． | 25 | 0611 |


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TIIE FAMLLY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC.

"The violation of this commandment,", says Dr. Paley, ".corrupts and depraves the mind more than any single vice whatever. That ready perception of guilt pthat prompt and decisive re̊solution against it, which constitutes a virtuous character, is , seldom found in persons addicted to these indulgences. "They prepare an, easy" admission for every $\sin$; aqe, in low life, usually the first stage in men's progress to: the most desperate villanies ; and in high life to that lamented dissoluteness of principle ${ }^{\circ}$. which manifests itself in contempt of the obligations of religion and moral probrty."

8th MONTH. AUGUS'T, 1849.

| moon's phases. |  | boston. | NEW YORK. | baltiore. | CHARLES', | Sen | on Merid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Finld Monn - | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{D}_{\mathbf{2}} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | H. M. <br> 118 ev . | н. м. <br> 1056 ev . | н. м. <br> 1045 ev . | н. м. <br> 1030 ev . | $\mathrm{D} .$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Lu. } & \text { m. } \\ 0 & \text { s. } \\ 0 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Third Quarter | 11 | 849 mo. | 837 mo . | $8: 6 \mathrm{mo}$. | 813 mo . | 9 | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 5 & 11\end{array}$ |
| Niew Moon - | 18 | 049 mo . | 037 mo . | 026 mo . | 013 mo . | 17 | $0 \quad 347$ |
| First Quarter | 25 | 0 l 2 ev . | Noon. | 1149 mo . | 1136 mo . | 25 | $0 \quad 150$ |


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 It will soon be dry, then the hay-carts will come into the field, and the exhilarating labor of loading will commence. How joyously does the farmer carry the precious burden to his barn, there to house it for winter!
"Thou shalt not steal." Exod. 20:15.

Basest and meanest of all sins is theft :
To take thy neighbor's property, or aught That's his ; to practise frand npon thyself By idleness or waste ; or by deceit,

Concealment, peculation, breach of trust, To practise it on others. Aim to be In all thy dealings upright. True it is, " An honest man's the noblest work of God!"

It was a maxim with the Jews, "that he that did not bring up his son to some honest calling. hrought him up to be a thief."


9th MONTH．
SEP＇TEMEIR， 1849 ．
30 DAYS

| MOON＇S PHASES |  | B．м． | $\frac{\text { NEW YORK. }}{\text { H. M. }}$ | $\frac{\text { BALTIORE. }}{\text { H. M. }}$ | $\frac{\text { CHARLES'N. }}{\text { н. м. }}$ | Sun on Merid． |  |
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|  | D． |  |  |  |  |  | H．M．${ }^{\text {s．}}$ |
| Full Moon－ | 2 | 03 tev． | 022 ev ． | 011 ev ． | 1158 mo ． | 1 | mornin |
| ＇IMird Quarter | 9 | 211 ev ． | 159 ev ． | 148 ev ． | 135 ev ． | 9 | 11578 |
| New Jloon－－ | 16 | 1118 mo ． | 116 mo ． | 1055 mo ． | 1042 mo ． | 17 | 115421 |
| First Quarter | 24 | 640 mo ． | 628 mo ． | 617 mo ． | 64 mo ． | 25 | 115131 |


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The time for putting in the sickle has come, for the grain is fully ripe. The husbandman now reaps the reward of patient toil ; and his wife and little ones come forth to share his delight, and rejoice in the abundant provision for their future wants. Thus, in the great harvest, at the end of the world, the angels will be sent forth to gather the wheat into God's garner. "Then shall the righteous shine forth in the kingdom of their Father." "And Gol shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."
"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Exod. 20:16.

Beware the tongue that's set on fire of hell, And flames in slander, falsehood, perjary, In malice, idle talking, thoughtless tales.
Speak not too much-nor without thought ; let truth $I_{n}$ all things, small or great, dwell on thy lips.

Remember, God hath said, "He that in vord Oflends not, is a perfect man; while he That bridles not his tongue, deceives himself, And shows his faith is vain !

| 10th MONTH. | OCTOIBEIK, 1819. |  |  |  | 31 DAYS. |  |
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| MOON'S PIIASES. | bostos. | NEW YORK. | IORE | char |  | os |
| - ${ }_{\text {ll }}{ }^{\text {d. }}$ | H. | H. M. | , mo |  |  |  |
| 11 Moon - - | 049 mo . | 037 mo | ${ }_{0}^{0} 26 \mathrm{mo}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|lll} 2 & 0 & 13 \mathrm{mo} \\ 8 & 7 & 2 t \end{array}$ |  | 11 |
| Third Quarter 8 | 80 ev . | 748 ev - | 7 <br> 7 <br> 0 <br> 0 | 8 7 24 <br> 15 11 53 <br> ev.   | 17 | 11445 |
| New Mron- - 16 | 029 mo | $$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 6 \mathrm{mo} \\ 1 & 57 \mathrm{mo} \end{array}$ |  | 17 | 1145 114 |
| F'int Quarter 21 | 220 mo . | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 51 \mathrm{mo} \\ \mathrm{mo} \end{gathered}$ | 157 mo 1140 mo | $\begin{array}{l\|llll} 24 & 1 & 44 \mathrm{mo} \\ 31 & 11 & 27 & \mathrm{mo} \end{array}$ | 25 | 1144 |


 earth stored with food, for both man and beast! Let not the merry group who fill their baskets and their storehouses with the rich fruits of autumn, forget to "give thanks to the Lord, for He is good:"

The Legislature of Tennessee meets on the first Monday; that of Vermont, on the second Tuesday; and that of Rhode Island, on the last Monday of the month.
"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbor's." Exod. 20:17.

When Fenelon's Library was on fire, "God be praised," said he, "that it is not the dwelling of some poor man."

| moun＇s phases． |  | bustos． | NEW YORK． | baltiore． | Charles＇N． | Sun on Merid． |  |
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|  | ${ }^{\text {D．}}$ | H．M． | H．м． | H．m．${ }^{\text {m }}$ |  | d． |  |
| ＇Third Quarter | ${ }^{7}$ | 3 4 4 9 | 3 <br> 3 <br> 4 | 3 <br> 4 <br> 4 16 mov mo． | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3\end{aligned} \mathbf{5} 3 \mathrm{mov}$. | 1 | $\begin{array}{cccc}11 & 43 & 4! \\ 11 & 44 & 2\end{array}$ |
| New Moon－－ | ${ }_{9}^{14}$ | 429 ev 4． |  | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{4}$ 6 ev． | 3 9 53 ev ． | 9 17 | $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 44 & 2 \\ 11 & 45 & 15\end{array}$ |
| First Quarter Full Moon－ | 2 | 9 1041 41 |  | 9 10 l 18 ev ev． | （10 ${ }^{9} \mathbf{4} \mathrm{ev}$. | 17 25 | $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 45 & 15 \\ 11 & 47 & 19\end{array}$ |







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 tection from the blast, and look around them as if in search of food. The waterfowl press towards their native element. But the huntsman, sallying forth with dog and gun, turns not aside from his sport, though he feel the peltings of the storm. " O Lord, how manifold are thy works; in wisdom hast thou made them all." "Sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving ; sing praise upon the harp unto our God."

The Legislatures of Georgia, Arkansas, Missouri, and Florida, meet on the first Monday; that of North Carolina, on the second Monday; and that of South Carolina, on the fourth Monday of the month.
"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind: this is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." Matt. 22:37-40. "A new ccmmandment I give unto you, That ye love one another." John 13:34.

| moon's phases. |  | buston. | NEW YORK. | baltiore. | CHARLES'N. | Sun | or Merid. |
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| Third Quarter | 6 | $2{ }^{2} 9 \mathrm{ev}$. | 157 ev . | 146 ev . | 133 ev . | 1 | 114924 |
| New Moun - | 1.4 | 1054 mo . | 1042 mo . | 1031 mo . | 1018 mo . | 9 | 115245 |
| First Quarter | $\because 2$ | 256 ev . | 241 ev | 233 ev . | 220 ev . | 17 | 115634 |
| Full Moon - | 29 | 916 mo . | 94 mo . | 853 mo . | 840 mo . | 25 | ev. 033 |


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 ror too! The fast-falling snow is filling the road and blinding the eyes, so that to wish the travellers a prosperous journey, would seem to them like mockery. The fur-clad sportsmen heed not the tempests; but checrfully brave it all, for the pleasures of hunting.-This is the time to reckon and settle with all those with whom you have accounts-pay all your bills, if they were not paid when due, which is the best of all. And now that the frost of winter shuts you up in your dwelling, let your fireside be a paradise, and let the long evenings be consumed in pleasant conversation, or in the pursuit of useful knowledge, especially of that knowledge which has refcrence not merely to time, but to eternity.

The Legislatures of Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, meet on the first. Monday of the month ; and that of Maryland on the last Monday.
"Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and kecp his commandments ; for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judginent, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be cvil." Eccl. 12: 13, 14.

Family Worsulp.-It was a saying of the late Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, that a house without family worship, had neither a foundation nor a covering.

Deatil of the Righteous.-"I once met on the sea-shore," said the eastern poet Sadi, "a pious man who had been attacked by a tiger, and was horribly mutilated. He was dying, and suffering dreadful agonies. Nevertheless his features were calm and serene, and his physical pains scemed to be vanquished by the purity of his soul. 'Great God,' said he, 'I thank thee, that I am only suffering from the fangs of the tiger, and not from remorse.'"
"Time well employed, is Satan's deadliest foe, It leaves no opening for the lurking fiend!"

Education should be Religious.-Knowledge alone is not sufficient. It is, indeed, power ; but if unsanctified, power for evil. Knowledge did not teach Charlemagne to sacrifice his own desires to the happiness of any living creature. It neither made Augustus respect the life of Cicero, nor the pupil of Aristotle restrain his passions. Mirabeau, the genius of the French, was a monster of depravity; and Robespierre limself was a man of education. Knowledge, on the contrary, when undirected by virtue, is made the servant of vice, and has in all ages produced most fearful consequences.

THE COUNTRY.
Would you be strong? go follow up the plough ;
Would you be thoughtful? study fields and flowers;
Would you be wise? take on yourself a vow,
To go to school in Nature's sunny bowers.
Fly from the city ; nothing there can charm-
Seek wisdom, strength, and virtue on a farm.
Forget your Injuries.-He is unwise and unhappy, who never forgets the injuries he may have received. They come across the heart like dark shadows, when the sunshine of happiness would bless him, and throw him into a tumult that does not easily subside. The demon of hate reigns in his bosom, and makes him, of all accountable creatures, the most miserable.

Have you been injured in purse or character? Let the smiling angel of forgiveness find repose in your bosom. Study not how you may revenge, but the best way to return good for evil. It was the constant habit of Bishop Boulter to forgive all who injured him, and he always enjoyed peace of mind. After his death, the following lines were written by one of his friends. They are no less beautiful than true.

> Some write their wrongs in marble-he, more just,
> Stooped down serene, and wrote them in the dust;
> Trod under foot, the sport of every wind,
> Swept from the earth, and blotted from bis mind-
> There buried in the dust he bade them lie,
> And grieved they could not 'scape the Almighty's eye.

Hore.-We are never beneath hope while we are above hell; and we are never above hope while we are bencath heaven.

Dress.-Every person should aim to dress with neatness and taste, with a due regard also to the prevailing fashion, that there may be no appearance of oddity or eccentricity. This is due to ourselves and society at large. So long as this is accomplished, but very few will care whether a person has one solitary dress or five hundred-whether the same neat and becoming dress is worn in company month after month, and year after year, or thrown aside with contempt after being once worn, and replaced with another.

Example-look to it.-Let every parent look well to his daily and hourly example ; for children, says an able writer, make more use of the eye than the ear ; and the expressions are clearer and stronger from the one than the other-they will not be influenced so much by what you say, as by what you do. In vain do you exhort them to be spiritual, while you are worldly. In vain do you point them to the narrow path which leads to heaven, while you decline to walk in it. In vain do you warn them from carnal indulgences in which you seek your gratification. You must live what you teach; you must be what you desire them to become. This is the necessary price of a happy state of religion in the family ; and it is, alas, a price many parents decline to pay.

A Sheriff's Testimony to the valle of the Sabbath.-An under-sheriff of London mentions the saying of a Puritan divine, " Hem the Sabbath well, and it will not ravel out all the week ;" and he adds, "My office has enabled me to confirm the value of the Sabbath, there being scarcely a criminal, whether for death or minor punishment, who was not daily confessing to me, in Newgate, that he considered his first fall, and subscquent misery, to be owing to the violation of that blessed day."

## improve the present.

Arrest the present moment; stay its flight ;
Imprint the marks of wisdom on its wings:
'Tis of more worth than kingdoms; far more precious
Than all the richest treasures of the earth!
O let it not elude thy grasp; but like
The good old patriarch of God's holy word, Hold the fleet angel fast until he bless thee I

Write it in Gold.-"The great comprehensive truths," says President Quincy, "written in letters of living light on every page of our history, are these: Human lappiness has no perfect security but freedom ; freedom, none but virtue ; virtue, none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, has any vigor or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion."

The Progress of Liberal Governmext.-Fifteen kingdoms, twenty-tliree duchies, and eight republics have constitutional governments-in all, forty-six governments which have constitutions. At the epoch of the American Revolution, there were only seven republics and two monarchies which had constitutions.

A Gem from Flavel.-Christ did much work for God in a very silent manner; he labored diligently, but did not spoil his work, when he had wrought it, by vain ostentation. When he had expressed his charity in acts of mercy and bounty to men, he would humbly seal up the glory of it with this charge, "See ye tell no man." Matt. 8:4. He affected no popular air. O, imitate your pattern; work hard for God, and let not pride blow upon it when you have done. It is difficult for a man to do much, and not value himself too much for it.

Hints to Young Men.-Always have a book within your reach, which you may catch up at your odd minutes. Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence. If you can give fifteen minutes a day, it will be felt at the end of the year. Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work. Why may he not be thinking about something that is useful? Revolve in your mind what you have last been reading.

The Emperor Constantine said to a man who was heaping up riches bere, "Amass all you can-spend your life in pursuit of riches; yet," said he, pointing to his body, "a little spot of earth of its size, is all you can possess."

To Sabbati-School Teachers.-A punctual and regular teacher will have a punctual and regular class. If you fulfil your parts, you may expect them to fulfil theirs. If they are absent, call on them; if they are sick, visit them : a housegoing teacher will have a school-going class. The letter of a teacher to a sick or afflicted child is felt as a kindness; it brings to remembrance the truth, soothes the sufferer, and often is blessed to the family.

## PRAYER AND WATCHFULNESS.

Mount upward; heaven is won by prayer I
Be sober, for you are not there!
A correct Idea of Liberty.-Burke's idea of liberty is capital. He says, "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put chains upon their own appetites; in proportion as their love of justice is above their rapacity; in proportion as their soundness and sobric. $y$ of understanding is above their vanity and presumption ; in proportion as they are more disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good, in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon the will and appetite is placed somewhere ; and the less of it there is within, the more there must be of it without. It is ordained, in the eternal constitution of things, that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Passions forge their fetters."

Self-Education.-We all of us have two educations, one of which we receive from others; another, and the most valuable, which we give ourselves. It is this last which fixes our grade in society, and eventually our actual value in this life, and perhaps the color of our fate hereafter. All the professors and teachers in the world would not make you a wise and a good man without your own coöperation; and if such you are determined to be, the want of them will not prevent it.

## LITTLE THINGS.

Scorn not the slightest word or deed, Nor deem it void of power; There's fruit in each wind-wafted seed, Waiting its natal hour.
A whispered word may touch the heart, And call it back to life;
A look of love bid sin depart, And still unholy strife.

No act falls fruitless; none can tell How vast its power may be, Nor what results enfolded dwell Within it silently.
Work, and despair not; give thy mite, Nor care how small it be ;
God is with all that serve the right, The holy, true, and free!

A Resource in Adversity.-That a thorough, religious, useful education is the best security against misfortune, disgrace, and poverty, is universally believed and acknowledged; and to this we add the firm conviction, that, when poverty comes-as it sometimes will-upon the prudent, the industrious, and the wellinformed, a judicious education is all-powerful in enabling them to endure the evils it cannot always prevent. A mind full of piety and knowledge is always rich: it is a bank that never fails; it yields a perpetual dividend of happiness.

Scandal.-Dr. Johnson being once in company with some scandalmongers, one of them having accused an absent friend of resorting to rouge, he observed, "It is, perhaps, after all, much better for a lady to redden her own cheeks, than to blacken other people's characters.".

PROGRESS OF LIFE.
Here in the body pent, Absent from heaven I roam; Yet nightly pitch my moving tent A day's march nearer home!

PRAYING ALWAYS.
For once I songht a time and place, For solitude and prayer ; But now, where'er I find thy face, I find a closet there !

Well Answered.-A person who suspected that a minister of his acquaintance was not truly a Calvinist, went to him, and said, "Sir, I am told you are against the perseverance of the saints." "Not I , indeed," answered he; " it's the perseverance of the sinners that I oppose." "But that is not a satisfactory answer, sir. Do you think that a child of God cannot fall very low, and yet be restored?" He replied, "I think it will be very dangerous to try the experiment !"

Laziness.-Laziness grows $\cdot$ en people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has to do the more he is able to accomplish, for he learns to economize his time.

The Changes of Life.-What a beautiful lesson is taught in these words of Sterne: "So quickly sometimes has the wheel turned round, that many a man has lived to enjoy the benefit of that charity which his own piety projected."

The Ice-Trade.-The American ice-trade is a cause of astonishment to France, for they have found that it yields as much annually as their wine-trade. To give some idea of the importance of this equatorial trade, a Boston house is instanced, which, within a single year, despatched to Asia 101 vessels laden with ice, which produced $17,000,000$ flopins. This, says the Presse, is almost as large a sum as that which annually accrues from one vintage of the wines of Bordeaux.

## BREAST THE WAVE, CIRISTIAN.

| Breast the wave, Christian, | He who hath promised, |
| :--- | :---: |
| When it is strongest; | Flattereth never; |
| Watch for day, Christian, | The love of eternity |
| When the night's longest; | Flows on forever. |
| Onward, and onward still |  |
| Be thine endeavor; | Lift the eye, Christian, |
| The rest that remaineth | Just as it closeth; |
| Will be for ever. | Raise the heart, Christian, |
|  | Ere it reposeth: |
| Fight the fight, Christian, | Thee from the love of Christ |
| Jesus is o'er thee ; | Nothing shall sever; |
| Ran the race, Christian, | Mount when thy work is done; |
| Heaven is before thee: | Praise him forever I |

The Ding Nobleman.-A certain nobleman, as the story goes, had a rude wit in his employ, called a fool. Amused with a remark of his one day, the nobleman gave him lis walking-cane, with this injunction: "Take this walking-cane, and keep it until you meet with a greater fool than yourself, and then give it to him." In process of time, his lordship was laid upon a dying bed, and sending for hise attendant, bade him "Farewell !" "Where is your lordship going ?" said the man. "I am going to my long home," replied the nobleman. "Your long home! How long is your lordship going to stay there?" " O ," said the dying nobleman, "I am never to return!" "Never to return!" exclaimed the man, "never to return!" "No," said the nobleman, "I am going to eternity, and am never to return." "Has your lordship made any preparation for your journey ?" "No," said he, "I have not." "Then," replied the man, "your lordship will please to take the walking-cane; for with all my folly, never have I been guilty of folly like this!"

Plato.-Several aneedotes of Plato are preserved, which reflect honor on his moral principles and character. Having raised his hand to correct a servant when in anger, he kept his arm fixed in that posture for a considerable time. To a friend coming in, and inquiring the reason of his singular conduct, he replied, "I am punishing a passionate man!" At another time, he said to one of his slaves, "I would chastise you, if I were not angry." When told that his enemies were circulating reports to his disadvantage, he remarked, "I will so live that no one will believe them." A friend observing his studious habits even in extreme old age, inquired how long he intended to be a scholar. "As long," said he," as I have need to grow wiser and better."

Pride and Humility.-I never yet found pride in a noble nature, nor humility in an unworthy mind. Of all trees, I observe that God hath chosen the vine-a low plant, that creeps helpless upon a wall. Of all beasts, the soft and patient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and guileless dove. When God appeared to Moses, it was not in a lofty cedar, nor in the sturdy oak, nor the spreading palm, but a bush-an limulif, slender, abject bush; as if he would, by these selections, check the arrogance of man. Nothing procureth love like humility; nothing hate, like pride.

Sin and Death.-Sin formed the volcano, the earthquake, the hurricane, the pestilence which mows down the population of cities and empires! Sin inflicts every pang! Sin nerves every death-throe! Sin stains and blanches every corpse! Sin weaves every shroud! Sin shapes every coffin! Sin digs every grave! Sin writes every epitaph! Sin sculptures every monument! Sin feeds every worm! The waste and havoc of centuries that are gone, and the waste and havoc of centuries yet to come, all reverberate in one awful voice, "Death hath passed upon all men, for that all have sinned."

The Hours that Shine.-There is a san-dial in Italy which bears this inscription-
"I MARK ONLY THE HOURS THAT SHINE."
Aye, that is the secret of a cheerful and grateful heart-to "mark the hours that shine." He who does this will ordinarily find more hours that shine than that are clouded-more good than ill in his lot; and he shall never be able to say, I have no occasion for thanksgiving.

Candor and Dignity.-Several gentlemen in the company of Lord Bolingbroke were speaking of the avarice of the Duke of Marlborough, and they appealed to his lordship for the truth of the instances which they adduced. "He is so great a man," replied Lord Bolingbroke, "that I have forgotten his vices." A truly generous answer for a political enemy to make.

Evil Companions.-Society is the atmosphere of souls; and we necessarily imbibe from it something which is either infectious or salubrious. The society of virtuous persons is enjoyed beyond their company, while vice carries a sting into solitude. The society or company you keep, is both the indication of your character and the former of it. In vicious society, you will feel your reverence for the dictates of conscience wear off, and that name at which angels bow and devils tremble, you will hear contemned and abused. The Bible will supply materials for unmeaning jest or impious buffoonery: the consequence of this will be a practical deviation from virtue, the principles will become sapped, the fences of conscience broken down; and when debauchery has corrupted the character, a total inversion will take place, and the sinner will glory in his shame.

Contentment.-A contented mind is the greatest blessing a man can enjoy in this world ; and if, in the present life, his happiness arises from the subduing of his desires, it will arise in the next from the gratification of them.

Our conscience is as fire within us, our sins as the fuel; therefore, instead of warming, it will scorch us, unless the fuel be removed, or the heat of it allayed by penitential tears.

Rev. John Mason.
Tre Ladies of Vienifa. - "Among circles of the highest ton, in Vienna," observes a traveller, in a recent work, "a young lady cannot touch wine of any kind, without materially tarnishing the delicacy of her high breeding thereby."

The Priceless Diamond.-There is no gem or jewel, or richest pearl in all the universe, of such priceless value as the soul. Worlds could not buy it-worlds could not redeem it, if once lost. Such a priceless diamond you carry about with you every day in your bosom, amid the dangers of earth, and where numerous and invisible foes are seeking to rob you of it. Do not delay to place it in the hands of the almighty Saviour, who only can preserve and keep it safely till the final day. Think, $O$ think, how much is at stake: even your own soul, your own precious soul.

Suppose this world were a globe of gold, and each star in yonder firmament a jewel of the first order, and the moon a diamond, and the sun literally a crown of all-created glory; one soul, in value, would outweigh them all. Here is a man standing on board of a vessel at sea, holding his hand over the side of the vessel: he is sporting with a jewel worth a hundred thousand dollars, and which, too, is all his fortune. Playing with his jewel, he throws it up and catches it-throws it up and catches it. A friend noticing the brilliancy of the jewel, warns him of the danger of losing it, and tells him that if it slips through his fingers it goes down to the bottom of the deep, and can be recovered no more. " O , there is no danger ; I have been doing this a long time, and you see I have not lost it yet." Again he throws it up, and-it is gone ; past recovery, gone! O, when the man finds that his jewel is indeed lost, and by his own folly lost, who can describe his agony, as he exclaims, "I have lost my jewel, my fortune, my all!" $O$, sinner, hear me; casketed in your bosom, you have a jewel of infinitely greater value; in idling away your precious time, you are in danger of losing that pearl of price unknown, in danger of being lost forever.

A good Rule.-It is always a good rule, to step in no path, to speak no word, to commit no act, when conscience appears to whisper, Beware. You had better wait a twelvemonth and learn your duty, than take a hasty step and bring tears and repentance to a dying day. How many a lost man might have bcen saved, had he listened to an inward monitor and resisted the first inclination to deviate from the holy path of rectitude. See, far away before you, and on either side, the ground whitened with the bones and sinews of millions who have perished ignobly in the march of life. They resisted the Spirit of truth, and fell. They trusted to themselves, and sunk at the onset. Take warning by them. Could their bones live, breathe, and speak, how earnestly would they appeal to you. They would compel you, as it were, to pursue a virtuous course, that your end might be joyous and not degraded.

The cure of an evil tongue must be done at the heart. The weights and wheels are there, and the clock strikes according to their motion. A guileful heart makes a guileful tongue and lips. It is the workhouse where is the forge of deceits and slanders; and the tongue is only the outer shop where they are vended, and the door of it. Such ware as is made within, such, and no other, can come out.

Leighton.

A Trifle.-One kernel is felt in a hogshead; one drop of water helps to swell the ocean ; a spark of fire helps to give light to the world. You are a small man ; passing amid the crowd, you are hardly noticed; but you have a drop, a spark within you, that may be felt through eternity. Do you believe it? Set that drop in motion ; give wings to that spark, and behold the results. It may renovate the world. None are too small, too feeble, too poor to be of service. Think of this and act. Life is no trifle.

Tribute to New England.-Mr. Calhoun, in his letter to the New England Society Committee at Washington, declining an invitation to their dinner on the 22d December, takes occasion to say, "By what causes has so inconsiderable a beginning, under such formidable, and apparently almost insurmountable difficulties resulted, in so brief a period, in such mighty consequences? They are to be found in the high moral and intellectual qualities of the pilgrims. Their faith, piety, and confident trust in a superintending Providence; their stern virtues; their patriotic love of liberty and order ; their devotion to learning ; and their indomitable courage and perseverance. These are the causes which surmounted every obstacle, and which have led to such mighty results."

Candidates for Consumption.-It is incalculable what an amount of female mortality is owing to wet or damp feet, and unnecessary exposure to the night air, in attending balls and parties. On New Year's we could not but notice, that notwithstanding the sloppy walking, hundreds of fragile young ladies were defying cold and consumption, with no other protection to their feet than light gaiter boots, or shoes, with soles scarcely thicker than wafers. How many of these foolish girls will attain middle age? Not one in ten. They wear these wretched apologies for winter walking-shoes because they fear that thicker ones would look ugly ; but they ought to know, that nothing can look well which is unseasonable. The remark is frequently made by men, " That girl is proud of her pretty foot, or she wouldn't wear that shoe;" and if young ladies wish to avoid the imputation of vanity, as well as preserve their beauty, they will wear what is suitable for the season.

Marricd Life.-" A great proportion of the wretchedness which has so often imbittered married life, I am persuaded, has originated in a negligence of trifles. Connubial happiness is a thing of too fine a texture to be handled roughly. It is a sensitive plant, which will not bear even the touch of unkindness; a delicate flower, which indifference will chill and suspicion blast. It must be watered by the showers of tender affection, expanded by the cheering glow of affection, and guarded by the impregnable barrier of unshaken confidence. Thus matured, it will bloom with fragrance in every season of life, and sweeten even the loneliness of declining years."

Rafages of Intemperance.-It is a fact I would not avow were it not substantiated and well sustained by the records laid before Parliament, that every nine minutes, in England and Wales, one being falls a victim to the habit of intoxication, and goes to render an account at the bar of God for suicide.

Rev. Dr. Conquest.

| STATES. | Square mites. | Populationestimate for 1848. |  |  |  |  | State Election. |  |  | 능 <br>  | Total Debt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maine, • - . . . | 32,000 | 600,000 | 18 | 7 | 9 | \$1,500 | Second Monday in September, . . | 31 | 151 | none. | \$1,142,700 |
| New llampshire, . . . | 9,280 | 300,000 | $31{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 4 | 6 | 1,000 | Second Tuesday in Marclı, . . . | 12 | 286 | ${ }_{6} 6$ | nolle. |
| Vermont, . . . | 10,212 | 302,000 | 29 | 4 | 6 | 750 | First 'Tuesday in September, . | 30 | 230 |  | 279,960 |
| Massachusetts, . . . | 7,800 | 850,000 | 103 | 10 | 12 | 2,500 | Second Monday in November, . . | 40 | 356 |  | 6,204,587 |
| Rhode Island, . . . | 1,360 | 130,000 | 24를 | 2 | 4 | 400 | First Wednesday in April, . . . | 31 | 69 | ، | 152,719 |
| Connecticut, . . | 4,674 | 330,000 | $69 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 6 | 1,100 | First Monday in April, | 21 | 215 | d | 11.565 |
| New York, . | 46,000 | 2,780,000 | 60 | 34 | 36 | 4,000 | First Monday in November, . | 32 | 128 | ' | 2.1,446,590 |
| New Jersey, . . | 6,900 | 416,000 | 58 | 5 | 7 | 2,000 | Tuesday after 1st Mond. November, | 18 | 58 | 674 | 37,000 |
| Pennsylvania, | 43,950 | 2,125,000 | $43 \frac{1}{4}$ | 24 | 26 | 3,000 | Second Tuesday in October, . . . | 33 | 100 | 64 | 40,628,949 |
| Delaware, . | 2,068 | 80,000 | 38 | 1 | 3 | 1,333 | Second Tuesday in November, . . | 9 | 21 | 2,605 | none. |
| Maryland, | 10,800 | 405,000 | 45 | 6 | 8 | 2,000 | First Wednesday in October, . . | 21 | $8{ }^{\circ}$ | 89,737 | 9,000,000 |
| Virginia, • - | 64,000 | 1,270,000 | 19 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 15 | 17 | 3,333 | Fourth Thursday in April, . . | 32 | 134 | 448,987 | 6,447,445 |
| North Carolina, . . . . | 43,800 | 765,000 | 178 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 9 | 11 | 2,000 | First Thursday in August, . | 50 | 120 | 245,817 | none. |
| South Carolina, . . . | 30,080 | 605,000 | 20 | 7 | 9 | 3,500 | Second Monday in October, . | 45 | 124 | 327,038 | 5,231,502 |
| Georgia, . . . . . . | 58,200 | 800,000 | 137 | 8 | 10 | 3,500 | First Monday in October . | 47 | 130 | 280,944 | 1,579,875 |
| Alabama, . . . . . | 50,800 | 690,000 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 3,500 | First Monday in August, . . . . | 33 | 100 | 253,53: | 11,145,498 |
| Mississippi, . . . | 45,350 | 640,000 | $11{ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 4 | 6 | 3,000 | First Monday and Truesday in Nov., | 32 | 92 | 195,211 | 3,050,000 |
| Louisiana, . . . . . | 48,220 | 470,000 | 82 | 4 | 6 | 6,000 | First Monday in November, . . . | 32 | 98 | 168,452 | 16,238,131 |
| Arkansas, . . . . | 60,000 | 102,000 | $2{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 1 | 3 | 2,000 | First Monday in August, . . . . | 25 | 75 | 19,935 | 3,617,227 |
| Tennessee, . . . . . | 41,300 | 950,000 | 217 | 11 | 13 | 2,000 | First 'Thursday in $\Lambda$ ugust, . . . | 25 | 75 | 183,059 | 3,337,857 |
| Kentucky, . | 39,000 | 855,000 | 21 | 10 | 12 | 2,500 | First Monday in August, . . . . | 38 | 100 | 182,258 | 4,606,186 |
| Ohio, - . | 39,000 | 1,850,000 | $47 \frac{1}{4}$ | 21 | 23 | 1,500 | Second 'Tuesday in October, . . | 36 | 72 | 3 | 19,233,487 |
| Michigan, | 44,000 | 370,000 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 1,500 | First 'Tuesday in November, . . . | 22 | 66 | none. | 5,513,480 |
| Indiana, - | 36,250 | 960,000 | $23 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 12 | 1,500 | First Monday in August, . . . . | 50 | 100 | 3 | 2,872,555 |
| Illinois, . . | 59,000 | 735,000 | 127 | 5 | 9 | 1,000 | First Monday in Mugust, . . . . | 40 | 91 | 331 | 14,633,969 |
| Missouri, . | 60,300 | 600,000 | $8!$ | 5 | 7 | 1,500 | First Monday in August, . . . . | 18 | 49 | 58,240 | 684,997 |
| Florida, | 54,000 | 75,000 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 | 1 | 2,500 | First Monday in October, . . . . | 17 | 41 | 25,71\% | 4,850,000 |
| Iowa, | 100,000 | $130,000$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | . | 1,000 | First Monday in August, . . . . |  | 39 | 16 |  |
| Texas, | 397,319 | 140,000 |  | 2 |  | $2,000$ | First Monday in November, . . . | 21 | 66 |  | $5,528,195$ |
| Wisconsin 'T., . . . | 125,000 | 215,000 |  | 1d |  | 2,500 | - . . . . . . . . . |  |  | $11$ | , |
| Oregon 'T', . . . . . . |  | 20,000 |  | ld |  | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |

PRESIDENTS OF TIIE UNITED STATES.

| No. | NaME. | Residence. | BORN. | Installed into office. |  | (E® | DIED. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | George Washington, | Virginia, | 1732 | 1789 | 57 | 8 | Dec. 14, 1799 | 68 |
| 2 | John Adams, . | Mass., . | 1735 | 1797 | 62 | 4 | July 4, 1826 | 91 |
| 3 | Thomas Jefferson, | Virginia, | 1743 | 1801 | 58 | 8 | July 4, 1828 | 83 |
| 4 | James Madison, | Virginia, | 1751 | 1809 | 58 | 8 | June 28, 1836 | 85 |
| 5 | James Monroe, . | Virginia, | 1758 | 1817 | 58 | 8 | July 4, 1831 | 72 |
| $\stackrel{6}{7}$ | John Quincy Adams, | Mass., . | 1767 | 1825 | 58 | 4 | Feb. 23, 1848 | 80 |
| 7 | Andrew Jackson, . | Tennessee, | 1767 | 1829 | 62 | 8 | June 8, 1845 | 78 |
| 8 | Martin Van Buren; | New York, | 1782 | 1837 | 55 | 4 |  |  |
| 9 10 | Wm. H. Harrison, . | Ohio, | 1773 | 1841 | 68 | - | April 4, 1841 | 68 |
| 11 | John Tyler, ${ }_{\text {James K. Polk, }}$ | Virginia, | 1790 1795 | 1841 | 51 49 | 4 | Apil 4 |  |

Congress.-The Senate is composed of two members from every State. Of course the number is now fifty-eight. The Vice-President of the United States is Speaker of the Senate.

The House of Representatives is formed by the election of one Representative for every 70,680 persons in each State. The present number is two hundred and twenty-six Representatives and one Delegate. The compensation of the members is $\$ 8$ per day during the session, and $\$ 8$ for every twenty miles travel in going and returning. The compensation of the Speaker of the House is $\$ 16$ per day.

Supreme Court.-Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney of Maryland, salary $\$ 5,000$. The Associate Justices are, John McLean, Ohio ; James M. Wayne, Ga.; John McKinley, Ky.; John Catron, Tenn. ; Peter V. Daniel, Va.; Samuel Nelson, N. Y.; Levi Woodbury, N. H.; Robert C. Grier, Pa.: salary \$4,500. The Supreme Court is held in Washington, and has but one session annually, commencing in Decembcr.

Circuit Courts.-The United States are divided into nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held semi-annually, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the District Judge of the State or District in which the Court sits.

District Courts.-The United States are also divided into 37 Districts, in which District Courts are held by 34 Judges.

Revenue and Expenditures of Government, for the year ending June 30, 1847.

RECEIPTS.

| From Customs, | \$23,747,864 | Civil List, | \$2,562,006 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Lands, | 2,498,355 | Foreign Intercourse, | 391,113 |
| Miscellaneous sources, | 100,570 | Miscellaneous, | 3,715,851 |
| Treasury Notes and Loans, | 25,677,199 | War Department, | 41,281,606 |
| In Treasury, July 1, 1846, | 9,126,439 | Navy do. | 7,931,683 |
| Total receipts, | \$61,150,427 | Public Debt, | 3,522,082 |
| rect |  | Total expenditure, | \$59,404,341 |

The Mint. - The Mint is located at Philadelphia, and has branches in Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina. Coined in 1847, $\$ 23,844,000$.

Post-Office Statistics for tie Year exding June 30, 1847.-Number of Post-offices supplied, 15,146 ; extent of mail-routes, 153,818 miles; annual transportation, $38,887,899$ miles; reccipts, $\$ 3,945,893$; expenditures, $\$ 3,979,570$.

Miscrleaveots Itens.-Imports into United States for the year ending June 30, 1847, (exclusive of specie,)
$\$ 146,545,638$
Exports of the products of the United States, for the same period, $\quad 150,574,844$
" " " " Forcign Countries, " " 8,073,778 Imports of specie into United States, for the same period, . . 24,121,289 Exports " from do. " " . . . 1,845,119 Amount of Public Debt, Dec. 1, 1847, . . . . . . . . 45,659,659 Estimated annual value of products of United States, . . . . $3,200,000,000$ Estimated Tonnage of the United States for the same period, $2,650,000$ tons ; of which 236,000 tons, or nearly 1-11th of'the whole, is engaged in the whale-fishery.

PRINCIPAL ECROPEAN STATES.

| states. | Sq. miles. | Population. | states. | Sq. miles. | Population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 255,206 | 34,100,000 | Holland | 13,890 | 2.820,000 |
| Bavaria | 28,435 | 4,300,000 | Portugal | 34.500 | 3,400,000 |
| Belgium . | 12,569 | 4,230,000 | Prussia | 106,302 | 13,800.000 |
| Church, States of | 17,048 | 2,590,000 | Russia . | 2,041,809 | 51,000,000 |
| Denmark . | 59,762 | 2,297,400 | Sardinia | 28,830 | 4,500.000 |
| France | 202,125 | 33,600,000 | Spain | 176,480 | 11,963,000 |
| Great Britain | 116,700 | 25,300,000 | Swed'n. Norw'y | 284,530 | 4,450,000 |
| Greece | 10,206 | 810,000 | Switzerland | 17,208 | 2,116,000 |
| Hanover | 14,600 | 1,679,000 | Turkey | 183,140 | 12,000,000 |

Mineral Wealth of England.-The annual value of the mineral produce of England amounts to about twenty-five millions. Of this, $£ 9,000,000$ is from coals; $£ 8,400,000$ from iron ; $£ 4,200,000$ from copper ; $£ 920,000$ from lead ; $£ 400,000$ from salt ; $£ 390,000$ from tin ; $£ 60,000$ from manganese ; $£ 35,000$ from silver; $£ 22,000$ from alum ; $£ 8,000$ from zinc ; and $£ 55,000$ from the various other metals, as antimony, bismuth, arsenic, etc.

London Times in 1847.
Dexominations in Ireland, in 1848. -Established Church, 852,064; Presbyterians, 642,856 ; other Protestant Dissenters, 21,808 ; Roman Catholics, 6,427,712. 'I'otal, 7,943,940.

Rehigious Statistics of Germany.-Protestants, 20,158,957; Roman Catholics, 16,880,104; Jews, 507,519; other sccts, 2 22,791 ; Greeks, 5,184 .

From Kutschcheit's Church in Germany, 1847.
Respecting the religious condition of Northern Europe, Dr. Baird states that in Denmark, with a population of $2,250,000$, there are 1,800 Protestant ministers and frur Catholic priests; in Norway, among a population of $1,250,000$, between 350 and 400 Protestant ministers, and not one Roman Catholic church; in Sweden, whose population is $3,250,000$, there are 2,500 Protestant ministers, one Roman Catholic church and two pricsts.

## TABLE OF RAILROADS IN OPERATION, JANUARY 1, 184.


$M_{\text {agnetic Telegraph Lives in the United States, completed, un- }}$ der construction, and to be completed by January 1, 1849, . . 10,712 miles. Duplicate wires, 3,600 miles.

Penvsylvania Coal-Trade.-Brought to market in 1820, 365 tons; in 1830, 112,082 tons; in $1840,860,017$ tons ; in $1847,2,970,370$ tons: valued at $\$ 12,000,000$, and carried in some 9,000 vessels of various kinds.

MORAL ASPECT OF THE WORLD.

| Asia contains, . . $585,000,000$ |  | Heathen, . . . . $600,000,000$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe " . . $235,000,000$ |  | Mahometans, . . . $140,000,000$ |
| Africa " . . $110,000,000$ | of | Jews, . . . . . . $10,000,000$ |
| America " . . . $50,000,000$ |  | Romish church, . . . 130,000,000 |
| Oceanica " . $20,000,000$ |  | Greek, . . . . . $55,000,000$ |
| Total, . . $\overline{1,000,000,000}$ |  | Protestant denominations, $65,000,000$ |

Protestant Missions.-A tabular statement in the Foreign Missionary Chronicle for January, 1848, gives the whole number of foreign missionaries as follows: North American Indians, 105; Africa, 236 ; Western Asia, 31; India, 365 ; Burmah, Siam, 33 ; China, 54 ; South Sea Islands, 110 ; West Indies, 324; Greenland, 30 ; the Jews, 57 : total, 1,345 . Total assistant missionaries, 233 ; native assistants, 1,958; communicants, 174,426 ; scholars, 122,542.
roman catholic ecclesiastical seminaries, 1848.

| NAMES. | LOCATION. |  |  | Under care of the |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Mary's Theological Seminary, | Baltimore, Maryland, | 5 | 20 | Sulpitians. |
| Mount St. Mary's Theological Seminary, | near Emmetsburg, do. | 3 | 10 |  |
| Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, | Pliladelphia, Penn. | 4 | 30 | Lazarists. |
| Ecclesiastical Seminary, © - - ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | Fordham, New York, | 7 | 25 | Jesuits. |
| Theological Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, | Milwankie, Wisconsin, | 2 |  |  |
| St. Louis Theological Seminary, . . . . | St. Louis, Missouri, near Birmingham, Penn. | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | Lazarists. |
| St. Michael Theological Seminary, ${ }^{\text {Theogical Seminary of St. Athanasius, }}$, . . | near Birmingham, Penn. | 3 | 10 |  |
| Ecclesiastical Seminary, | Spring Hill, Alabama, |  |  | Jesuits. |
| Ecciesiastical Seminary of St. Vincent of Paul, . | Assumption, Louisiana, | 6 | 11 | Lazarists. |
| Ecclesiastical Seminary of Bardstown, . . . . | Bardstown, Kentucky, |  | 5 |  |
| St. Mary's Ecclesiastical Seminary, ${ }_{\text {Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. Francis Xavier, }}$. . | Chicago, Illinois, | 3 |  |  |
| Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. Francis Xavier, . . | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cincinnati, } & \text { Ohio, } \\ \text { Huron county, } & \text { do. }\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | 10 | Jesnits. |
| Seminary of St. Thomas, | Detroit, Michigan, | 2 | 7 |  |
| Theological Seminary, . | Vincennes, Indiana, |  | $\stackrel{8}{2}$ |  |

PRINCIPAL RELIGIOES DENOMINATIONS IN TIE UNITED STATES，IN 1848.

| NAMES． | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\oplus} \\ & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { L } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\text { din }} \\ & \text { 会 } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | NAMES． |  | 䓌 | 它 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Methodist Episcopal， |  | 3，563 | 640，420 | Presbyterian，Cumberland， | 480 | 350 | 50,000 |
| ＂South，．． | ．． | 1，517 | 455，217 | －others，， | 490 | 310 | 44，000 |
| ＂Prot．and others，． |  |  | 83，000 | Congregational，（Evang＇cal，） | 1，867 | 1，612 | 193，093 |
| Baptists，Regular，．． | 7，920 | 4，752 | 664，566 | Reformed Dutch，．． | 276 | $\stackrel{1}{289}$ | 32，840 |
| ＂Anti－Mission， | 1，968 | 90.3 | 67，340 | German Reformed，．．． | $\stackrel{21}{ }$ | 803 | 69，750 |
| ＂Free－Will，． | 1，165 | 771 | 63，372 | Protestant Episcopal，．． | 1，192 | 1，404 | 67，550 |
| ＂others，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． | 213 | 170 | 18，643 | Lutheran，．．．． | 1，4\％5 | 598 | 149，625 |
| Presbytcrian，$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { O．S．} \\ \text { N．} \\ \text { S．，}\end{array}\right.$ | Q，376 | 1,713 | 179,453 155,000 | United Brethren，．${ }_{\text {Evangelical，（German，}}$ ．． | －． | －• | －． |
| Associate Preshyterian， | 1，651 | 1，531 | 150,000 <br> 18,800 | Unangelica，（Germa | 244 | ． | no report |
| Associate Reformed，．． | 332 | 219 | 26，340 | Roman Catholic， | $90 \%$ | 91\％ | 1，190，700 |

PROTESTANT THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN 1848.

| Names | location． |  | 磁 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bangor |  |  | 1816 | 3 | 37 | 202 | 7，000 |
| Theological Seminary | Concord，N．H． | Methodist， |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gilmanton Theological Seminary， | Gilmanton，do． | Congregational， | 35 |  |  | 69 |  |
| New Hampton Theol．Seminary， | New Ilampton，do． | Baptist，．． | 1825 |  | 36 |  | 2,000 |
| Andover Theological Seminary， | Andover，Mass． | Congregational， | 1807 | 6 | 93 | 1006 | 21，250 |
| Divinity School，Harvard Univ．， | Cambridge，do． | Unitarian， | 1816 | 3 | $\stackrel{33}{ }$ | 238 | 3，000 |
| Newton Theological Institution， | Newton，do． | Baptist， | 1835 |  | 30 | 201 | 5，500 |
| Theol．Department Yale College， | New Haven，Conn． | Congregational， |  |  | 35 | 515 | 900 |
| Theol．Institntion of Connecticut， | East Windsor，do． | Congregational， | 3 |  | 17 | 151 | 5，000 |
| Theol．Sem．Prot．Epis．Church， | New York，N．Y． | Prot．Episcopal， | 1821 |  | 64 | 336 | 10，000 |
| Union Theological Seminary， | New York，do． | Presbyterian， | 1836 |  | 106 | 211 | 18，000 |
| Auburn Theological Seminary， | Auburn，do． | Presbyterian， | 1821 |  |  | 580 | 6，000 |
| Thaol．Depart．Madison Univer， | Hamilton，do． | Baptist，．． | 1820 |  | 41 | 133 | 4，000 |
| Hartwick Scminary， | Hartwick，do． | Lutheran | 5 |  |  | 52 | 1，250 |
| Theol．Seminary As．Ref．Church， | Newburgh，do． | Asso．Ref．Ch， | 4 | 1 | 11 | 143 | 3，200 |
| Theol．Sem．Ditel Ref．Church， | N．Brunswick，N．J． | Dutch Reform＇d， | 1784 |  |  |  |  |
| Princeton Theological Seminary， Seminary Latheran Church，． | Princeton，do． | Presbyterian， | 1812 | 5 | 153 | 105 | 11，000 |
| minary Lutheran Church，． | Gettysburg，Penn． | Lutheran． | 1826 |  | 30 | 195 | 7，500 |
| German Reformed，${ }^{\text {Western Theological Seminary }{ }^{\text {a }} \text { ，}}$ | Mercersburg，do． | G．Ref．Charch， | 1825 |  |  |  | 6，000 |
| Western Theological Seminary，－ | Alleghany，do． | Preshyterian， | 1835 |  | 48 | 25 | 5,000 |
| Western Theological School， | Meadville，do． | Unitarian， | 1844 |  |  |  |  |
| Theological Seminary，．．． | Canonsburg，do． | Asso．Presly．， | 1792 |  | 33 | $14 i$ | 2，000 |
| Theol．Sem．Asso．Kef．Church， | Pittsburgh，do． | Assbeformed， | 1835 |  | 35 | 85 | 1，500 |
| Theological Seminary， | Philadelphia，Pa． | Reform．Presby．， |  |  | 13 |  |  |
| Episcopal Theological Seminary， Union Theological Seminary， | Fairfax co．，Va． | Prot．Episcopal， | 1823 | 4 | 38 | 229 | 00 |
| Virginia Raptist Seminary， | Prince Ed．co．，do． | Presbyte Baptist， |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern Theological Semi | Columbia，S．${ }^{\text {ct．}}$ | Presbyter | 1831 |  |  |  |  |
| Theological Seminary，．．． | Lexington，do． | Luthera | 183 |  | 10 | 29 | 1，500 |
| Furman Theological Seminary，． | Fairfield Dist．，do． | Baptist， | 1826 | 3 | 15 | 120 | 1，500 |
| Theol．Sem．Asso．Ref．Church， | Abbeville Dist．，do． | Asso．Re |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mercer Theological Seminary | Penfield，Ga． | Baptist， | 1833 | 3 | 4 |  | 1，000 |
| Western liap．I＇heol． | Marion，Ala． | Baptist， | 1843 |  | 10 |  | 1，000 |
| Southwest Theological Seminary， |  | Taptist， | $1840$ | 4 | 18 |  | ，000 |
| l，ane Seminary，．．．．． | Cincinnati，Ohio | Preshyterian， | 1899 |  |  | 218 |  |
| Theol．Depart．Kenyon College， | Gambia，do． | Prot．Episcop | 189 |  |  |  | ， |
| Theol．Dcp．Western Res．College， | Iludson，do． | Presbyterian， | 183 | 3 | 22 |  | 80 |
| Granvile Theol，Department， | Granville，do． | Baptist， | 1832 |  |  |  |  |
| Oberlin Theological Department， | Oberlin，do． | Presbyterian， | 1834 |  |  | 97 | 400 |
| Indiana Theological Seminary | Oxford，do． | Asso．Reform． | 1839 | 1 | 12 |  |  |
| Alton Thsological Sen |  | Presbyteria |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kalamazoo Theol．Seminary， | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Opfer Atton, Mill. } \\ & \text { Kalamazoo, } \end{aligned}$ | Baptist， |  |  |  |  |  |

## COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1848.

Note.-Colleges marked (B.) are under the direction of Baptists ; (E.) Episcopalians ; (m.) Methodists; (R. c.) Roman Catholics. In those marked (c.l the prevailing religious imfluence is Congregationatism, and in those marked (P.) some form of Presbyterianism. By students is meant undergraduates, or members of the four collegiate classes, except in some of the colleges of the southern and Western States, where the replies to inquiries have included students in preparatory departnuents. Roman Catholic colleges, however. (which are organized very differently from those that are Protestant, have attached to them the numbers, respectively, of $\alpha \boldsymbol{l}$ cheir students, corresponding to those in both the collegiate and preparatory deparments of Protestantinstitutions. The column of Libraries, includes the volumes of both college and students' or Society libraries. Where no statistics are given, as in case of some of the colleges, it is hecause no reply has been received to letters of inquiry which have heen sent to all the colleges in the United States.

| NAME. | LOCATION. |  |  |  |  | COMMENCEMENT. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bowdoin, c, . | Brunswick, Me. | 179410 | 41 | 123 | ?1, | First Wed. in Sejtember |
| Waterville, в, | Waterville, do. | 18306 |  |  |  |  |
| Dartmouth, c, | Hanover, N.H. | 176914 | 2,480 | 200 | 15,000 | ast Thursday in Ju |
| Univer. of Vermont, c, | Burlington, Vt. | 17916 | 441 |  | 11,000 | First Wednesday in August. |
| Middlebury, c, . | Widdlebury, do. | 18005 |  |  | 7,000 | Fourth Wednesday in inly. |
| Norwich University, | Norwich, do. | 1834 | 107 | 88 | 1,000 | Second Thursday in July. |
| Harvard University, u, | Cambridge, Mass. | 163835 | 6,06: | 97 | 79,200 | onrth Wed. in Angust. |
| Williams, c, . | Wriliamstown, do. | 17.38 | 1,581 | $17 \%$ | 8,509 | Third Wed. in Angust. |
| Amherst, c, | Amherst, do. | $18: 11$ I1 | 858 | 150 | -0,000 | Second Thursday in August. |
| Hloly Cross, R c, | Worcester, do. | 184314 | non | 117 | 4,300 | Last week in July. |
| Brown University, | Providence, R.l. | 1764 | 1,61: | 141 | 27,500 | irst Wed. in September. |
| Yale, c, | New llaven, Comı | 170034 | 5,678 | 79 | 47,000 | Third Thursday in August. |
| Trinity, E, | Hartford, do. | 1824 | 136 |  | 9,500 | First Thursday in August. |
| Wesleyan University, m, | Niddletown, do. | 1831 | 30 |  | 12,1000 | First Wed. in August. |
| Columbia, E, . . . | New York, N.Y. | 1754 | 1,384 | - 1 | 14,00) | Wed. after lst Mon. in July: |
| Union, P , | schenectady, do. | 129513 | 2,762 |  | 16,000 | Fourth Wednesday in July. |
| Mamilto | Clinton, do. | 181210 | 551 |  | 10,000 | Fourth Wednesday in July. |
| Madison Uni | llamilton, do. | 18198 | 200 | 140 | 7,000 | Third Wed. in August. |
| Geneva, m, . | Geneva, do. | $18: 3$ |  |  |  | First Wednesday in Angust. |
| Univer. of New Y | New York, do. | 1833 | 323 | 151 | 4,000 | Wed, preceding fth of July. |
| St. Paul', | Follege Point, do | 183511 |  |  | 2,800 | Last Thursday in June. |
| St. John's, r c, | Fordiam, do. | 184114 |  |  | 10,000 | Dbout 15th of July. |
| College of New Jersey, P, | Princeton, N.J. | 174615 | -,867 |  | 14,500 | Last Weduesday in June. |
| Rutgers, D R, | N. Brunswick, do. | 1760 | 513 |  |  | Fourth Wednesday in Jnly. |
| Thiver. of Pennsylv'a, P, | Philadelphia, Penn. | 1755 |  |  |  |  |
| Dickinson, m. | Carlisle, do. | 178312 |  |  | 12,0 | Second Thursday in July. |
| Jefferson, P, | Canonsburg, do. | 1802 9 | 1,000 |  | 10,000 | Second Wednesday in June. |
| Washington, P , | Washington, do. | 18068 | 441 |  | 3,300 | Last Wed. in September. |
| Alleghany, m , | Meadville, do. | 18155 |  |  |  | hird Thur |
| Pennsylvania, $\mathbf{P}$, | Gettysburg, do. | 1832 11 |  |  |  | Third Thursday in Sept. |
| Lafayet | Easton, do. | 18327 |  |  |  | Third Wed. in September. |
| Marshall, $\mathbf{P}$. | Mercersburg, do. | 1835 |  |  | 13,000 | Second Wed. in Septemher. |
| West. Univer. of Peun., P, | Pittsburgh, do. | 1819 |  |  | small | Last Wednesday in June. |
| St Thomas of Villanova, re | near Philad'a, do. | . 5 |  |  |  | Third Wednesday in July. |
| Delaware, P, | Newark, Del. | 1833 |  |  |  | Third Wednesday in Joly. |
| St. John's, E, | Annapolis, Md. | 17846 |  |  |  | The ged February. |
| St. Mary's, r c, | Baltimore, do. | 17999 |  |  |  |  |
| Mount St. Mary's, R c, | Emmetsburg, do. | 183024 | 137 |  | 4,0 | Last Wednesday in June. |
| St. James', E, | near İagerst'n, do. | 184210 |  |  | $8,7$ | Thur, bef. 1st Mon. in Aug |
| Georgetown, r c, | Gro"getown, D.C. | 1789 12 |  |  | 22,000 | Near the last of July. |
| Columbian, B, * | Washington, do. | 182110 | 174 |  | 6,000 | second Wednesday in July |
| William and Mary, と, | Williamsburg, Va. | 1693 |  |  |  |  |
| Hampden-Sidney, p, | Prince Ed. co., do. | 17836 | I,501 |  | $\underset{\sim}{7}, 000$ | Wed. before 4 th of July. |
| Washington | Lexington, do. | 181: 6 |  |  | $5,000$ | Third Thursday in June. |
| University of Virginia, | Charlottesville, do. | 1819.9 | 730 |  | 17,500 | 39th of June, if not Sunday |
| Richmond, в, | Riehmond, do. | 18396 | none |  | 1,200 | Third Wed. in December. |
| Randolph-Macon, | Boydton, do. | 183211 | 194 |  |  | Second Wednesday in Jun |
| Emory and IIenry, M, | Glade Spring, Va. | 1839 |  |  | - 500 |  |
| Rector, $\mathbf{B}$, Bethany Coll | Taylor co., do.  <br> Bethany, do. | 1839 1840 |  |  |  | Last Wed. in September. |
| Univer, of N. Carolina, P, | Chapel Hill, N.C. | $\begin{array}{lll}1789 & 9\end{array}$ | 905 |  | 12,0 | irstichursday in June. |
| Davidson, P, . . . | Mecklenberg co.,do. | 1838 |  |  |  | , |
| Wake Forest, b, . | Wake Forest, do. | 1833 |  |  |  |  |
| College of Charleston, | Charleston, S.C. | 1795 | 1 |  |  | Last Tuesday in March. |
| Erskine, $\mathbf{P}$, * ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Abbeville Dist. do. |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Carolina, P, | Columbia, do. | 1804 |  |  | 19,0 | First Monday in December. |

COLLEGLE IN TUE UNITED STATES.-Continued.


## ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC. BOSTON.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, second Tuesday in September ; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. David Greene, and Rev. Selah B. Treat, Secretaries; Henry Hill, Esq., Treasurer. Missionary House, 33 Peinberton Square.

American Baptist Missionary Union, third Thursday in May; Rev. Solomon Peck, Secretary ; Rev. Edward Bright, Assistant Secretary ; Richard E. Eddy, Esq., Treasurer, Joy's Buildings.

American Education Society, in May; Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, Secretary; Hardy Ropes Esq., Treasurer, 15 Cornhill.

American Tract Society at Bostox, last Wednesday in May; George Denny, Esq., Treasurer ; Rev. Seth Bliss, Secretary and General Agent, $₫ 8$ Cornhill.

Prison Discipline Society, last week in May; Rev. L. Dwight, Secretary ; Charles Cleveland, Esq., Treasurer, 51 Court-street.

Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, Rev. J. S. Clark, Secretary, 9 Cornhill; Benjamin Perkins, Treasurer, 100 W ashington-street.

## NEW YORK.

American Bible Society, second Thursday in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Corresponding Sccretary; Rev. Noah Levings, D. D., Financial Secretary; Wm. Whitlock, Jun., Treasurer ; J. Hyde, General Agent and Assistant Treasurer, 115 Nassau-street.

American and Foreign Bible Society, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Ésq., Corresponding Secretary; -——, General Agent, 350 Broome-street ; Wm. Colgate, Treasurer.

New York Bible Society, L. P Hubbard, Agent, 115 Nassau and 82 Wall streets.
American Tract Society, Wednesday preceding second Thursday in May; Moses Allen, Treasurer; Rev. William A. Hallock, Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. R. S. Cook, Corresponding Secretaries; O. R. Kingsbury, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. 150 Nassau-street.

American home Missionary Society, Wednesday preceding second Thursday in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., and Rev. Charles IIall, Secretaries for Correspondence; Jasper Corning, Esq., Treasurer ; H. W. Ripley, Assistant Treasurer, 150 Nassau-street.

American Baptist Home Miselon Society, Rev. Benj. M. Hill, Corresponding Secretary, 354 Broome-street ; Charles J. Martin, Treasurer, 65 Wall-street.

Domestic Mission Committee Protestajt Episcopal Church, 231 Broadway; Rev. Charles H. Halsey, Secretary and General Agent ; Thomas N. Stanford, Esq., Treasurer.

Domestic Mission of Reformed Dutch Cinerch, Rev. Geo. H. Fisher. D. D., and Rev. John Garretson, D. D., Corresponding Secretaries; Thomas C. Doremus, Treasurer, 39 Nassan-street.

Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Chitrech, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Corresponding Secretary ; Daniel Wells, Treasurer, 33 Centre-street.

Foreign Mission Committee Protestant Episcopal Church, $\frown 81$ Broadway; Rev. P. P. Irving, Secretary; J. Smyth Rogers, M. D., Treasurer.

Forefgn Mission Society Reformed Dútcii Church, Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Corre sponding Secretary; William R. Thompson, Treasurer.

American Temperance Union, Rev. John Marsh, Corresponding Secretary, 149 Nassau-street.
American Seamen's Friend Society, Monday preceding second Thursday in May; - President ; Rev. John Spaulding and Rev. Harmon Loomis, Secretaries, 82 Wall-street; Charles N. Talbot, Treasurer.

Central American Edecation Society, Brick Church Chapel ; Rev. J. J. Owen, Secretary; Wm. A. Booth, Treasurer ; second Thursday in May.

Foreign Evangelical Society, Tuesday preceding second Thursday in May; Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., Corresponding Secretary ; Rev. Eli N. Sawtell, Financial Secretary ; W. W. Chester, Treasurer ; Office, 1 Dey-street.

American Protestant Society, in May; Rev. H. Norton, Corresponding Secretary ; Mortimer De Motte, Esq., 'Treasurer ; Edward Vernon, Agent, 150 Nassau-street.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, W̌. E. Whiting, Treasurer; Lewis Tappan, Acting Corresponding Secretary, 61 John-street.

Methodist General Book Establishment, Rev. George Lane and C. B. Tippett, Agents, 200 Niulberry-street, an 138 Nassau-street.

New York Slmbay-Schlool Union, 'second Tuesday in May; Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., Presi dent ; J. C. Meeks, Agent New York and Americail Sunday-School Union, 147 Nassau-street and 38 J'ark Row.

Protestaft Episcopal Slenday-School Union, John W. Mitchell, Treasurer; Rev. Anthony Ten Broeck, Secretary ; Daniel Dana, Jun.: Agent, $\mathfrak{N O}_{0}$ John-street.

## PHILADELPHA.

Ambrican Sunday-School Union, Tuesday after third Thursday in May; F. W. Porter, Corresponding Secretary; F. A. Packard, Esq., Recording Secretary ; Herman Cope, Treasurer, 146 Chestnut-street.

General Assembly's Board of Domestic Missions, Rev. W'm. A. M'Dowell, D. D., Corresponding Secretary; Wm. D. Suyder, Treasurer, 25 Sansom-street.

General Assembly's Board of Education, Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., Corresponding Secretary; Rev. William Chester, General Agent; J. B. Mitchell, Esq., Treasurer, 25 Sansom-street. General Assembly's Board of Publication, Jos. P. English, Publishing Agent.
Paptist Publishing and Sunday-School Society, 31 North-Sixth-street; Rev. Thomas T. Malcom, Secretary; Rev. Benjamin R. Loxley, General Agent.

Pulladelpiia Tract society, A. Flint, Agent, 4 Hart's Building. Sixth-street.
Philatelphia Edecation Society, fourth Thursday in May; Rev. James R. Eckard, Secretary ; G. W. McClellan, Treasurer, 134 Chestnut-street.

Piiladelphia Home Missionary Society, fourth Wednesday in May; Rev. Robert Adair, Secretary; Henry Perkins, Esq., Treasurer, 142 Chestnut-street.

## wasilington.

American Colonization Societr, third Tuesday in January; Rev. William McLain, Secretary, and - -, Esq., Treasurer.

## MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

General Convention in Mane. Tuesday before fourth Wednesday in June.
General Association, New Hampshire, fouth Tuesday in August.
General Convention in Vermont, third Tuesday in June.
General Association, Massachusetts, fourth Thesday in Jone.
Evangelical Consociation, Rhode Island, second Tuesday in June,
General Assochation, Connecticut, third Tuesday in June.
General Assofiation, New Yore, Thursday before last Sabbath in August.
General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Churcii, New York, first Wednesday in October.

General Assembly Presbyterian Cuurcie, third Thursday in May.
Gexeral Coxference Methodist Episcopal Churcii, every fouth year from I840.
General Syod Reformed Dutcii Churcii, on the first Wednesday in June.

## YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.

Neif Exgland Yearly Meetina, held at Newport, Rhode Island, begins second day after second sixth day in sixth month.

State of New York Yearly Meeting, New York City, scoond day after fourth first day in fifth month.

Philadelpifa Yearly Meeting, third seeond day in fourth month.
Balimore Yearly Meetino, last second day in tenth month.
Virainia Yearly Meeting, third seventh day in fifth month, at Cedar Creek in 1839; at Somerton in 1840; and so alternately at these places.

Carohina Yearly Meeting is held at New Garden, Guilford county, second day after first first day in eleventh month.

Ohio Yearle Meeting, Mount Pleasant, second day after first first day in nintl, month.
Limana Yearly Meeting, Whitewater, on fifth day preceding first first day in tenth month.

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## nos


 1851:

AND THE SEVENTY-FIFTII OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
astronouical calculaitions by damd young.


> COMPRISING ALSO A SUMBARY VIET OF METHODISM THROUGIOUT THE WOKLD, WITH OTHER BCCLESIASTICAL AND NATIONAL ETATISTICS, ETC.

## 2̃ew-Nork:

PUBLISHED BY LANE \& SCOTT, 200 Mulberry-street.

## HYMN FOR NEIV YEAR'S DAY.

BY REV. THOS, RAFFLES, D.D., LL.D.

Lo! another year has fled,
All its hours are past and gone, And the record they have made,

Is before the eternal throne. In that awful book it lies,

From within whose open'd leaves, Fraught with human destinics,

Each his final doom receives.
Pause and ponder, O my soul!
For thy name is written there; And from that unerring scroll

Thou thy last award must hear. Will it be for weal or wo ?

Solemn secret! who can tell?
Tell me whither I shall go-
Rise to Heaven, or sink to Hell ?
For no middle state remains-
No alternative beside, Endless joy, or endless pains,

Each his sentence must abide ; Joy, unspeakable and vast,

Or the pangs that never die, Ever present-never past-

Boundless as Eternity !

Narrow is the way, I know,
Strait the gate that leads to life, Hard the work that I must do, Sharp the conflict, fierce the strife. Every lust within me bred-

Every appetite-denied, To the world's allurements dead, With the Saviour crucified.

But a glorious rest remains,
In that world which is to come;
There the goal the racer gains,
There the pilgrim finds his home. Lo! amid the radiant host,

Clad in robes of spotless white, All his sorrow now is lost

In incffable delight.
Then, afresh, thine armour take,
Gird thee for the race anew, With the new-born year, awake, Rise, my soul! thy course pursue. What should tempt thee to delay?

What should lure thee from the road? Rise, and urge thy onward way

To the paradise of God!


## THE

## METHODIST ALMANAC． 1851.

Calculated in equal or clock time，by david foung，hanover neck，w．J．

## ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS EXPLAINED．


signs of the zodiac，with the time of the sun＇s entering each．
Spring Signs．
Summer Signs．
Autumn Signs．
Winter Signs． ¢ $\uparrow$ Aries，March 20．$\sigma_{0}$ Cancer，June 21．$\bumpeq L i b r a, ~ S e p t e m . ~ 23 . ~ \bigvee ~ C a p r i c o r n u s, ~ D e c . ~ 22 . ~ . ~$ ૪Taurus，Apr．20．$\Omega$ Leo，July 23． $\bar{m}$ Scorpio，Octob．23．※～Aquarius，Jan＇ry 20. 프emini，May 21．収Virgo，Aug．23．f Sagittarius，Nov．22．才 Pisces，February 19.

## CUSTOMARY NOTES．

1．Venus will be morning star until September 30th，then evening star until July 21st，1852．2．The Moon will run highest this year about the 12th degree of Cancer， and lowest about the 12 th degree of Capricornus．3．The mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year will be $23^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 31.3^{\prime \prime}$ ；true obliquity at the same time， $23^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 26.6^{\prime \prime}$ ．

Good Friday will fall on the 18th of April this year；Easter Sunday，April 20 th ；and Whitsunday on the 8th of June．

## RISINGS AND SETTINGS OF PLANETS AND STARS．

The reader should understand that these are not materially affected by the longitude of a place；and also that when the hour is less than 6 ，it is in the morning；and when greater than 6 ，it is in the evening．

| Date． | Planet or Star． | Boston． | Washing． | Charlest | Date． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Planet or } \\ & \text { Star. } \end{aligned}$ | Boston． | Washing． | Charlest． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | H | H | H M |  |  | H | H M | H |
| Jan． 14 <br> ＂ | 9 rises． | 441 | 434 |  | July 5 | ¢ ${ }_{\text {rises．}}$ |  |  | 19 |
| Feb． 5 | $h 2$ sets． | 1020 | 1018 | 1015 | ＂ 18 | 4 sets． | 1058 | 110 | $11 \begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ |
| ＂ 12 | O rises． | 413 | 45 | 352 | Aug． 2 | ＂ | 103 | $10 \quad 5$ | 108 |
| ＂ 20 | 4 rises． | 949 | 946 | 941 | ＂ 7 | ち rises． | 1025 | 1030 | 1037 |
| ＂ 28 | ＂ | 915 | 912 | 98 | ＂ 8 | 4 sets． | 941 | 943 | 947 |
| Mar． 4 | ＂ | 858 | 855 | 850 | ＂ 22 | $7 \times$ s rise． | 958 | $10 \quad 9$ | 1027 |
| ＂ 11 | $q$ rises． | 414 | 46 | 354 | Sep． 5 |  | 93 | 914 | 932 |
| ＂ 19 |  | 412 | 45 | 354 | ＂ 18 | ، | 811 | 823 | 840 |
| ＂ 27 | ＂ | 48 | 42 | 353 | ＂ 25 | ＂ | 744 | 755 | 813 |
| A pril 9 | ＂ | 358 | 354 | 348 | Oct． 6 | § rises． | 112 | 1112 | 1129 |
| ＂ 24 | ＂ | 343 | 341 | 339 | ＂ 14 | ، | 1050 | 110 | 1117 |
| May 3 | ＂ | 332 | 332 | 333 | ＂ 25 | ＂ | 1032 | 1042 | 1058 |
| ＂14 | ＂ | 319 | 321 | 325 | Nov． 6 | ＂ | 109 | 1019 | 1034 |
| ＂ 28 | ＂ | 34 | 39 | 316 | ＂ 14 | ، | 951 | $10 \quad 0$ | 1015 |
| June 4 | ＂ | 258 | 34 | 314 | ＂ 27 | ＂ | 917 | 926 | 940 |
| ＂ 14 | ＂ | 251 | 259 | 312 | Dec． 6 | ＂ | 848 | 857 | 911 |
| ＂ 25 | ＂ | 249 | 259 | 314 | ＂ 18 | ＂ |  | 810 | 825 |


| 4 | METIODIST |  | ALMANAC. |  |  | 1851 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equinoxes and Solstices. |  | BOSTON. |  | CINCINNATI. |  | RUTERSVILEE |  |
| Vernal Equinox. | March |  | 011 m . | 2011 | 17 ev . | 2010 | 27 ev . |
| Summer Solstice. . | June . | 21 | 857 ev . | 218 | 3 ev . | 217 | 13 er . |
| Autumnal Equinox | September. |  | 117 m . | 2310 | 13 m . | 23 | 23 m . |
| Winter Solstice . . | December . | 22 | 445 m . | 223 | 51 m . | 22 | 1 m . |

## ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1851.

Therer will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year.
I. On the lith of January there will be an Eclipse of the Moon, at the time of Full Moon, which will be in the morning in the United States, excepting that in the castern part of Maine it will be in the afternoon. This Eclipse will be invisible here, but may be seen in the opposite regions of the globe. Magnitude, 5.58 digits on the Moon's northern limb.
II. At the time of New Moon, February lst, in the moming, (January 31st, in the evening, in the States and Territories west of Mississippi river, there will be an Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in America. The Sun may be seen eclipsed, to a greater or less extent, on the southern limb at Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and the southern part of Madagascar ; and on the northern limb at New-Zealand. This Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian, in longitude $98^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$ east from Greenwich, and latitude $58^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$ south.
III. On the 12th and 13th of July there will be an Eclipse of the Moon in the cvening and morning, visible.

| cities an the order of longitude. | Beginning. | sidale. | End. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastport |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n. н. н. s. } \\ & 13 \end{aligned} 4$ |
| Boston | 1316 m . | $13 \quad 237 \mathrm{~m}$. | 1348 m . |
| New-York | 13054 m . | 13225 m . | 13356 m . |
| Philadelphia | 13049 m . | 13220 m . | 13351 m . |
| Baltimore | 13043 m . | 13214 m . | 13345 m . |
| Washington | 13042 m . | 13213 m . | 13344 m . |
| Richmond | 13040 m . | 13211 m . | 13342 m . |
| Rochester . | 13039 m . | $13-10 \mathrm{~m}$. | 13341 m . |
| Raleigh | 13035 m . | 1326 m . | 13337 m . |
| Charleston, Pittsbu | 13030 m. | $13{ }^{13} 10 \mathrm{~m}$. | 13 3332 m . |
| Cleveland <br> Detroit | 13024 m . | 13 l 55 m . | 13326 m . |
| Metroit Milledgevillo | 13018 m . | 13 l 49 m . | 13320 m . |
| Milledgevillo | 13 O 17 m . | $13 \quad 148 \mathrm{~m}$. | 13319 m . |
| Lexington Cincinnati | 13 O 13 m . | 13 l 44 m . | 13315 m . |
| ${ }^{\text {Cincinnati }}{ }^{\circ}$ | 13 00012 m . | 13 l 43 m . | 13314 m . |
| Indianapolis Nashville | $\begin{array}{ll}13 & 0 \\ 13 & 6 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 13 & 0 \\ 3\end{array}$ | $13 \mathrm{l} \mathrm{l}^{13} 37 \mathrm{~m}$. | 13 13 3 |
| Chicago . | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 12\end{aligned} 1159 \mathrm{~m}$. | 13 13130 m. | $\begin{array}{lll} 13 & 5 & 5 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 13 & 3 & 1 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}$ |
| Mobile . | 121157 e . | 13 l 28 m. | 13259 m . |
| St. Louis . | 121152 e . | 13 l 123 m . | 13254 m . |
| New-Orleans <br> Galena | 121150 e . | 13121 m. | 13252 m . |
| Austin | 121149 e . | $13 \quad 120 \mathrm{~m}$. | 13251 m . |
| San Francisco |  | 13 O 50 m . | 13221 m . |
| Astoria . . | $12{ }^{1} \mathrm{9} 36 \mathrm{e}$. | $\begin{array}{rrrr}12 & 11 & 14 \\ 12 & 11 & 7 \\ \text { e. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 13 & 0 \\ 13 & 45 \mathrm{~m} . \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Magnitude, 8.47 digıts on the Moon's southern limb. Duration, 3 hours and 2 minutes.
IV. On the 28th of July, in the moming, there will be an Eclipse of the Sun, which will be more or less visible throughout the United States, with the exception of the southern part of Florida. The Eclipse will be on the Sun's northerm limb.

| Cities in the order of Latitude. | Beginning. | GreatestEc. | End. | Duration. | Magnitude. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastport | $\stackrel{\text { H. }}{8} \stackrel{\text { M. }}{7}$ | H.  <br> 9 m | ${ }^{\text {H. }} 10{ }^{\text {ar }} \mathrm{i}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { I. } \\ 1 \\ 1 & 51\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dierrs. } \\ 4.53 \end{gathered}$ |
| Montpelier | 741 | 835 | 931 | 150 | 4.46 |
| Concord | 746 | 838 | 932 | 146 | 4.00 |
| Rochester | 716 | 87 | 90 | 144 | 4.53 |
| Milwaukie . | 630 | 721 | 814 | 144 | 5.23 |
| Buffalo | 710 | 81 | 854 | 144 | 4.47 |
| Albany | 734 | 826 | 920 | 146 | 4.02 |
| Galena | 617 | 77 | 80 | 143 | 5.30 |
| Detroit . | 651 | 741 | 833 | 142 | 4.66 |
| Boston . | 749 | 840 | 934 | 145 | 3.79 |
| Providence | 748 | 837 | 929 | 141 | 3.52 |
| Chicago . | 629 | 718 | 810 | 141 | 4.81 |
| Iowa City . | 612 | 70 | 751 | 139 | 5.07 |
| New-Haven | 739 | 827 | 918 | 139 | 3.54 |
| New-York. | 734 | 821 | 912 | 138 | 3.42 |
| Pittsburgh . | 74 | 751 | 842 | 138 | 3.79 |
| Philadelphia | 729 | 815 | 94 | 135 | 3.32 |
| Indianapolis . . . . . | 637 | 724 | 814 | 137 | 4.28 |
| Baltimore . . . . . . . | 723 | 87 | 853 | 130 | 3.12 |
| Cincinnati . | 645 | 730 | 818 | 133 | 3.69 |
| Washington | 721 | 85 | 851 | 130 | 3.01 |
| St. Louis - | 621 | 76 | 754 | 133 | 4.03 |
| Lexington . | 646 | 729 | 816 | 130 | 3.39 |
| Richmond | 720 | 81 | 845 | 125 | 2.57 |
| Nashville | 636 | 716 | 759 | 123 | 2.95 |
| Raleigh | 716 | 752 | 832 | 116 | 2.10 |
| Little Rock | 610 | 649 | 731 | 121 | 3.02 |
| Milledgeville | 656 | 728 | 82 | 16 | 1.65 |
| Charleston . | 716 | 742 | 810 | 054 | 1.05 |
| Mobile | 636 | 72 | 731 | 055 | 1.24 |
| Austin | 549 | 621 | 655 | 16 | 2.20 |
| New-Orlcans | 628 | 653 | 721 | 053 | 1.06 |
| St. Augustine . . . . . . | 73 | 722 | 743 | 040 | 0.67 |

At Astoria, in Oregon Territory, this Eclipse will be chiefly visible. The Sun will rise there at 4 h .40 m . with 7.01 digits eclifpsed, and at 4 h .58 m . it will be 9.18 digits eclipsed. The Eclipse will end at 5 h .49 m .

At San Francisco the Sun will rise at 5 h .2 m . with an Eclipse of 6.65 digits diminishing, which will end at 5 h .43 m .
This Eclipse will be visible, more or less, throughout Europe, and in the northern part of Africa. It will be central and total on the meridian, in longitude $33^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$ west from Greenwich, and latitude $69^{\circ} 54^{\prime}$ north.

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE SUN.
The Sun is in Perigee Dec. 31, 1850; distant from the earth, 93,582,000 English m.
" Apogee July 1,1851; " " " 96,771,000
" Perigee Jan. 2, 1852; " " " 93,575,000
The Perigee skips over 1851, and occurs twice in 1852.
To ascertain the length of the day and night at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night ; and double the time of setting, which gives the length of the day.


## EPWORTH CHURCH.

This engraving represents a spot which can never be viewed without interest by any member of the Methodist community. Epworth is a market-town in Lincolnshire, Eng., about one hundred and ten miles north-west of London. It is a long, straggling village, lying in a low, flat country, possessing little or no interest, except in its associations with the Wesley family. The Rev. Samuel Wcsley, Sen., was presented to the rectory of Epworth in 1693, (ten years before the birth of his son John,) and in this church he proclaimed the word of life for forty years. Here, too, John Wesley, in his early days, often preached; and when, on his occasional visits to Epworth, after his father's death, he was refused the pulpit by the parish clergyman, he several times, standing on his father's tombstone, delivered his message to crowds of eager listeners in the churchyard.

The large tree on the right of the church is a sycamore, which was planted by the hand of old Mr. Wesley. Dr. Clarke, who saw it in 1821, says, "It is a large tree. I measured its girth; it was exactly two fathoms in circumference. The tree is becoming hollow at the root, and is decaying very fast."

Cause of Spiritual Darkness.-The moon is never in eclipse but when the earth eomes between it and the sun ; and it is the world coming between God and his children, that hides the light of his countenance from their souls.-Calamy.

Much Truth in few Words.-The sum and substance of the preparation needed for a coming etemity is, that you believe what the Bible tells you, and do what the Bible bids you.-Dr. Chalmers.

Worldiy Troubles.-I cannot but observe that matters of the world go best with me, when I am least anxious about them.-T. Boston.


1 Ireland United to Great Britain, $1801 \mid 19$ Miles Coverdale, translator of the first

2 Bat. Trenton 1777. Ga.ent.Union 1801
3 Cicero b. b.c. 107. Bat. Princeton 1777
4 S.Jenkins,col'd,d.at Lancast'r,O.a. 115
5 Rob. Morrison, transl. of Bible into Chinese, b. 1782. Richm'nd destr'd 1781 8 Battle of New-Orleans fought in 1815 9 Connecticut ent'd Union 1788. Penny postage established in G.Britain 1840 10 Noah Levings died in 1849, aged 53 11 Linnæus the Botanist died 1778, a. 71 17 Benj. Franklin born in Boston, 1706 18 Tyndale's transl. of Pentateuch published 1530. Battle of Cowpens 1781

English Bible, died 1568, aged 81 20 American Independence acknowl. 1783 - John Howard died in 1790, aged 64 25 Jos. Benson b. 1748. Burns b. 1759 The Legislature of Michigan mests annually, and those of Mississippi and Texas biennially, on the first Monday in January ; New-York and Pennsylvania annually, and Delaware biennially, on the first Tuesday; Massachusetts annually, on the first Wednesday; Illinois biennially, on the second Monday ; New-Jersey annually , on the second Tuesday; Louisiana biennially, on the third Monday.


## RECTORY HOUSE AT EPWORTH.

This house was the residence of the Wesley family for about twenty-five years. The old house, which was standing when Mr. Wesley was appointed to the rectory, was an antiquatcd building, "constructed of timber and mud, and plastered without, and coveied with thatch." This was consumed by fire in 1709, an event rendered memorable by the providential escape of John Wesley, then about six years of age. Mr. Samuel Wesley then built a new house, (the one represented in this engraving,) at an expense of $£ 400$, which was equal to his entire income for two years. This house still remains, anl was visited by Dr. A. Clarke in 1821. He says, "Mr. Nelson (the curate) led us into every room and apartment in the house, up and down. I was greatly delighted. The house is a large, plain mansion, built of brick, canted roof, and tiled. It is a complete, old-fashioned family house, and very well suited for nineteen children. [Samuel Wesley had nineteen children, but they were not all living at one time.] The attic floor is entirely from end to end of the whole building. This floor is terraced, evidently designed for a repository of the tithe corn, and where it would be preserved cool and safe." A further description of the house may be found in the life of Dr. Clarke, pp. 508, 509; and also in the second volume of the Sunday School Adrocate.

## THE CELESTIAL SABBATH.

Tue golden palace of my God,
Towering above the clouds I see; Beyond the cherub's bright abode,

Higher than angel's thoughts can be. How can 1 in those courts appear, Without a wedding garment on?

Conduct me, thou Life-giver, there,
Conduct me to thy glorious throne! And clothe me with thy robes of light, And lead me through sin's darksome night, My Saviour and my God!

Bowring's Russian Potts.


4 Egbert, first king of England, died $838|17|$ Michael Angelo died in 1564, aged 90

- John Rogers burnt at Smithfield, 1555

Sixty-eight persons killed by explosion of a steam-boiler in New-York, 1850 5 John and Charles Wesley arrived in Georgia 1736. Sir Robt. Peel b. 1788 6 Massachusetts entered the Union 1788.

Dr. Priestley died 1804, aged 71 7 Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded 1587 9 Republican government proclaimed by the National Assembly at Rome 11 De Witt Clinton died in 1828, aged 59 12 Lady Jane Grey beheaded in 1554 13 Sir Wm. Blackstone died 1780, a. 56 14 Captain Cook killed in 1779, aged 51 15 The Pope driven from Rome, 1798 16 Melancthon b. 1497. Benson d. 1821

18 Martin Luther died in 1546, aged 63

- The Ohio rose, at Cincinnati, sixty-five feet above high-water mark in 1832 - The Metliodist Book Concern at NewYork destroyed by fire in 1836 20 Copernicus b. 1473. Galileo b. 1564 21 Mrs. Rowe died in 1737, aged 63 22 Robert Hall died in 1831, aged 67 -Washington b. 1732. R.Watson b. 1781 23 Florida ceded to the U. States, 1810 24 J. Q. Adams died at Wash'n 1848, a. 81 - Robert Fulton died in 1815, aged 50 Revolution in Paris; Louis Philippe abdicates; France dec. republic 1848 Sir C.Wren, b'lder of St. Pauls, d. 1723 Gun burst on board the Princeton, 1844


Tris beautiful chateau was the birthplace of Jean Guillaume de la Flechère, better known as the Rev. John William Fletcher, Vicar of Madeley. His father was of noble lineage, and Jean Guillaume was his youngest son.

This paternal residence, still in the possession of the family, was erected about five hundred years ago. It is a fine old mansion, built on an elevation at the extremity of the town of Nyon, Switzerland, fifteen miles north of Geneva. A room which Mr. Fletcher occupied in one of his visits to his fatherland, still retains lis venerated name. One of the windows commands a view of a beautiful wood, the favourite haunt of Mr. F. in meditative mood; and beyond, a far-extended landscape, varied with hill and dell, vineyards and pastures, bounded by the dark chain of the Jura mountains. At a few paces from the chateau there is a terrace which overlooks one of the most exquisite prospects in that romantic country. The whole expanse of Lake Leman is spread out: tracing its margin, so gracefully curved, there are many richly-wooded bays; and at the farthest extremity, on the right, appears Geneva, the cradle of the Reformation and of liberty; on the left Lausanne, and the celebrated castle of Chillon; while the horizon is indented by those Alpine peaks which embosom the hospitable Convent of St. Bernard, and the lovely valley of Chamouny. It is one of those charming scenes which can never be adequately described.
" Come," says Mr. Fletcher in a letter to a friend in England, "come and share a pleasant apartment in the house where I was born, and one of the finest prospects in the world. I design to try this fine air some months longer. This is a delightful country. We have a fine shady wood near the lake, where I can ride in the cool all the day, and enjoy the singing of a multitude of birds. But this, though sweet, does not come up to the singing of my dear friends in England. There I meet them in spirit several hours in the day." At this time Mr. Fletcher was a great invalid: he had long been threatened with consumption, and was compelled to quit his beloved flock in Madeley, to try the effect of a tour in southern Europe.

$2 \mid$ John Wesley died in 1791, aged $88||19|$ First recorded eclipse of moon, b.c. 721

3 Louis Philippe and family escaped from - Bp.Ken, author of the doxology, d. 1711
France and landed in England, 1848 20 Sir Isaac Newton died 1727, aged 85
4 Vermont admitted into the Union, 1791
5 Baltimore Conf. meets in Winchester

- The first meeting of the Legislative Assembly at San Francisco in 1849 6 British and For. Bible Soc. org'd, 1804
7 Thomas Aquinas died 1274, aged 48
- Florida admitted into the Union, 1844

11 Election in New-Hampshire. Bishops excluded from Eng.Parliament, 1640

- Memorable eruption of Mt. Etna, 1669

13 Planet Herschel discovered in 1781
15. Maine admitted into the Union, 1820

21 Archbishop Cranmer burned in 1556
22 Jonathan Edwards died 1758, aged 55
25 Charity schools inst'd in London 1688 Earthquake at Venezuela, S. Amer., in which 20,000 persons perished, 1812
26 Philadelphia Conf. meets in Smyrna First printing done in England, 1471 Bishop Roberts died in 1843, aged 65
29 Charles Wesley died in 1783, aged 80

- Vera Cruz taken by Gen. Scott, 1847 31 Bishop Asbury died in 1816, aged 71 - John C. Calhoun died 1850, aged 68


Madeley Church and Vicarage are here represented as they appeared in Mr. Fletcher's time. In the former he faithfully, and with eminent success, preached the word of life for twenty-five years; and, after his last sermon, distributed with dying hand the lone memorials of his dying love, and with almost expiring breath delivered many affectionate exhortations to a people who were deeply affected to see him thus offering up the last languid remains of a life that had been lavishly spent in their service. After struggling through a service of near four hours' continuance, he was supported, with blessings in his mouth, from the altar to his chamber, where he lay for some time in a swoon, and in a few days finished his saintly carcer. Mrs. Fletcher sat at a window in the vicarage and witnessed his funeral, the spot in which he was buried being so near, that with the window open she could hear the service.

## THE PRECIOUS HOPE.

There is a hope, a precious hope,
The world can never give ; And when all earthly hopes are fled, This blessed hope shall live.
This world is not its native place;
'Tis not by mortals given;
It enters that within the veil-
'Tis anchor'd fast in heaven.
'Tis built upon the Saviour's blood, And on his dying love;
It points the lonely wanderer here - Up to a home above.

It whispers in the sinner's ear Of crimes and sins forgiven, And promises his weary soul

A peace and rest in heaven.
Nor time, nor space, nor life, nor death, Shall e'er this hope remove ;
Eternity's unceasing years
Its endless life shall prove.
Long as the Saviour's name is known, This hope shall still endure;
Long as Jehovah's throne shall stand, This hope shall be secure.


1|In Roman calendar devoted to Folly.||18|Good Friday. He died for our sins, and
2 Providence Conference meets in Warren 20 Easter Sunday. rose forour justification

- Elect'n in R.Island. U.S. Mint est. 1798

3 Bp. Heber died in India, 1826, aged 43

4 Oliver Goldsmith died in 1774, aged 45

- President Harrison died 1841, aged 68

7 Election in Connecticut
8 Louisiana admit'd into the Union, 1812
11 Rowland Hill died in 1833, aged 88
12 Henry Clay born in Virginia in 1776
13 Handel, the musician, died 1754, a. 74

- Jane Taylor died in 1824, aged 40

163600 Jews killed in Jerusalem, A. D. 66.

- New-Jersey Conf. meets in Jersey City

17 Dr. Franklin died at Philadelphia, a. 84

21 Annual meeting Miss. Soc. M.E.Church 22 Total eclipse of sun, 1715 ; stars appeared and birds went to their nests 23 N.England Conf. meets in Newburyport - William Shakspeare died 1616, a. 52 24 Election in Virginia. De Foe d. 1731 25 Cromwell born 1599; Cowper d. 1800 27 Milton sold Paradise Lost for the present sum of $£ 5$, and an additional $£ 5$ when 1300 copies were sold 28 Maryland entered the Union in 1788 The foundations of Solomon's temple were laid in April, в. c. 1012 .


Tuts engraving represents a spot in Arreton, a small village in the Isle of Wight, interesting to the Christian as being the residence of Elizabeth Wallbridge, a member of the Methodist Society, whose precious memory has been immortalized in Legh Richmond's beautiful narrative of the Dairyman's Daughter.* In this humble dwelling she spent the greater part of her pilgrimage ; and from one of its lowiy chambers her pure spirit, when released from its earthly tabernacle, took its flight to the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

## CHRIST BY THE WELL OF SYCHAR.

## by rev. geo. w. bethune, d. D.

"My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me."

Upon the well by Sychar's gate, At burning noon the Saviour sat, Athirst and hungry from the way IIs feet had trod since early day. The twelve had gone in search of food, And left him in his solitude.
They come-and spread before him there With faithful haste the pilgrim fare, And gently bid him, "Master, eat !" But God hath sent him better meat, And there is on his holy brow Nor weariness nor faintness now.

For while they sought the market-place, His words had won a soul to grace ; And when he set that sinner free From bonds of guilt and infamy, His heart grew strong with joy divine, More than the strength of bread and wine.
So, Christian, when thy strength grows faint Amid the toils that throng the saint, Ask God that thou may'st peace impart Unto some other human heart; And thou thy Naster's joy shalt share, E'en while his cross thy shoulders bear.

Discing.-It was a true and foreitle remark, that "if dancing does sometimes make people more graceful, it much more frequently makes them graceless."

[^17]


## INDIAN MOUND IN KENTUCKY.

In various parts of the West are found mounds of earth, of different sizes; some very small, and others so large as to be often taken for natural hills. They are the work of the ancient inhabitants of the country, and were constructed many centuries ago. Some of them are grown over with trees of great age. There are various opinions as to the purposes for which they were designed, but it is the general belief that many of them were places of sepulture. It is estimated that there are at least ten thousand of these mounds in Ohio. Near Miamisburg is one 68 feet high and 852 in circumference ; at the mouth of Grave Creek, Va., is one 70 feet high, and 1000 feet in circumference. At Cahokia, Ill., is one 90 feet high and 2000 in circumference; and another in Mississippi, is estimated to cover six acres of ground. One of the most beautiful and regularly formed of these remains is a circular work in Greenup County, Ky., "consisting of an embankment five feet high by thirty feet base, enclosing an area over a hundred feet in diameter, in the centre of which rises a mound eight feet high by forty feet base. The earth to construct them was generally taken from pits, or "dug holes," which are still visible.

## A JEWISH PARABLE.

A poor man was travelling on a hot day, carrying a heavy load upon his back. A rich man passing by in his chariot took pity on him, and invited him to take a seat in his chariot behind. Shortly after, on turming round, the rich man saw the pilgrim still oppressed with the load upon his back, and asked why he did not lay it on the chariot. The poor man said that it was enough that he had been allowed to be himself carried in the chariot, and he could not presume to ask for more. " O , foolish man," was the reply, "if I am willing and able to carry you, am I note able also to carry your burden?"

Oppressed and anxious Christian, do you not see in this man your own unbelief and folly? He who has accepted your person, and is your reconciled Father in Christ Jesus, expects you to cast upon Him all your burden of cares too, and He is able to sustain it.

$4 \mid$ Gas-light first exhibited in London,1807|| $16 \mid$ New-England yearly meeting of Friends

- Legislature of New-Hampshire meets
- General Synod of Ref. Dutch Church

5 First Sunday-school established by Mr. Raikes, at Gloucester, in 1785 6 Battle of Burlington Heights, in 1813 - Pat. Henry d.1799. Gen. Gaines d. 1849

8 First Settlement of Nova Scotia, 1749 - Andrew Jackson died in 1845, aged 78

9 Zinzendorf,found.of Moravians, d. 1760
10 Evantyel. Consoc. (Cong.) Rhode Island
12 N.York incorp.1665. Mexico evac. 1848
13 Batt. Nazeby 1645. Gen. Scott b. 1786
15 Luther excom. 1520. J. K. Polk d. 1849

- Washington elected com.-in-chief 1775

17 Gen. Assoc. (Cong.) in Vt. and Conn.

- John Wesley b. 1703. Addison d. 1719
- Battle of Bunker Hill fought in 1775

18 Battle of Waterloo fought in 1815

- Vermont and Pittsburgh Conferences

19 Magna Charta sign. 1215 . Pascalb. 1623
22 Matthew Henry died in 1714, aged 52
23 Insurrection of operatives at Paris, ' 48
24 Gen. Assoc. (Cong.) Mass. and Maine - Newfoundland discovered in 1694 25 Wisconsin Conf. Irish Wesleyan Conf.
27 Cholera appeared in New- York in 1832
28 James Madison died in 1836, aged 85 29 American tea tax laid on in Eng. 1767


BUNYAN'S COTTAGE AT ELSTOW.
Elstow is a small village about a mile from Bedford. The above view of the cottage in which the immortal dreamer was born, and where he spent many years of his useful life, was copied from a picture taken from an old print.

## COMING TO CHRIST.

Once more, coming sinner, think of the Saviour who inviteth thee; full of grace as well as of truth. He complaineth if thou come not ; he is displeased if thou call not upon him; he can bear with thy weakness; he can pity thy ignorance; he can be touched with the feeling of thy infirmities; he can affectionately forgive thy transgressions; he can heal thy backslidings, and love thee freely. His compassions fail not; he will not break the bruised reed, nor quench the smoking flax; he can pity where no eye pities, and be afflicted in all thy afflictions; he will bow his ear to thy stammering prayer; he will accept the weakest offering, if there be in it but thy heart; he hath strewed all the way from the gate of hell, where thou wast, to the gate of heaven, whither thou art going, with promises.

Behold how the promises, invitations, calls, and encouragements are mixed with the names of mercy, goodness, love, pity, and pardon! In His book they are fairly written, that thou through patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope. Coming sinner, blessed art thou, for "flesh and blood have not revealed this unto thee, but thy Father which is in heaven!"-Bunyan.

The Meek.-A missionary in Jamaica was questioning the little black boys on Matthew v, and asked, "Who are the meek?" A boy answered, "Those who give soft answers to rough questions."

The Promises are our legacies, bequeathed to us in the will of our Father, and we are to claim them as we stand in need of any of them.-Alleine.

| Moon's Plases. | Boston. | $\frac{\mathrm{N} \text {. York. }}{\mathrm{H} \text { M }}$ | $\frac{\text { Pitcsurgh }}{\text { H M }}$ | $\frac{\text { Raltimore. }}{\mathrm{H} \mathrm{m}}$ | $\frac{\text { Cincinnati. }}{\text { H }}$. | $\underset{\text { ov MERIDIAN. }}{\text { SUN }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) First Quarter | 624 e | 612 e | 548 e | 61 e | 530 e |  |  |  |
| O Full Moon . . . . 13 | 230 m | 218 m | 154 m | 27 m | 136 m | 1 | 0 | 325 |
| (1) Third Quarter . . 21 | 555 m | 543 m | 519 m | 532 m | 51 m | 13 | 0 |  |
| - Ncw Moon . . . 28 | 956 m | 944 m | 920 m | 933 m | 2 m | 25 |  |  |


|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { BOSTON, } \\ \text { ROCHESTER, N.Y. } \\ \text { GALENA, ILL. } \\ \text { DETROIT, MICH. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䉍 } \\ & \text { RII's } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 彩 } \\ \text { SETS } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{\text { SETS }}{(1)}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { H } & \text { M } \\ 4 & 28\end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}\text { H } \\ 7 & 3 \\ 7 & 38\end{array}\right.$ | 949 | 026 |
|  | W | 29 | 738 | 1029 |  |
| 3 | T | 429 | 738 | 11 | 156 |
|  | F | 430 | 738 | 1136 | 244 |
|  | S | 431 | 737 |  | 336 |
| 6 | S | 31 | 737 | 0 | \| 432 |
|  | M | 432 | 737 | 036 | 533 |
| 8 | T | 4 | 737 | 18 | 639 |
| 9 | W | 4 | 730 | 142 | 744 |
| 10 | T | 434 | 736 | 220 | 8 |
| 11 | F | 434 | 735 | 3 | 950 |
| 12 | S | 435 | 735 | 350 | 1042 |
| 13 | S | 436 | 734 | rises. | 1130 |
|  | - | 437 | 734 | 843 | ev. 12 |
| 15 | T | 433 | 733 | 918 | 051 |
| 10 | W | 438 | 732 | 948 | 126 |
| 17 | T | 439 | 732 | 1016 | 21 |
| 18 | F | 440 | 731 | 1041 | 236 |
| 19 | 9 | 441 | 730 | $11 \quad 6$ | 313 |
| 20 | S | 442 | 730 | 1131 | 350 |
| 21 | M | 443 | 729 | 1158 | 433 |
| 22 | T | 444 | 728 | morn. | 522 |
| 23 | W | 444 | 727 | 028 | 625 |
|  | T | 445 | 726 |  | 730 |
|  | F | 446 | 725 | 143 | 836 |
| 26 | S | 447 | 724 | $232 \mid$ | 940 |
|  | 7 \$ | 448 | 723 | 331 | 1033 |
|  | M | 449 | 722 | sets. | 1125 |
|  | T | 450 | 721 | 824 | morn. |
|  | W | 451 | 720 | 93 | 013 |
|  | T | 452 | 719 | 937 | 059 |

NEW-YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
INDIANAPOLIS.

| R19's |  | ts |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H M | H M |  |  |
| 435 | 732 | 946 | 10 |
| 435 | 732 | 1027 | 10 |
| 436 | 731 | 11 | 11 |
| 436 | 731 | 1136 | morn. |
| 437 | 731 | morn. |  |
| 438 | 1731 |  |  |
| 438 | 731 | 038 | 233 |
| 439 | 730 | 111 | 339 |
| 439 | 730 | 146 |  |
| 440 | 730 | 225 |  |
| 41 | 729 | 3 | 650 |
| 4 | 729 | 356 | 742 |
| 42 | 728 | ri | 830 |
| 443 | 728 | 839 | 912 |
|  | 7 | 914 | 9 |
|  | 7 | 946 | 10 |
| 445 | 7 | 1014 | 11 |
| 446 | 7 | 1040 | 11 |
| 4 | 725 |  |  |
|  |  | 1132 |  |
|  | 7 | 12 | 33 |
| 449 | 722 | morn. |  |
|  | 7 | 031 | 325 |
|  | 7 |  | 430 |
| 452 | 720 | 148 | 36 |
| 453 | 719 | 238 |  |
|  | 718 | 336 | 33 |
| 4 | 717 | set | 8 |
| + | 716 | 8 |  |
|  | 715 |  | 59 |
| 4 | 714 | 936 | 10 |

## BALTIMORE,

 CINCINNATI, 0. VANDALIA, IND. ST. LOUIS, MO.|  | $\mathrm{Ts}$ |  | ets. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 440 | 727 | 1447 |  |
|  | 7 | 1447 |  |
| 441 | 727 | 1446 |  |
| 441 | 727 | 1446 |  |
| 42 | 727 | 1445 |  |
|  | 726 | 1444 |  |
|  | 726 | 1443 | 113 |
| 44 | 726 | 1442 | 149 |
|  | 725 | 1441 | 229 |
| 445 | 725 | 1440 | 312 |
| 445 |  |  |  |
| 446 | 724 | 1438 |  |
| 447 | 7 | 1437 |  |
|  | 723 |  | 912 |
| 448 | 723 |  | 944 |
| 449 | 7 | 14 | 10 |
| 450 | 21 | 14 | 10 |
|  | 721 | 14 |  |
|  |  | 14 | 11 |
|  | 19 | 14 | morn |
|  | 19 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 717 |  |  |
| 5 | 716 |  | 152 |
| 50 | 16 | 1419 |  |
| 57 | 715 | 1418 |  |
| 58 | 714 | 1416 | sets. |
| 59 | 713 | 1414 |  |
|  | 712 | 1412 | 859 |
|  | 71 | 14 |  |

1 Massacre of Wyoming, Penn., $1798|16|$ Rock River Conf. meets. Hegira, 622 2 Blark River Conf. Madeira disc. 141917 Dr. Watts born 1694; Addison d. 1719 4 First Methodist Conf. in America, 17732150,000 killed by an earthquake at Alex-- Anniversary of American Independence

- John Adams and Jefferson died 1826
- Monroed. 1831. Chateaubriand d. 1848

6 Chief Justice Marshall d. 1835, a. 80
9 Maine and Erie Conferences meet .
10 Moveable types for printing invented at Hærlem by Janssen Costa, 1440

- Columbus born 1447; Calvin b. 1509
- Burning of London Bridge, by which three thousand personsperished, 1212
11 Alexander Hamilton killed 1804, a. 47 13 First Meth, Soc. org. in Boston, $1792 \mid 31$ Loyola, founder of Jesuits, d. in 1556 22 Union of England and Scotland, 1707 23 Oneida and East Maine Confs. meet - The English Mercurie, the first British newspaper, established in 1588 24 Gibraltar taken by the English in 1704 25 Battle of Lundy's Lane fought, 1814 28 William Wilberforce died 1833, a. 74 29 Niagara suspension bridge finish'd 1848 30 North Ohis Conference. Penn d. 1718


IN this made habitation-a cottage in Ballyaherton, near Coleraine, Ireland-Adam Clarke spent most of his boyhood. Our cut is copied from a sketch in the first volume of Everett's biography of the Doctor.

## WESLEY AN EXACTER OF DISCIPLINE.

He was careful to enforce the discipline of Methodism. In a letter to Mr. Benson he says, "We must threaten no longer, but perform. In November last, I told the London Society, 'Our rule is, to meet a class once a week; not once in two or three. I now give you warning : I will give tickets to none in February, but those that have done this.' I have stood to my word. Go you and do likewise, wherever you visit the classes. Promises to meet are now out of date. Those that have not met seven times in the quarter, exclude. Read their names in the Society, and inform them all you will the next quarter exclude all that have not met twelve times; that is, unless they were hindered by distance, sickness, or by some unavoidable business. And I pray, without fear or favour remove the leaders, whether of classes or bands, who do not watch over the souls committed to their care 'as those that must give account.' "—Wesley's Works, vol. vii, p. 76.

## THE YOUNG MORE ZEALOUS THAN THE MIDDLE-AGED.

I have been often musing upon this-why the generality of Christians, even those that really are such, are less zealous and active for God, when they are middle aged, than they were when they were young? May we not draw an answer to this question from that declaration of our Lord, (no less than eight times repeated by the Evangelists,) To him that hath (uses what he hath) shall be given; but from him that hath not, shall be taken away that he hath. A measure of zeal and activity is given to every one, when he finds peace with God. If he earnestly and diligently uses this talent, it will surely be increased. But if he ceases (yca, or intermits) to do good, he insensibly loses both the will and the power. So there is no possible way to retain those talents, but to use them to the uttermost.-Rev. J. Wesley.



## MR. WESLEY'S CHAPEL IN THE CITY ROAD, LONDON

All who are acquainted with the early history of Methodism are familiar with the name of the Foundry, so called from its being originally a cannon-foundry. Mr. Wesley says, "In November, 1739, two gentlemen, then unknown to me, desired me to preach in a place called the Foundry, near Moorfields. With reluctance I at length complied. I was soon after pressed to take the place into my own hands. Those who were most earnest therein lent me the purchase money, $£ 115$; and also delivered me the names of several who offered to pay $4 s ., 6 s$., or $10 s$. a year towards the repayment, and the putting the buildings into repair. This amounted one year to near $£ 200$, and another to $£ 140$. . It was applied, first, to the payment of the debt ; secondly, repairing (almost rebuilding) that vast, uncouth heap of ruins ; thirdly, building galleries ; fourthly, enlarging the society-room to near thrice its first bigness."
In 1776, the Foundry and adjoining houses haring to be pulled down, it-was resolved to build a new chapel, and the city was petitioned for a piece of ground for the purpose, which was granted on condition of its being covered with large houses in front, which, with the chapel, would cost $£ 6,000$. August, $17 \% 6$, Mr. Wesley says, "We made our first subscription for the new chapel, and at this, and two following mectings, above $£ 1,000$ were subscribed." April 2,1777 , the foundation was laid. He says, "The rain befriended us much by keeping away thousands who purposed to be there; but still there were such multitudes that it was with great difficulty I got through them to lay the first stone. . Nov. 1, 1778. The day appointed for opening the new chapel in the City Road. It is perfectly neat, but not fine ; and contains far more people than the Foundry. . . I preached on part of Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple ; and, both in the moming and afternonn, God was eminently present in the midst of the congregation."

In the burial-ground of this chapel lie the remains of Wesley, Benson, Clarke, Watson, and many others.


1 Jerusalem taken by Titus, A. D. $70|11|$ Bat. Brandywine 1777; L.Champ. 1814
2 Election in Vermont. Great fire in London, by which 400 streets, 13,200 houses, 89 churches burned, 1666
3 Michigan Confer'nce. Cromwell d. 1658

- Glass manuf. began in England, 1567

4 Discovery of Hudson river in 1607
5 First Congress met in Philadel'a 1774
7 Hannah More died in 1833, aged 89
8 Elect. in Maine. Ohio yearly meet. $F_{r}$.

- Canada ceded to Great Britain in 1760

9 Ann'l meeting Amer. Board of Missions

- Dr. Cokeb. 1747. Bat. Eutaw Spr. 1781
- First No. of Christian Advoc. pub. 1826

10 Genesee Conference. Perry's vict. 1813

12 Jesse Lee died in 1816, aged 58 14 Burning of Moscow, 1812. Aaron Burr died 1836. Mexico surrendered 1847
15 Liverpool and Manchester railway, the first in England, opened in 1839 - Surrender of New-York in 1776

17 Ohio and Illinois Conferences meet
18 Robert Pollok died in 1827, aged 29
20 Found. of N. York City Hall laid, 1803
21 Great fire in N. Y. 1776. Arnold's conspiracy, 1;80. Walter Scott d. 1832
23 Planet Neptune discovered in 1846
26 Philad. taken 1777. Garrettson d. 1827 30 George Whitefield died 1770, aged 56


## FIRST METHODIST CHURCH IN AMERICA.

The first Methodist society on this continent was established in the city of NewYork in 1766, by a few pious emigrants from lreland, who had been members of the Methodist society in their native country. One of the number was Philip Embury, a local preacher, who preached in his own house, to a congregation of five persons, the first Methodist sermon in America. A rigeing-loft in William-strect (which is still standing) was afterward hired and fitted up for public worship, and this place becoming too strait for the increasing numbers who came to hear, some lots were purchased in John-street, on which, with great exertion, a church 42 feet wide by 60 in length was erected, and on the 30th of October, 1768, Mr. Embury preached the first sermon in it. Previous to the dedication, one of the members wrote to Mr. Wesley, stating their circumstances; and he sent them £50, and in 1769 two travelling preachers, for until that time they had had none but local preachers.

In 1818 the original John-street church was pulled down, and a much larger and handsomer structure erected; and a few years ago this in its turn gave place to the neat and commodious church which now occupies the site. Although in the midst of the business part of the city, from which the population is rapidly moving to the upper parts, it is still well attended; and we trust that generations will pass away before a spot so memorable in the history of our church is devoted to any other than sacred purposes. Being in the neighbourhood of the principal hotels, it is perhaps more visited by strangers than any other of our churches in the city.

Prayer.-In the morning, prayer is the key that opens to us the treasury-of God's mercies and blessings : in the evening, it is the key that shuts us up under his protection and safeguard.

| Moon＇s Phases． |  | $\frac{\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{York} \text { ．}}{\text { If }}$ | H M | H | H | SUNon meridian． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 934 | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { H } & \text { M } \\ 9 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} \\ & 923 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \mathrm{H} \\ 8 & \mathrm{M} \end{array}$ |  |  |
| ， | 149 m | 137 m | 113 | 1 | 055 |  |  |
| Third | 729 e | 717 e | 653 |  | 635 |  | 114944 |
| New Mood | 10 26m | 10 l 4 m | 950 |  | 932 |  |  |
| First Qua | 2 | 22 |  | 211 e | 1 |  |  |


|  | Day of Week. | $\begin{gathered} \text { BOSTON, } \\ \text { ROCHESTER, N.Y. } \\ \text { GALENA, ILL. } \\ \text { DETROIT, MICH. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text { 燃 }} \\ & \text { BIS'S } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䚢 } \\ & \text { SETS } \end{aligned}$ | (11) | $\begin{gathered} \text { H.WA } \\ \text { Bost. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | W | H M | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { H } & \mathrm{M} \\ 5 & 41\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { H } & \text { M } \\ 10 & 27\end{array}$ | H <br> 3 |
| 2 | T | 559 | 539 | 1121 | 355 |
| 3 | F |  | 537 | morn． | 453 |
| 4 | S |  | 536 | 017 | 611 |
| 5 | S |  | 534 | 115 | 737 |
| 6 | M |  | 532 | 214 | 856 |
| 7 | T |  | 531 | 313 | 955 |
| 8 | W |  | 529 | 412 | 1034 |
| 9 | T |  | 527 | rises． | 1110 |
| 10 | F |  | 526 | 67 | 1138 |
| 11 | S |  | 524 | 633 |  |
| 12 | S | 610 | 522 |  | 038 |
| 13 | M | 611 | 521 | 733 | 19 |
| 14 | T | 613 | 519 | 811 | 140 |
| 15 | W | 614 | 517 | 855 | 212 |
| 16 | T | 615 | 516 | 947 | 248 |
| 17 | F | 616 | 514 | 1046 | 332 |
| 18 | S | 617 | 513 | 1153 | 427 |
| 19 | S | 619 | 511 | mor | 543 |
| 20 | M | 620 | 59 | 1 | 716 |
| 21 | T | 621 |  | 218 | 841 |
| 22 | W | 622 |  | 334 | 940 |
| 23 | T | 623 |  | 450 | 1029 |
| 24 | F | 625 |  | sets． | 1113 |
| 25 | S | 626 |  |  | 1157 |
| 26 | S | 627 | 5 | 646 | morn． |
| 27 | M | 628 | 459 | 729 | 041 |
| 28 | T | 630 | 458 | 817 | 121 |
| 29 | W | 631 | 456 | 910 | 22 |
| 30 | T | 632 | 455 | 10 | 244 |
|  | F |  |  |  |  |


| NEW．YORK， PHILADELPHIA， PITTSBURGH，PA． INDIANAPOLIS． |  |  |  | BALTIMORE， Cincinnati，o． VANDALIA，IND． ST．LOUIS，MO． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 簤' } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Se | (17) | $\underset{\substack{\text { H.WA. } \\ \text { N. }}}{ }$ |  | 䩹's |  | （17） |
| $\begin{array}{\|rr\|} \hline \text { H } & \text { M } \\ 5 & 57 \\ 5 & 58 \\ 5 & 59 \\ 8 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}\mathrm{H} & \mathrm{M} \\ 10 & 34 \\ 11 & 27 \\ \text { morn．} \\ 0 & 23\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $\qquad$ |  | H 10 10 11 morn 0 0 |
| 61 | 535 | 120 | 437 | 6 |  |  | 124 |
|  | 534 | 218 | 556 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 53 | 316 | 655 | 62 | 5 |  | 319 |
|  | 530 | 414 | 734 | 63 | 531 | 11 | 16 |
|  | 529 | rise | 810 | 6 | 530 | 301125 |  |
|  | 527 | 6 | 838 | 65 |  | 811 |  |
|  | 526 | 635 |  |  | 6527 | 711 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{l\|ll\|} \hline & 5 & 24 \\ 0 & 5 & 22 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 7 8 8 5 5 24 | $5{ }^{51118} 118$ |  |
| 610 | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|l\|l} 0 & 222 \\ 1 & 5 & 21 \end{array}$ | 738 816 | 10 10 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 5 \\ 9 & 24 \\ 5 & 22\end{array}$ | $2{ }_{2}^{4} 11115$ |  |
| 612 | $2 \begin{aligned} & 519\end{aligned}$ | 91 | 1112 | 610 | $10{ }^{4} 21$ | 11110 |  |
| 613 | 3518 | 953 | 1148 | 611 | 11519 |  |  |
| 614 | 4516 | 1052 | ev． 32 | 612 | 12518 | 811 | 1057 |
| 615 | 5515 | 1158 | 127 | 614 | 14516 | 611 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 513$ | mor | 243 |  | 15515 | 511 |  |
| 617 | 7512 |  | 416 | 616 | 16514 | 410 | 112 |
| 6 | 8511 | 221 | 541 | 617 | 17512 | 210 | 22.4 |
| 620 | 59 | 336 | 640 | 618 | 18511 | 110 | 337 |
| 621 |  | 451 | 729 | 619 | 19510 | 01051 | 451 |
| 22 |  |  | 813 | 620 | 20 | 81048 |  |
| 623 | 3 | 611 | 857 | 621 | 2157 | 7／10 46 | 614 |
| 624 | ${ }^{5}$ | 650 | 941 |  | 2256 | 6｜10 44 | 654 |
| 625 |  | 734 | 1021 | 623 | 23 | 410 |  |
| 626 | 651 | 823 | 112 | 624 | 24 | 31039 |  |
| 628 |  | 916 | 1144 | 625 | 25 | 21037 |  |
| 629 | 58 | 1013 |  | 626 | 26 | 1035 | 1017 |
| 30 | $0 \cdot 457$ | 1111 | 029 | 6.27 | $27 / 50$ | 0.10 |  |

[^18]

## METHODIST CHURCI AT SACRAMENTO.

The above is a view of the Church framed in Baltimore for the California mission of the M. E. Church, and now standing in Sacramento City, at the corner of Scventh and $L$ streets, on a lot 80 feet by 160, presented to the society by Captain Sutter. The church is 24 feet by 36 , and the location a good one, as it will soon be in the centre of the city. The missionary at this station is the Rev. Mr. Owens, formerly of North Indiana Conference.

## TOILING IN ROWING.

"Aud He saw them toiling in rowing, for the wind was contrary unto them. And about the fourth watch of the night He cometh unto them, walking upon the sea."

Toiling in rowing! Wind and tide Our wearied bark oppose, As oft, with seams that open wide, Upon her course she goes; And we have taken nothing yet, Though still the watch we keep, Nor fail to cast an empty net Into the boisterous deep.

Toiling in rowing! Dearest Lord, We faint amid the strife;
But thou canst vanquish with a word The stormy surge of life. And when thon walkest on the sea, With hand outstretch'd to aid,
O grant us strength to cling to thee, And not to be afraid.-Sigourney.

Keep thine Heart with all Diligence.-Men are less sensible of heart wickedness, than of open $\sin$ : they do not seem to know that the motion of spirits is far swifter than that of bodies. The mind can make a greater progress in wandering from God in one hour, than the body is able to follow in many days.-Leighton.

The Promises.-As fire will not warm unless we tarry at it, and as a bee cannot suck the honey from a flower unless she abide upon it, no more can any child of God receive support and consolation from the promises unless he seriously and solemnly ponder and meditate on them.-Calamy.


[^19]

## AN ILLUSTRATION OF SCRIPTURE.

But Jehoshaphat said, Is there not here a prophet of the Lord, that we may inquire of the Lord by him? And one of the king of Israel's servants answered and said, Here is Elisha, the son of Shaphat, which poured water on the hands of Elijah.-2 Kings iii, 11.
THE account here given of Elisha, and which at first sight appears to us so strange and unmeaning, is easily explained by reference to the eastern mode of washing the hands, which is universally different from that which is practised by us. The water is not previously poured into a basin for this purpose, and the hands then dipped into it; but the hands are held over the basin, the only use of which is to receive the water which has been poured upon the hands from the jug or ewer, which is held above them. This cannot very easily be managed without the aid of a servant, or some other person, who approaches with the ewer in his right hand and the basin in his left, and when the hands have been placed in proper position over the basin, which he continues to hold, he lets fall a stream of water upon them from the ewer, suspending it occasionally to allow the hands to be soaped or rubbed together. The basin has commonly a sort of cover, or rather a kind of false bottom in the centre, and being pierced with holes, allows the water to pass through, thus concealing it after it has been defiled by use. The ewer has a large spout, and a long narrow neck, with a cover, and is not much unlike our coffee-pots in gencral appearance. As the pcople of the East use their fingers in eating, instead of a knife, fork, or spoon, they are obliged to wash their hands immediately after as well as before their meals.
The act attributed in the text to Elisha, was so much a part of the regular duty of a servant, that the mere mention of it was sufficient to indicate the relation in which he stood to Elijah. To say that he "poured water on the hands of Elijah," was only another way of calling him the servant or attendant of Elijah; and such, from another passage, we learn that he was, for in 1 Kings xix, 21, it is said that "he went after Elisha and ministered unto him."

[^20]

[^21]METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

| CONFERENCES. | PREACHERS. |  |  | CHURCH MEMBERS. |  |  | SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trav. | Sup. | Local. | Whites. | Col. \& In. | Total. | Schools. | T'chers. | Scholars. |
| Baltimore | 253 | 25 | 303 | 53,053 | 15,802 | 68,855 | 539 | 7,112 | 33,805 |
| Philadelphia | 147 | 6 | 319 | 41,736 | 8,938 | 50,674 | 380 | 5,145 | 31,792 |
| New-Jersey | 161 | 7 | 193 | 33,184 | 628 | 33,812 | 400 | 4,777 | 26,491 |
| New-York . | 169 | 8 | 131 | 26,868 |  | 26,868 | 268 | 2,631 | 15,221 |
| N. York East | 137 | 16 | 109 | 21,428 |  | 21,428 | 193 | 2,933 | 15,557 |
| Proridence | 112 | 19 | 86 | 14,070 |  | 14,070 | 136 | 1,855 | 10,729 |
| New-England | 112 | 27 | 80 | 13,929 |  | 13,929 | 102 | 1,682 | 10,069 |
| Maine | 89 | 18 | 80 | 10,585 |  | 10,585 | 99 | 1,308 | 5,796 |
| East Maine | 70 | 14 | 62 | 1,022 |  | 1,022 | 115 | 1,128 | 5,721 |
| N. Hampshire | 82 | 19 | 60 | 9,330 |  | 9,330 | 109 | 1,182 | 6,917 |
| Vermont.... | 63 | 13 | 58 | 7,849 |  | 7,849 | 101 | 878 | 5,001 |
| Troy | 197 | 16 | 140 | 25,636 |  | 25,636 | 327 | 3,305 | 15,100 |
| Black Ri | 130 | 12 | 141 | 18,404 |  | 18,404 | 214 | 1,964 | 8,537 |
| Oneida | 172 | 30 | 182 | 27,069 |  | 27,069 | 387 | 3,689 | 17,524 |
| Genesee | 82 | 7 | 113 | 10,697 |  | 10,697 | 188 | 1,881 | 8,367 |
| East Genesee | 115 | 21 | 148 | 18,133 | 33 | 18,166 | 255 | 2,444 | 11,075 |
| Erie | 139 | 16 | 207 | 21,459 | 48 | 21,507 | 334 | 3,591 | 16,607 |
| Pittsburgh | 155 | 15 | 213 | 35,293 | 118 | 35,411 | 349 | 4,173 | 20,126 |
| West Virginia | 55 |  | 119 | 13,799 | 382 | 14,181 | 109 | 925 | 4,232 |
| Ohio. | 280 | 11 | 502 | 63,279 | 402 | 63,681 | 693 | 7,521 | 39,166 |
| North Ohi | 141 | 9 | 254 | 26,816 | 24 | 26,840 | 317 | 3,559 | 18,843 |
| Michigan | 118 | 12 | 185 | 15,637 | 596 | 16,233 | 227 | 2,024 | 9,665 |
| Indiana | 133 | 4 | 290 | 35,337 | 144 | 35,481 | 340 | 3,154 | 16,329 |
| North Indiana | 122 | 12 | 269 | 28,292 | 32 | 28,324 | 350 | 2,974 | 16,667 |
| Rock Rive | 91 | 13 | 219 | 14,346 | 14 | 14,360 | 204 | 1,848 | 8,664 |
| Iowa | 57 | 1 | 121 | 9,788 | 30 | 9,818 | 138 | 1,090 | 5,596 |
| Illinois | 139 | 9 | 463 | 29,867 | 36 | 29,903 | 417 | 3,146 | 15,696 |
| Wisconsin | 72 | 4 | 152 | 6,884 | 181 | 7,065 | 108 | 864 | 3,289 |
| Missouri | 41 |  | 61 | 3,179 | 412 | 3,591 |  |  |  |
| Oregon . . . . | 12 |  | 18 | 404 |  | 404 | 9 | 43 | 261 |
| Liberia Miss. | 14 |  | 14 |  | 1,117 | 1,117 | 20 | 114 | 810 |
| Total. | 3,660 | 364 | 5,292 | 637,373 | 28,937 | 666,310 | 7,423 | 78,840 | 403,653 |

## BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

1. Elijah Hedding . . . . . Elected 1824. 4. Leonidas L. Hamline . Elected 1844.
2. Beverly Waugh 1836.
3. Thomas A. Morris 1836.

PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS FOR 1851.

| time. | conferences. | Bishops. | time. | conferences. | BISHOPS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 5 | Baltimore | Hamline | July* 16 | Rock River | Waugh |
| April 26 | Philadelphia | Hamline | 23 | Oneida | Janes |
| April  <br>  16 <br> 16  | Providence | Hedding | " 23 | East Maine | Hamline |
| " $\quad 16$ | New-Jersey | Hamline | 30 | North Ohio | Morris |
| May 7 | New-England. . | Hedding | Aug. 6 | Iowa | Waugh |
| May <br>  <br> 6 | New-Hork . | Hamline | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { " } & 20 \\ & \end{array}$ | East Genesce | Janes |
| 28 | New-York East. | Hamline | " 27 | North Indiana. | Morris |
| 28 | Troy | Janes | Sept. 3 | Michioan | Waugh |
| June 18 | Vermont | Janes | Septr 10 | Genesee . | Hamline |
| "18 18 | Pittsburgh | Morris | " 17 | Ohio . | Morris |
| " 25 | Wisconsin. | Waugh | " 17 | Illinois | Waugh |
| " | Black River Maine . . | Janes | Oct 1 | Western Virginia | Morris |
| " 9 | Erie | Hamline <br> Morris | " 8 | Indiana. . . . . | Waugh |

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

| CONFERENCES. | preachers. |  |  | hurch-mempers |  |  | NDAY-schools |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | trav. | p. | Local. | hites |  | Tota: | Schools. |  | Scholars. |
| Kentuck | 106 | 7 | 235 |  | 5,325 | 28,0 | 83 | 610 |  |
| St. Louis | 64 | 2 | 145 | 13,272 | 1,012 | 14,284 | 63 | 527 | 3,116 |
| Missou | 57 | 5 | 87 | 11,193 | 1,303 | 12,406 |  |  |  |
| Louisv | 66 |  | 181 | 16,852 | 3,172 | 20,024 |  |  |  |
| Holsto | 87 | 8 | 324 | 34,733 | 3,525 | 38,258 | 114 | 690 | 5,305 |
| Indian Mis | 41 |  | 39 | 159 | 3,599 | 3,758, |  |  |  |
| Ternessee | 142 | 7 | 390 | 34,922 | 7,924 | 42,846 | 139 | 855 | 5,106 |
| Virginia | 115 | 2 | 184 | 30,938 | 5,891 | 36,829 | 147 | 781 | 5,784 |
| Arkansas | 60 | 4 | 153 | 10,332 | 1,819 | 12,151 | 23 | 54 | 612 |
| Memphis | 108 | 5 | 370 | 28,352 | 6,954 | 35,306 | 94 | 722 | 3,506 |
| N. Carolina | 70 | 12 | 145 | 21,113 | 6,519 | 27,632 | 134 | 892 | 4,614 |
| Mississippi . | 70 | 8 | 182 | 12,960 | 8,655 | 21,615 | 60 | 424 | 2,345 |
| S. Carolina | 124 | 12 | 271 | 34,206 | 41,617 | 75,823 | 313 | 1,261 | 6,803 |
| East Texas | 32 |  | 85 | 5,347 | 503 | 5,850 | , | 25 | 166 |
| Texas | 40 | 2 | 59 | 3,315 | 959 | 4,274 | 16 | 80 |  |
| Louisia | 49 | , | 83 | 4,257 | 4,405 | 8,662 |  |  |  |
| Georgia | 143 | 13 | 520 | 43,521 | 16,847 | 60,368 |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 121 | 7 | 445 | 32,745 | 15,346 | 48,091 | 72 | 458 | 2,600 |
| Florid | 43 | 1 | 69 | 4,784 | 2,573 | 7,357 |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,538 | 104 | 3,977 | 366,582 | 137,948 | 504,530 | 1,262 | 7,409 | 44,5 |

BISHOPS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.
Joshua Soule, elected 1824. Wm. Capers, elected 1846.|H. B. Bascom, elected 1850. Jas. O. Andrew, " 1832. Robert Paine, " 1846.

BOOK CONCERN OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.
John Early, D. D., General Book Agent.
Charleston.-Wm. M. Wightman, D. D., Editor of Southern Christian Advocate.
Thomas O. Summers, D. D., Editor of Bonks, and of Sunday School Advocate. Richmond.-Leroy M. Lee, D. D., Editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate. D. S. Doggett, D. D., Editor of the Southern Mcthodist Quarterly Review.

Nashilile.-John B. M'Ferrin, Editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate.
M. M. Henkle, Editor of the Southern Ladies' Companion.

Louisville.-Edward Stevenson, Assistant Book Agent.
Samuel A. Latta, M. D., Editor of the Methodist Expositor.
Knoxviles.-Samuel Patton, Editor of the Methodist Episcopalian.
Houston.-Chauncey Richardson, M. A., Editor of the Texas Wesleyan Banner.
MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.
Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., Secretary ; H. T. Curd, Esq., Louisrille, Treasurer ; Rev. Dr. Wightman, Charleston, Assistant Treasurer.
This Society has, in the destitute portions of the regular work, 117 missionaries; 19,560 white, and 1,361 coloured members; 78 Sunday-schools, and 2,488 scholars.
Among the people of colour, 104 missionaries; 267 white, and 34,192 coloured members ; and 15,977 children under religious instruction.
Among the Indians, 39 missionaries ; 4,042 members; 25 Sunday-schools, and 1,367 scholars ; 8 literary and manual-labour schools, with 380 pupils.
Among the Germans, 8 missionaries, 385 members; 5 Sunday-schools, and 136 scholars.-The Society has also two missonaries in China, and 3 in California.

The receipts for the year ending April, 1850, were $\$ 85,97348$.


## MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH. Offce, 200 Mulberry-street, New-York.

Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., Cor. Secretary; Rev. George Lane, Treasurer. Rev. Leroy Swormstedt, Assistant Treasurer, Cincinnati, O.
The receipts of the Society for the year ending April 30, 1850, were $\$ 107,83575$, and the disbursements $\$ 100,98963$. The Board of Managers passed a resolution to appropriate $\$ 150,000$ for the support and extension of our missions during the following year.

The Society has 3 missionaries in China, 14 in Africa, 1 in South America, 9 in Oregon, 2 in Califomia, 3 in Germany, 108 among our German population, 17 among the Indians, 2 among the Swedes and Norwegians, and 337 in the destitute portions of our country.

The number of church members connected with these missions is, in Africa, 1,117; in South America, 51 ; in Orearon, 404 ; in Germany, 14 ; among our German population, 7,128 ; Indians, 1,075 ; Swedes and Norwegians, 153 ; and in the missions connected with our regular work, 30,438 . No returns had been received from California when the annual report was made up.

## BOOK-CONCERN OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

New-York.-Gcorge Lane, Book Agent; Levi Scott, D. D., Assistant Agent. John M'Clintock, D. D., Editor of the Quarterly Review and Gencral Books. George Peck, D. D., Editor of the Christian Adrocate and Journal. Daniel P. Kidder, Editor of Sunday-School Adrocate, S. S. Books, and Tracts. Cincinnati-LCeoy Swormstedt, Agent; John H. Power, Assistant Agent. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Benjamin F. Tefft, D. D., Editor of the Ladies' Repository and Gencral Books. William Nast, D. D., Editor of the Christian Apologist and German Books. Auburn, N. Y.-William Hosmer, Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate. Pittsburgh, Pa.-William Hunter, Editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

A Joyful Assurance.-A pious Scotch minister being asked by a friend during his last illness whether he thought himself dying, answered: "Really, friend, I care not whether I am or not; for if I die, I shall be with God; and if I live, He will be with me."

## BRITISH WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNEXION.

Rev. Thomas Jackson, President, 1849-50.

| Country. | Cireuis. | Tr.Prs. | Members. | Country. | Ciruits | Tr.Prs. | Members. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England | 384 | 1,086 | 323,110 | Guernsey | 2 |  | 1,407 |
| Wales | 35 | 73 | 14,088 | Alderney . . . . - | ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| Scotland | 12 | 23 | 3,041 | Foreign Missions | 306 | 400 | 97,746 |
| Ireland ${ }_{\text {Isle of }}$ Man | 71 | 163 | 22,221 3,474 | Total | 820 | 1,770 | 468,241 |
| Shetland Isles | 4 | 7 | 1,336 | Last Ye | 787 | 1,726 | 459,454 |
| Jersey | 3 | 7 | 1,749 | Increase | 33 | 44 | 8,787 |

These numbers do not include the probationers, of whom there are about twenty thousand. The returns of most of the districts in Great Britain for 1850 have been received, from which it appears that there has been an increase of more than nine thousand members during the year.

## WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Society occupies fields of labour in all the four quarters of the globe, and in the islands of the South Sea. It has under its charge 324 circuits or principal stations; it employs 427 missionaries and assistant missionaries, who supply 2992 chapels and other preaching-places ; there are also 781 other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, \&c.; and 8087 unpaid agents, including local preachers and Sunday-school teachers. The number of persons in full membership on the various missions is 105,392 , and there are 4830 on probation. There are 78,548 scholars attending the various day and Sunday schools. The Society also employs eight printing establishments on the foreign stations. The returns of church-members on the foreign missions for the last year exhibit an increase of 5163 over those of the year before. The income for the year ending December 31, 1849, was $£ 111,685$; and the expenditure $£ 109,168$. There was last year a deficit in the treasury to the amount of $£ 13,568$, which is now reduced to $£ 10,841$.
Of the receipts for the year $1849, £ 11,830$ were contributed by auxiliary societies in the foreign mission stations, and $£ 6065$ were the proceeds of legacies.

## PRIMITIVE METHODIST SOCIETY.

This is by far the largest body of Methodists in Great Britain, next to the Wesleyans. They originated about the year 1804. In June, 1850, they held their thirtyfirst annual conference. They had then 235 circuits and stations, (a few of which are in British North America;) 519 travelling preachers, 8524 local preachers; 6126 class-leaders ; 103,310 church-members; 1278 Sunday-schools ; and 20,114 Sundayschool teachers. The number of chapels belonging to the Society was 1555 , besides which there were 3515 rented chapels and preaching-places. The increase of members during the year was 9205 .

## RELIGION.

Like snow that falls where waters glide,
Earth's pleasures fade away; They melt in Time's destroying tide,

And cold are while they stay!
But joys that from Religion flow,
Like stars that gild the night, Amidst the darkest gloom of wo,

Smile forth with sweetest light.

Religion's ray no clouds obscure,
But o'er the Christian's soul
It sends its radiance calm and pure,
Though tempests round it roll ;
His heart may break with sorrow's stroke, But to its latest thrill,
Like diamonds shining when they're broke, Religion lights it still.-Leggett.

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. D. P. Kidner, Cor. Sec.; S. J. Goodenough, Treas., 200 Mulberry-st., N. Y. Tue reccipts of the Socicty for the year 1849 amounted to $\$ 4,05874$, and the disbursements to $\$ 1,24345$. The funds of the Society are expended in the establishment and support of Sunday schools in connexion with the Mcthodist Episcopal Church, which is done by grants of books in cases where the schools are not able otherwise to procure them. Nothing is paid to the officers or agents, whose services are entircly gratuitous. The following table exhibits the amounts received from each Conference during the ycar 1819, and also the amounts of the grants of books made to schools in each Conference during the same time :-

| Conferences. | Rec'd from | Granted to | Conferences. | Rec'd from | Granted to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baltimore | 30239 | 10000 | Erie. | 12600 | 10600 |
| Philadelphia | 60273 | 9500 | Pittsburgh. | 26560 | 12700 |
| New-Jerscy | 64481 | 24.100 | West Virginia | 1890 | 2175 |
| New-York | 19615 | 10500 | Ohio. | 6300 | 3550 |
| New-York East . | 23393 | 11600 | North Ohio. | 6329 | 3905 |
| Proridence. | 10025 | 1750 | Michigan | 3324 | 19938 |
| New-Enyland. | 18500 | 8100 | Indiana | 4605 | 7300 |
| Maine. | 4016 | 12300 | North Indiana. |  | 7285 |
| East Maine | 1000 | 11900 | Rock River. | 1069.4 | 10315 |
| New-Hampshire. | 10878 | 3600 | Iowa | 7982 | 15395 |
| Vermont. | 14800 | 2700 | Illinois. | 17259 | 14861 |
| Troy | 13222 | 8269 | Wisconsin | 8943 | 36233 |
| Black Rive | 3211 | 12600 | Missouri | - - | 29895 |
| Oncida. | 9372 | 4718 | California. | - - | 11800 |
| Genesec. | 10171 | 8400 | Liberia Mission | - - | 20000 |
| East Genesce . | 3973 | 14000 |  |  |  |

## WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

Rev. Matthew Richey, D. D., President, 1850.
Statistics.-Number of Districts, 10; Circuits and Stations, 114. Travelling
Preachers: Effcctive, 167; Supernumerary and Superannuated, 20 : total, 187.
The number of church-members is about 25,000 .
Wesleyan Methodist Book-Room, Toronto, U. C.-Anson Green, Book Steward; George R. Sanderson, Editor of Christian Guardian, published weekly.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA.

This Church has two bishops-John Reynolds and Philander H. Smith; and two conferences-the Niagara and Bay of Quintc. It has 82 travelling and 120 local preachers, and over 8000 members. They publish a weekly paper, called the Canada Christian Advocate.

## PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE U. STATES.

| Names. | Ch's. | Min. | Memb. | Names. | Ch's. | Min. | Members. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Methodist Episcopal . . |  | 4,004 | 666,310 | Presbyterian, Assoc'te | 214 | 120 | 18,800 |
| M. E. Church, South |  | 1,642 | 504,530 | Associate Reformed | 332 | 219 | 26,340 |
| Protestant | 798 | $7 \% 1$ | 62,305 | Others . . . . . . . | 537 | 339 | 49,300 |
| Others . . |  |  | 20,000 | Congregational, Orth. | 1,971 | 1,687 | 197,196 |
| Baptists, Regula | 8,406 | 5,142 | 686,807 | Reformed Dutch .... | 282 | -299 | 33,980 |
| Campbellites | 1,898 | 845 | 118,618 | German Reformed. | 261 | 273 | 69,750 |
| Anti-Missio | 2,035 | 907 | 67,845 | Protestant Episcopal . | 1,232 | 1,553 | 73,000 |
| Free-Will | 1,252 | 1,082 | 56,542 | Lutheran . . | 1,604 | 663 | 200,000 |
| Christian (Unitarian) | 607 | 498 | 33,040 | United Brethren .... | 1,800 | 503 | 67,000 |
| Presbyterian, old Schil | 170 2,512 | 196 1,860 | 19,931 192,033 | Evangel. Assoc. (Ger.) Unitarian (Cong.) | 190 300 | 300 250 | 17,000 30,000 |
| New School . . . . . | 1,568 | 1,873 | 139,797 | Unitarian (Cong. | 300 1,073 | 1,109 | 1,233,350 |
| Cumber | 480 | + 350 | 50,000 |  |  |  |  |

Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light to my path.
The entrance of Thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding to the simple.
With Thee is the fountain of life; in thy light shall we see light.
O how I love thy law ! it is my meditation all the day.
How sweet are thy words unto my taste! yea, sweeterthanhoney to my mouth.


Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever; for they are the rejoicing of my heart.
The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.
The stalules of the Lord are right, sejoicing the heart: the commandment ol the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes.
I hope in Thy word.

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Joseph Hyde, Esq, General Agent and Assistant Treasurer; Rev. Drs. Brighay and Holdich, Secretaries. Office, 115 Nassau-street, New-York.
The contributions to this Society for the year ending April, 1850, amounted to $\$ 284,614$, and the number of Bibles and Testaments issued during the same time was 633,395 . Since its organization in 1816, the Society has circulated $6,980,535$ volumes of the sacred writings. It also contributed largely to aid missionary and other societies in printing and circulating the Bible in foreign lands.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The last report of this Society states the number of volumes circulated during the year to have been $1,107,518$, making a total during the forty-five years of its existence of $30,097,432$, in one hundred and forty languages. The receipts for the year were $£ 95,933$, and the expenditures $£ 88,831$. The Society has 3,217 auxiliary associations in the United Kingdom, and 525 in the British colonies and dependencies.

## A PECULIAR BOOK.

A Christian convert once said to a missionary in Cassay, Asia, "The word of God is truly wonderful ; for I have some new thoughts whenever I look into it. I do not find it so with anything else. But the word of God is like a fountain which sends forth waters every day; they are not the same, but, although they differ, they are all very good. Even the same verse says something new whenever I look into it."

## CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.

Three years, it is said, were spent in making the following calculations of the number of books, chapters, verses, \&c., in the Bible :-
Old Testament, 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words, $2,728,100$ letters. New Testament, $\frac{27}{66}$ " $\quad \frac{260}{1,189} \quad$ " $\quad \frac{7,959}{31,273} \quad$ " $\quad \frac{181,253}{773,697} \quad$ " $\quad \frac{838,350}{3,566,480}$ "
The middle chapter in the Old Testament is Job xxix; in the New Testament it would be Romans xiii if there were a chapter less, or xiv if there were one more. The middle verse in the Old Testament would be II. Chron. xx, 17, if there were a verse less, and 18, if there were a verse more. The shortest verse in the OId Testament is I. Chron. i, 25 ; in the New it is John xi, 35. The ninetcenth chapter of II. Kings, and the thirty-seventh chapter of Isaiah, are alike. Ezra vii, 21 contains all the letters in the alphabet. The word and occurs 46,227 times ; the word Lord, 1,854 times ; reverend only once, Psalm cxi, 9 ; grandmother once, II. Timothy i, 6. There is no word in the Bible of more than six syllables.

# METHODIST COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES 

in connexion with tife m. E. CHURCH.

| name. | Location. | President. | Ann. Exp. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wesleyan University | Middletown, Conn. | Stephen Olin, D.D., LL.D. | \$120 00 |
| Dıckinson College. | Carlisle, Penn. . . | Jesse T. Peck, D. | 13225 |
| Indiana Ashury University | Greencastle, Ind. | Lucien W. Berry | 8000 |
| Alleghany College : . . | Meadville, Penn. | John Barker, A. M. . . ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |
| Ohio Wesleyan University | Delaware, Ohio | Edward Thomson, D. D. | $9000$ |
| M'Kendree College | Lebanon, IIl. . . | Erastus Wentworth, A. M. William H Sampson | $10000$ |
| Lawrence University | Appleton, Wis. | William H. Sampson . . . |  |
| Iowa City College. . |  |  |  |

The expense in some of these institutions varies according to the course of studies pursued; and, in some cases, the expenditure may be reduced by students boarding themselves.

METHODIST SEMINARIES.

| Name. | Location. | Principal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amenia Seminary |  | Gilbert Haven, A. B. |
| Asbury Seminary | Chagrine Falls, | G. B. Hawkins. |
| Bakersfield Academy | Bakersfield | Henry J. Moore, A. M. |
| Daldwin Institute | Berea, | William L. Harris, A. M. |
| Dickinson College | Williamspo | Thomas Bowman. |
| Falley Scminary | Fulton | E. E. E. Bragdon. |
| Flushing Femule | Flushing | William H. Gilder, A. M. |
| Fort Wayne Female College | Fort Wayne, Ind | George H. Pound, A. M. |
| Genesce Wesleyan Seminary | Lima, N. Y. | James L. Alverson, A.M. |
| Georgetown Seminary | Georgetown, II |  |
| Gouverneur Wesle'n Scıninary | Gouverneur, N. | J. W. Armstrong. |
| Greenficld Seminary | Greenfield | James G. Blair. |
| Hempstead Seminary | Hempstead, L. I. | Alpheus Rollins. |
| Illinois Conf. Female Academy | Jacksonville, Ill. | James F. Jaques, A. M. |
| nesville Academy | Albion, Pa. |  |
| Maine Wesleyan Scminary | Kent's Hill, Me. | Henry P. Torsey, A. M. |
| Newark Wesleyan Institute | Newark, N | Sidera Chase, A. |
| Newbury Scminary | Newbury | J. E. King, A. B. |
| New-Hampshire Conf. Sem'y | Northfield, N. H | Richard S. Rust, A. M. |
| N. W. Virginia Academy . | Clarksburg, Va. | G. Battelle. |
| Oakland Female Seminary | Hillsboro', | Joseph M'D. Matthews. |
| Ohio Conference High School. | Springfield, Ohio | Solomon Howard, A. M. |
| Oneida Conference Academy . | Cazenovia, N. Y. | enry Banister, A. M. |
| Pennington Male Scminary | Pennington, N. J. | Townley Crane. |
| Pennington Female Seminary. | Pennington, N. J. | fiss Malona Steven |
| Preparatory School. | Middletown, Con | D. H. Chase, A. M. |
| Providence Conference Acad'y | East Greenwich, R. I. | Robert Allyn, A. M. |
| Rock River Seminary | Mount Morris, Il | C. C. Olds. |
| Troy Conference Academy | West Poultney, | John Newman, A. M. |
| Weslcyan Academy | Wilbraham, Mass | Minor Raymond. |
| Wesleyan Female College | Cincinnati, O. | P. B. Wilbur. |
| Wesleyan Female Coll. Inst. | Wilmington, Del. | S. Prettyman, A. M. |
| Wesleyan Female Institute | Staunton, Va. |  |
| Wesleyan Seminary | Albion, Mich | Clark T. Hinman, A. M. |
| Wesleyan Scminary . . . . . | Springfield, Vt. | Harvey C. Wood, A. M. |
| Worthington Female Seminary | Worthington, 0 . | Mrs. Hannah L. Porter. |
| Wyoming Scminary | Kingston, Pa. | Reuben Nelson, A. M. |

## GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Millard Fillmore, of New.York, . . President. . . . . . . Salary, $\$ 25,000$.

## THE CABINET.

The officers composing the Cabinet are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and hold their offices at the will of the President.
Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State. . . Salary, $\$ 6,000$.
Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, . . . . . . Sec'y of the Treasury. . " 6,000.
Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, . Secretary of War. . . . " 6,000.
Edward Bates, of Missouri, . . . . . Secretary of the Navy. " 6,000.
James A. Pearce, of Maryland, . . . Sec'y of Home Deptm't. " 6,000.
Nathan K. Hall, of New-York, . . . Postmaster General. . " 6,000.
J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, . . . Attorney General. . . . " 4,000.

## THE SENATE

Is composed of two members elected by the Legislature of each State, for the term of six years. Their terms are so arranged, that one-third expire every two years. The Vice-President presides in the Senate, and in case of an equal division has a casting vote. The figures denote the period when each Senator's term expires.

| maine. Hannibal Hamlin . . 1851 | maryland. <br> Thomas G. Pratt . . . 1851 | kentucky. <br> Jos. R. Underwood . 1853 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| James W. Bradbury. 1853 | James A. Pearce . . 1855 | Henry Clay . . . . 1855 |
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | A. |  |
| John P. Hale . . . . . 1853 | Jarnes M. Mason . . 1851 | 1851 |
| Moses Norris, Jr. . . 1855 | Robert M. T. Hunter 1853 | Salmon P. Chase . . 1855 |
| ONT. | north carolina. | indiana. |
| Samuel S. Phelps . . 1851 | Willie P. Mangum . . 1853 | Jesse D. Bright . . . 1851 |
| William Upham . . . 1855 | George E. Badger . . 1855 | James Whitcomb . . 1855 |
| Massachusetts. | south carolina. | Illinois. |
| 1851 | R. W. Barnwell . . . 1853 | Stephen A. Douglass 1853 |
| John Davis . . . . . . 1853 | A. P. Butler . . . . . 1855 | James Shields . . . . 1855 |
| RIIODE island. | GEORGIA. | Missouri. |
| Albert C. Greene . . 1851 | John M'P. Berrien . 1853 | Thomas H. Benton . 1851 |
| John H. Clark . . . . 1853 | W. C. Dawson . . . . 1855 | David R. Atchison . . 1855 |
| connecticut. | Florida. 1851 | arkansas. |
| Roger S. Baldwin . . 1851 | David L. Yulee . . . 1851 | Wm. K. Sebastian . 1853 |
| Truman Smith . . . 1855 | Jackson Morton . . . 1855 | Solon Borland . . . . 1855 |
| NE | ala | MIC |
| Daniel S. Dickinson. 1851 | Jeremiah Clemens. . 1853 | Lewis Cass . . . . . 1851 |
| William H. Seward . 1855 | William R. King . . 1855 | Alpheus Felch . . . . 1853 |
| new-jersey. | MISSISSIPPI. | TE |
| William L. Dayton . 1851 | Jefferson Davis . . . 1851 | Thomas J. Rusk . . . 1851 |
| Jacob W. Miller . . . 1853 | Henry S. Foote . . . 1853 | Samuel Houston. . . 1853 |
| pennsylvania. | LOUISIANA. | Iowa. |
| Daniel Sturgeon . . . 1851 | Solomon U. Downs . 1853 | George W. Jones . . 1853 |
| James Cooper . . . . 1855 | Pierre Soulé . . . . . 1855 | Augustus C. Dodge . 1855 |
| Ware. | essee. | consin |
| John Wales . . . . . 1851 | Hopkins L. Turney . 1851 | Henry Dodge . . . . 1851 |
| Presley Spruance . . 1853 | John Bell . . . . . . . 1853 | Isaac P. Walker . . 1855 |

## house of representatives-XXXIst CONGRESS.

## Maine. <br> 1. Flbridge Gerry.

2. N. S. Littlefield.
3. John Otis.
4. R. K. Goodenow
5. Cullen Sawtelle.
6. Charles Stetson.
7. Thos. J. D. Fuller.

New-Hampshire.

1. Amos Tuck.
2. Chas. H. Peaslee.
3. James Wilson.
4. Harry Hibbard.

Vermont.

1. William Henry.
2. William Hebard.
3. James Meacham.
4. Lucius B. Pcck.

Massachusetts.

1. R. C. Winthrop.
2. Daniel P. King.
3. Jas. II. Duncan.
4. No choice.
5. Charles Allen.
6. George Ashmun.
7. Julius Rockwell.
8. Horace Mann.
9. Oren Fowler.
10. Joseph Grinnell.

Rhode Island.
1 George G. King.
2. Niatian F. Dixon

Connecticut.

1. Loren P. Waldo.
2. Walter Booth.
3. C. F. Cleveland.
4. 'Thos. B. Butler.

New-York.

1. John A. King.
2. D. A. Bokce.
3. J. Phil. Phænix.
4. Walt'r Underhill.
5. George Briggs.
6. James IBrooks.
7. William Nelson
8. R. Halloway.
9. 'Г. McKissock.
10. Herm'n D. Gould.
11. P. II. Sylrester.
12. Gid. Reynolds.
13. J. L. Schoolcraft.
14. G. R. Andrews.
15. J. R. Thurman.
16. Hugh White.
17. H. P. Alexander.
18. Chas. E. Clarke.
19. O. B. Matteson.
20. Hiram Walden.
21. Henry Bennett.
22. William Duer.
23. Daniel Gott.
24. II. S. Conger.
25. W. 'I'. Jackson.
26. Wm. A. Sackett
27. A.M. Sch'merh'n.
28. Robert L. Rose.
29. D. Rumsey, Jr.

31: Elijah Risley.
32. E.G. Spaulding
33. Harvey Putnam
34. Loren. Burrows.

New-Jersey.

1. Andrew K. Hay
2. W. A. Newell.
3. Isaac Wildrick.
4. John Van Dyke.
5. James G. King.

## Peñsylyania.

1. Lewin C. Levin
2. Jos. R. Chandler.
3. Henry D. Moore.
4. John Robbins, Jr.
5. John W. Freedly.
6. Thomas Ross.
7. Jesse C. Dickey.
8. Thad. Stevens.
9. William Strong.
10. M. M. Dimmick.
11. Chester Butler.
12. David Wilmot.
13. Joseph Casey.
14. Chas. W. Pitman.
15. Henry Nes.
16. J.X.McLanahan
17. Samuel Calvin.
18. A. Jackson Oyle
19. Job Mann.
20. R. R. Reed.
21. Moses Hampton
22. John W. Howe.
23. Jas. Thompson.
24. Alfred Gilmore.

Delaware.
John W. Houston.
Maryland.

1. Richard J. Bowie
2. Wm. T. Hamilton
3. Edw. Hammond.
4. Rob. M. McLane
5. Alexander Evans.
6. John B. Kerr.

Virginia.

1. John S. Milson.
2. Rich. K. Meade
3. 'I'ho. H. Averett.
4. T. S. Bocock.
5. Paulus Powell.
6. Jas. A. Seddon.
7. Thos. H. Bayly.
8. A. R. Holladiay.
9. Jeremiah Morton
10. Richard Parker.
11. Jas. M'Dowell.
12. H.A.Edmundson
13. F. M'Mullen.
14. J. M. H. Beale. 15. T. S. Haymond.

## North Carolina.

1. T. L. Clingman.
2. Jos. P. Caldwell.
3. Edmund Deberry
4. A. H. Shepperd.
5. Abr. W. Venable.
6. J. R. J. Daniel.
7. William S. Ashe.
8. Edward Stanly.
9. David Outlaw.

South Carolina.

1. Daniel Wallace.
2. J. L. Orr.
3. J. A. Woodward.
4. James M'Queen.
5. Armistead Burt.
6. Isaac F. Holmes.
7. Wm. F. Colcock.

## Georgia.

1.     - Jackson.
2. M. J. Welhorn.
3. Allen T. Owen.
4. H. A. Haralson.
5. Thos. C. Hackett.
6. Howell Cobb.
7. A. H. Stephens.
8. Robert Toombs.

## Alabama.

1. Wm. J. Alston.
2. H. W. Hilliard.
3. S. W. Harris.
4. S. W. Inge.
5. D. Hubbard.
6. W. R. W. Cobb.
7. F. W. Bowdon.

## Mississippr.

1. Jacob Thompson.
2. W.S.Featherston.
3. Wm. M'Willie.
4. Albert G. Brown.

Louisiana.

1. Emile La Sere.
2. Chas. M. Conrad.
3. J. H. Harmanson.
4. Isaac E. Morse.

Arkansas.
Robert W. Johnson.
Tennessee.

1. A. Johnson.
2. Alb. G. Watkins.
3. J. M. Anderson.
4. John H. Savage.
5. Geo. W. Jones.
6. Jas. H. Thomas.
7. M. P. Gentry.
8. Andrew Ewing.
9. J. G. Harris.
10. F. P. Stanton.
11. C. H. Williams.

## Kentucky.

1. Linn Boyd.
2. Jas. L. Johnson.
3. F. E. M'Lean.
4. G. A. Caldwell.
5. J. B. Thompson.
6. Daniel Breck.
7. Hum. Marshall.
8. C. S. Morehead.
9. John C. Mason.
10. R. H. Stanton.

## Оніо.

1. Dav. T. Disney.
2. L. D. Campbell.
3. R. C. Schenck.
4. M. B. Corwin.
5. E. D. Potter.
6. Amos E. Wood.
7. Jona. D. Morris.
8. John L. Taylor.
9. Edson B. Olds.
10. Chas. Sweetzer.
11. John K. Miller.
12. Sam F. Vinton.
13. W.A.Whittlesey.
14. Nathan Evans.
15. Wm. F. Hunter.
16. Moses Hoagland.
17. Joseph Cable.
18. D. K. Carier.
19. John Crowell.
20. J. R. Giddings.
21. Joseph M. Root.

## Michigan.

1. Alex. W. Buel.
2. William Sprague.

Indiana.

1. Nath. Albertson. 1. Wm. H. Bissell.
2. C. L. Dunham. 2. J. A. M'Clerland.
3. J. L. Robinson.
4. Geo. W. Julian.
5. Wm. J. Brown.
6. W. A. Gorman.
7. E.W.M'Gaughey
8. J. E. M'Donald.
9. Grah. N. Fitch.
10. And. J. Harlan.
11. Thos. R. Young.
12. John Wentworth.
13. W.A. Richardson.
14. Edw. D. Baker.
15. Thos. L. Harris.

Missouri.
2. Wm. V. N. Bay.
3. James S. Green.
4. John S. Phelps.
5. Willard P. Hall.

Iowa.

1. Wm. Thompson.
2. Shepherd Leffler.

## Texas.

1. D. S. Kaufman.

Florida.
Edw. C. Cabell. Wisconsin.

1. Charles Durkee.
2. Orasmus Cole.
3. James D. Doty. Oregon Ter. Del. S. F. Thurston. Minnesota Ter. Del. Chas. S. Sibley.

The term of service of this Congress will expire on the 4th of March, 1851.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THis body consists of two hundred and thitty-one representatives, chosen from the several States in the ratio of one to 70,680 of the population ; the compensation of the members is $\$ 8$ a day, and that of the Speaker, $\$ 16$ a day, during the session; and $\$ 8$ for every twenty miles' travel, going and returning. The pay of the Senators is the same as that of the members of the House.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, Chief Justice. Salary, $\$ 5,000$.
Associate Justices. Salary, \$4,500.

John M'Lean, of Ohio.
James M. Wayne, of Georgia. Joun M'Kinley, of Kentucky. John Catron, of Tennessee.

Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia. Samuel Nelson, of New-York.
Levi Woodbury, of New-Hampshire. Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania.

The Supreme Court is held at Washington. It has but one session annually, which commences in December.

Circuit Courts. The United States are divided into nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held semi-annually, by a Justice of the Supreme Court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

| No. | Name. | Native | Born. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Installed } \\ \text { into } \\ \text { office. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Age } \\ & \text { at that } \\ & \text { time. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Years } \\ & \text { in the } \\ & \text { office. } \end{aligned}$ | Died. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Age } \\ & \text { ath his } \\ & \text { dath. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Geo.Washington | Virginia | 1732 | 1789 | 57 |  | Dec. 14, 1799 | 68 |
| 2. | John Adams. . | Mass. | 1735 | 1796 | 62 | 4 | July 4, 1826 | 91 |
| 3. | Thos. Jefferson. | Virginia | 1743 | 1801 | 58 | 8 | July 4, 1826 | 83 |
| 4. | James Madison. | Virginia | 1751 | 1809 | 58 | 8 | June 28, 1836 | 85 |
| 5. | James Monroe | Virginia | 1758 | 1817 | 58 | 8 | July 4, 1831 | 72 |
| 6. | Jolın Q. Adams | Mass. . | 1767 | 1825 | 58 | 4 | Feb. 23, 18.48 | 80 |
| 7. | Andrew Jackson | S. Car. | 1767 | 1829 | 62 | 8 | June 8, 1845 | 78 |
| 8. | M. Van Buren | N. York | 1782 | 1837 | 55 | 4 |  |  |
| 9. | Wm.H.Harrison | Virginia | 1773 | 1841 | 68 | - | April 4, 1841 | 68 |
| 10. | John Tyler. . | Virginia | 1790 | 1841 | 51 | 4 |  |  |
| 11. | James K. Polk | N. Car. | 1795 | 1845 | 49 | 4 | June 15, 1849 | 54 |
| 12. | Zachary Taylor | Virginia | 1784 | 1849 | 65 | 1 | July 9, 1850 | 66 |
| 13. | Millard Fillmore | N. York | 1800 | 1850 | 50 | - | . . . . . . |  |

It is a singular fact, that no president who had a son has been elected for a second term.


State election in
1851.
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 Windsor ． Albany

Cape Henlopen

 Savannah
 Natchez Arkansas Post Fort London．
Boonsborough Marietta $\begin{array}{r}\circ \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ שTYSEYSEY


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North Carolina
South Carolina Georgia ．．． Alabama
Mississippi Louisiana．
 Tennessce

 Indiana Missouri Florida
Wiscons Texas
－s3IVLS


SLAVE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Showing the number of Slaveholding States, and the growth of Slavery, from 1790 to 1850 , the latter being estimated from the best data.

| States. | 1790. | 1800. | 1810. | 1820. | 1830. | 1840. | 1850. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Delawarc | 8,887 | 6,153 | 4,17 | 4,509 | 3,2 | 2,605 | 1,800 |
| Maryland | 103,036 | 105,635 | 111,502 | 107,398 | 102,294 | 89,737 | 77,772 |
| Virginia | 203,427 | 345,796 | 392,518 | 425,153 | 469,757 | 448,987 | 429,232 |
| North Carolina | 100,572 | 133,296 | 168,824 | 205,017 | 235,601 | 245,817 | 245,385 |
| South Carolina | 107,094 | 146,151 | 196,365 | 258,475 | 315,401 | 327,038 | 338,812 |
| Georgia | 29,264 | 59,404 | 105,218 | 149,656 | 217,531 | 230,944 | 351,180 |
| Alabama |  |  |  | 41,879 | 117,549 | 253,532 | 319,425 |
| Mississippi |  | 3,489 | 17,088 | 32,814 | 65,659 | 195,211 | 299,115 |
| Louisiana. |  |  | 34,660 | 69,064 | 109,588 | 168,452 | 237,415 |
| Arkansas |  |  |  | 1,617 | 4,576 | 19,935 | 36,485 |
| Tennessee | 3,417 | 13,584 | 44,535 | 80,107 | 141,603 | 183,059 | 236,512 |
| Kentucky | 11,830 | 40,343 | 80,561 | 126,732 | 165,213 | 182,258 | -201,736 |
| Missou |  |  | 3,011 | 10,222 | 25,081 | 58,240 | 104,535 |
| Florida |  |  |  |  | 15,501 | 25,717 | 51,118 |
| Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25,000 |
| Dis. of Columbia |  | 3,244 | 5,395 | 6,377 | 6,119 | 4,694 | 3,615 |
| Total | 567,527 | 857,095 | 1,163,854 | 1,519,020 | 1,994,765 | 2,486,226 | ,959,137 |

AMERICAN STATES.

| Names. | Sq. miles. | Population. | Nanmes. | Sq. miles. | Population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States, N. A. | 3,260,073 | 22,000,000 | New Granada, S. A. | 360,000 | 1,687,000 |
| Mexico, " | 1,100,000 | 7,000,000 | Bolivia, " | 318,000 | 1,700,000 |
| Central Amer. | 196,000 | 2,040,000 | Chili, | 144,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Brazil, S. A. | 2,300,000 | 5,200,000 | Venezuela, | 450,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Mosquitia, | 23,000 | 40,000 | Ecuador, | 325,000 | 600,000 |
| Argentine Rep., | 726,000 | 675,000 | Paraguay, | 74,000 | 250,000 |
| Peru, "6 | 524,000 | 1,373,736 | Uruguay, | 120,000 | 140,000 |

BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| Names. | Sq. Miles. | Population. | Names. | Sq. miles. | Population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canada East | 194,815 | 780,000 | New-Brunswick . | 27,700 | 130,000 |
| Canada West | 147,000 | 715,000 | Prince Edward's Isl. | 2,134 | 34,666 |
| Nova Scotia, with | 17,500 | 199,870 | Newfoundland. | 35,913 | 81,517 |
| Cape Breton . . $\}$ | 17,500 | 199,870 | Honduras | 62,740 | 3,958 |

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN STATES.

| States. | Square miles, | Popuiaion. | Stat | Square miles, | Population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria | 255,226 | 5,879,152 | Papal St | 17,048 | 2,908,115 |
| Bavar | 28,435 | 4,504,874 | Portugal | 34,500 | 3,412,500 |
| Belgium | 12,569 | 4,335,319 | Prussia | 106,302 | 16,112,948 |
| Denmark | 59,762 | 2,239,077 | Russia | 2,041,809 | 60,303,266 |
| France | 202,125 | 35,401,761 | Sardinia | 28,830 | 4,650,368 |
| Great Britain | 116,700 | 27,019,555 | Spain | 176,480 | 12,386,841 |
| Greece | 10,206 | 637,700 | Sweden, Norway | 292,430 | 4,306,650 |
| Hanover | 14,600 | 1,773,711 | Switzerland | 17,208 | 2,188,009 |
| Holland | 13,890 | 3,236,741 | Turkey | 183,140 | 19,545,000 |

He that trusts the promises most firmly, will observe the precepts most cheerfully.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

VALCE OF EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 18.19.
rroducts of tIIE SEA. |Rye, oats, pulse,

Dried fish.........
Pickled fisli, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel) Whale and other fish oil......... Spermaceti.......
Whalebone Sperm candles..

## THE FOREST.

Skins and furs....
Ginseng
Staves, hewn tim-
ber, boards, shin-
gles. ..............
Other lumber.
Masts and spars..
Oak bark and other dye.
All manuf, of wood Tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine.
Ashes, pot and p'rl

## Products of animals- Beef, tallow, hides, <br> horned cattle...

AGRICULTURE.

Butter and cheese Pork (pick.), bacon, lard, live hogs. . Horses and mules
Shecp..............

2,058,958
$1,654,157$
9,245,885
96,982
16,305
81,015
$\overline{13,153,302}$

## Vegetable food-

Wheat
Biscuit or ship-br'd
Indian corn......
Indian meal
Rye meal..........

1,756,848
11,280,582
364,318
7,966,369 Cotton piece goods-
1,169,625 Printed and color'd

218,248 White............ . .

466,574
$3,955,117$

\$I39,793 Nankeen...........
83,313 thread...........
93,904 Other cott. manuf. $2,569,362$ $\overline{25,642,362}$ Flax and hemp manufactures.
$4,933,129$
93,085 Rice. ...............
965,597 Other agric. prod.572,763
337,714
159,403 Cotton
$\overline{2,547,654}$ Brown sugar........
5,804,207

| 5,804,207 | Wearing apparel.. |
| ---: | ---: |
| $66,396,967$ | Combsandbutions |


| 29,123 |
| ---: |
| Brushes............. |


| 29,123 | Brushes ........... | 2,924 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 24,906 | Umbrellas and pa- |  |
| 8,511 | rasols.......... | 5,800 |

$\$ 3,203$
92,555
415,680

5,555
75,945
3ง,136

656,228
182,966 MANUFACTURES.

1,7\%6.749
60,344
87,720
87,720
95,392
$, 697,828$
1,697,828
845,161 $\frac{515,603}{5,917,99 \cdot 1}$

627,280
Print'g presses and type..

28,031
23,713
151,774 Books and maps.. 94,427
237,312 Paper and stati'ery $\quad 86,827$ 85,827
55,145 55,145
14,036
95,923 Vinegar..........
64,967 Earthen and stone37,2\%6 ware............. 10,632
121,720 Manufact. of glass 101.419
67,129 Tin ............. 13,143

288,452 Pewter and lead 13,196

| 51,320 | Marble and stone | 20,282 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 613,044 | Gold and silver. | 4,502 |
| Gold and silv. coin | $956,5,4$ |  |

Musicalinstrum?.........

13,143 ousehold furnit'e Coaches and other carriages.......
Hats ..... . . . . . . .
Saddlery . . . . . .
IVax

Soap and candles.
Leather, boots and

From molasses..
Beer, ale, porter, and cider.
Snuff and tobacco.
Linsced oil and spirits of turpentine

148,056 Artificial flowers,
41,636 and jewelry.... 8,557
41,036 Molasses . . . . . . . . 7,442
149,358 Trunks ............ 5,099

| 149,358 | Bricks and lime... | 8,671 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 60,175 | Salt.................. | 82,972 |
| 886,639 |  | $6,607,0.16$ |

6,607,046
129,001
1,911 Coal
40,396
131,297 Lead................ 30,199
66,203 Ice..................
220,894 Art's not enum'à.
95,027
4,191,427 Manufactured.. 1,409,437
Other articles... $\quad 69,557$
2.177,835

Of this amount, $\$ 88,574,063$, or nearly two-thirds, was sent to G. Britaln and its colonies.

VALUE OF IMPORTS DURING THE SANE PERIOD.
The gross amount of imports was $\$ 147,857,439$, of which $\$ 13,088,865$ was exported, making the net imports $\$ 134,768,574$. The amount from each country was as follows:-

| Great Britain. | 61,154,538 | Germany | 64 | Other parts of Asia | \$209,669 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brit. E. Indies.. | 2,036,254 | Belgium. | 1,844.293 | Africa., . . . . . . . . | 495,742 |
| Brit. W. Indles. | 997,865 | Russia | 840,23S | Hayti | 901,724 |
| Canada. | 1,481,082 | Sweden\& Norway | 731,846 | Mexico | 2,216,719 |
| Other Brit. col. | 1,725,244 | Swedish W. Ind. | 15,892 | Venezuela | 1,413,096 |
| France.. | 24,363,783 | Denmark......... | 19,204 | New Granad | 158,960 |
| French colonies. | 94,886 | Danish W. Ind. | 339,141 | Centra] Republic. | 56.017 |
| Spain . . . . . . . . . . | 1,319,177 | Prussia | 17,687 | Brazil............. | 8,494,368 |
| Cuba............ | 10,659,956 | Italy. | 1,550.896 | Chili. | 1,817,723 |
| Other Span. col. | 3,130,894 | Sicily | 530,244 | Argentine Repub. | 1,709,827 |
| Portugal ......... | 322,220 | Sardinia | 42,53S | Peru............ | 446,953 |
| Portuguese col. | 92,665 | Austrian p | 409,178 | Other pts. of S.Am. | 96,083 |
| Holland.......... | 1,501,643 | Turkey... | 376,064 | Sandwich Islands. | 43,875 |
| Dutch colonies. | 865,908 | China. | 5,513,785، | South Sea Islands | 85,318 |

## Items: 勿omestir, Agricultural, etc.

For Washing-Day.-Several preparations and recipes have been extensively advertised, by the use of which, it is said, the greater part of the manual labour of washing can be dispensed with. We give below two recipes, which are said to be as good as the best, and the virtues of which any housekeeper may test with very little trouble or expense.

Dissolve $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lb}$. of lime in boiling water, straining twice through a flannel bag: dissolve separately $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. of brown soap and $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. of soda; then boil the three together. Put six gallons of water into the boiler, and when boiling add the mixture. The linens, which must have been steeped in cold water for twelve hours, are wrung out, and stains rubbed with soap, and put into the boiler, where they must boil for thirtyfive minutes. They are then drawn, (the liquor being preserved, as it can be used three times,) placed in a tub, and clear boiling water poured over them. Rub them out, rinse them well in cold water, and they are ready for drying. By this process, two-thirds of the ordinary labour of washing is saved; the clothes are much cleaner, and are less worn than by the ordinary mode of washing, and the mixture in no way damages the fabric.-Greenock (Scotland) Advertiser.

Another.-Put one pint of Alcohol, one pint Spts. Turpentine, two ounces Carbonate of Ammonia, and one of Camphor, in a bottle, which should be closely corked.

Manner of using. After shaking the bottle, put three table-spoonfuls of the mixture to one pint of soft soap, or its equivalent of bar soap dissolved in water. This is enough for five gallons. Put the clothes to soak in the water to which you have added the mixture and the soap. Let them soak frem twenty to thirty minutes; then take them out and boil them in pure water, using no more soap. Afterward rinse them, and hang them out to dry. No rubbing is needed. Coloured clothes may be put in the same water in which the white w.re soaked.

How to make Whitewash.-Take a barrel and slake one bushel of freshly burned lime in it, by covering the lime with boiling water. After it is slaked, add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of good whitewash. Then dissolve in water, and add one pound of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) and one quart of fine salt. To give this wash a cream colour, add one-half pound of yellow ochre in powder. To give it a fawn colour, add a pound of yellow ochre, and one-fourth pound of Indian red. To make the wash a handsome gray stone colour, add onehalf pound of French blue and one-fourth pound of Indian red; a drab will be made by adding one-half pound of sienna and one-fourth pound of Venetian red. For brick or stone, instead of one bushel of lime take half a bushel of hydraulic cement.

Paste that is Paste.-Dissolve an ounce of alum in a quart of warm water; when cold, add as much flour as will make it the consistence of cream ; then strew into it as much powdered rosin as will stand on a shilling, and two or three cloves; boil it to a consistence, stirring all the time. It will keep for twelve months, and when dry may be softened with water.

To prevent Flannel from shrinking.-Enclose new flannel in a bag; put it into a boiler with cold water, heat and boil it. It will never shrink after this operation, and may be immediately made up into garments.

Wool.-From a document sent to Congress, it appears that the production of wool in this country, during the year 1849 , was $79,000,000$ pounds, valued at $\$ 25,000,000$.

Culture of the Plum.-"An old digger," in the Horticulturist says:-Plumtrees like a moist soil. I have found that covering the ground four inches deep with old spent tan bark, is a good way of preserving the moisture, and keeping the trees in health. I scatter fresh lime thickly over the surface of the tan every year, as soon as the green fruit begins to fall. This kills every curculio that attempts to enter the ground. The tan prevents the weeds from growing; keeps the roots cool, and ensures me a good crop of plums. I spread it as far as the roots extend, and it wants renewing, or adding to, once in three or four years.

Transplanting large Trees with Balls.-A mode of removing large evergreen trees with frozen balls of earth, requiring far less labour than the usual way of cutting round them through the hard frozen ground. The ground at the roots is covered in winter a foot decp with evergreen boughs, which keep it from thawing so soon in the spring as the surrounding earth. The tree is then easily removed, roots, frost, and all.-Hovey's Magazine.

To prevent Crows from pulling Corn.-Soak your seed twelve hours, in a solution of nitrate of potash and sulphate of copper ; three ounces of each to one bushel of seed. I have tried this solution two years, with success. Last year my neighbours complained much of the crows pulling their corn, while I saw them walk all over my field, and not a hill was pulled.-C. G. Leavens, Rushford, N. Y.

Bean Mear for Milch Cows.-At a late meeting of an English Farmers' Club, it was stated by a member, that nothing was so good for cows in milk, either as regarded the produce of butter or cheese, as bean meal.

To make Peachand other Trees bear Young.-To induce early bearing, particularly where trees are luxuriant and barren, clip off the extremities of the branches in July, about one-third of the new growth ; this will produce blossombuds the latter part of summer, for a crop the next season. We have found this very suc-cessful.-Cultivator.

Effects of Saltpetre on Wheat.-An experiment was made near Glasgow, in the application of 84 pounds of saltpetre to an acre of wheat. One-half of the salt was sown on the 17 th of April, and the other the 6th of May. Unmanured wheat weighed 2,552 pounds ; straw, 3,148 pounds. Manured wheat, 3,058 pounds; straw, 4,500 pounds. Difference in weight of wheat, 516 pounds; in straw, 1,352 pounds. These figures demonstrate the interesting fact, that each pound of the salt named gave a gain of six pounds of wheat and sixteen of straw-twenty-two in all.

Amount of Turnips consumed by Stock per Day.-An ox weighing 560 pounds will eat about 100 pounds of ruta baga or Swedish turnips a day along with straw or chaff. Ten sheep, of 64 pounds each, will eat about two hundred pounds in the field, and rather less in the house.-Agricultural Gazette.

Corn Cobs.-We believe there is one-third as much nutriment in a bushel of the cobs, as there is in a bushel of the grain; and we know that cows or oxen, fed upon three pecks of the crushed and steamed cobs, in addition to their usual quantity of hay or fodder, will keep fat.-American Farmer.

Hogs Kifled at the West.-From a statement prepared by L. Caldwell, of Lafayette, Ind., we copy the following account of the number of Hogs slaughtered at the West for the season of 1849-50 :-Ohio, 423,755 ; Kentucky, 198,090; Indiana, 428,575 ; Illinois, 208,100; Mississippi river, 252,900; Missouri river, estimated, 75,000 ; Cumberland river, estimated, 100,000 ; other small points, 25,000 ; Total, 1,871,330.

When to cut Wheat.-It is better to cut grain just before it is fully or dead ripe. When the straw immediately below the grain is so ripe that, on twisting it, no juice is expressed, it should be cut, for then there is no circulation of juice in the ear. Every hour that it stands uncut after this stage is attended with loss.

Butter-maing.-According to Professor Johnstone, the time and frequency of milking have a great influence on the amount of butter yielded by milk. If a cow be milked only once a day, he says the milk will yield a seventh part more butter than an equal quantity of that which is obtained by two milkings a day. When the milk is drawn three times a day, it is more abundant, but still less rich. It has also heen remarked, that the morning's milk is of better quality than that obtained in the evening.

Thorough and Enriching Culture.-Samuel Allen, of Morris, N. J., rented last year a field which had been planted two years in corn, and gave only 24 bushels per acre. He subsoiled it, and applied 200 lbs . of Peruvian guano and 200 lbs . of bone dust, composted with charcoal dust, costing six dollars; and the result has been that he raised at the rate of 72 bushels of shelled corn per acre.-Working Farmer.

Disinfecting Compound.-A scientific writer recommends pulverized plaster of Paris, well dried, and mixed with rather more than one-fifth its weight of powdered charcoal, as a cheap and most effective mixture for removing the noxious effects of decomposing organic matter. This compound combines with the ammoniacal products which would otherwise escape, and forms a most valuable manure.
Foul Air in Wells.-It has recently been proved in England, that the fonl air of wells and cess-pools, which often leads to the destruction of human life, may be completely driven out by throwing a quantity of unslaked lime into the basin or pool in which it is supposed to be contained.
Remedy for Diarrhea.-Parch half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown; boil it down as is usually done in cooking it, and eat it slowly. It is one of the best remedies known.

Destroying Plant Lice.-Pour one quart of boiling water upon one ounce of shag tobacco; let it stand until cold, and then strain and bottle it for use. It will keep good a year if not wanted. One sprinkling of this will destroy the green fly upon any plant, without the least injury to the plant itself. The best method of applying it, is to take the plant in one hand, and, holding it with its head downwards, with a feather or brush sprinkle the tobacco-water on the under part of the leaves, or, if the plants are not in flower, all over them.-Cultivator.

Preserving Strawberries.-Look them over with care. Weigh a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Put a layer of fruit on the bottom of the preserving kettle, then a layer of sugar, and so on till all is in the pan. Boil them about fifteen minutes. Put them in bottles, hot, and seal them. Then put them in a box, and fill it in with dry sand. The flavour of the fruit is preserved more perfectly, by simply packing the fruit and sugar in alternate layers, and sealing the jar, without cooking, but the preserves do not look so well.

Raspberry Jam.-Allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Press them with a spoon, in an earthen dish. Add the sugar, and boil all together fifteen minutes.
To Remove Ink-Stains.-Before the cotton or linen is washed with soap, inkspots may easily be removed by washing them with salt and water.
Number of Yards in an Acre.-An acre contains 4,840 square yards, or 70 yards in length and 691.7 in breadth-or 198 feet by 220.

## DANGGER OF TRUSTING TO DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.

Tare Rev. Abraham Booth, an aged Baptist minister in Scotland, says, "I pay more attention to people's lives than to their deaths. In all the visits I have paid to the sick during the course of a long ministry, I never met with one, who was not previously serious, that ever recovered from what he supposed the brink of death, who afterwards performed his vows, and became religious, notwithstanding the very great appearance there was in their favour when they thought they could not recover."

## THE FULNESS OF JESUS.

" He was wounded for our transgressions; He was bruised for our iniquities."-Isa. liii, 5 .

I lay my sins on Jesus, The spotless Lamb of God;
He bears them all, and frees us From the accursed load.
I bring my guilt to Jesus, To wash my crimson stains White in his blood most precious, Till not a spot remains.
I lay my wants on Jesus; All fulness dwells in Him;
He heals all my diseases, He doth my soul redeem.
I lay my griefs on Jesus, My burdens and my cares;
He from them all releases, He all my sorrows shares.

I rest my soul on Jesus,
This weary soul of mine;
His right hand me embraces, I on his breast recline.

I love the name of Jesus, Immanuel, Christ, the Lord; Like fragrance on the breezes, His name abroad is poured.
I long to be like Jesus, Meek, loving, lowly, mild;
I long to be like Jesus, The Father's holy child.
I long to be with Jesus, Amid the heavenly throng, To sing, with saints, His praises, 'To learn the angels' song.

## THE ALTOGETHER CHRISTIAN.

Ir is the altogether Christian who alone can be saved ; the almost Christian will as certainly be condemned as the altogether sinful. You may, as it were, be suspended between heaven and earth while you live; to-day living for one world, and to-morrow vibrating towards another; but you cannot be suspended between heaven and hell when you die. To one or other you must assuredly be carried; in one or other your eternity must be spent.

Think you it is any satisfaction to Judas, amidst his present agonies, to know that he was once as near the Saviour as the beloved John; that he as often heard the same voice, sat at the same table, partook of the same instructions, and to the eye of all but his Divine Master appeared as entirely a disciple? Will it be any satisfaction to you, if you finally perish out of Christ, to reflect that there were hours in your life when you sat among the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, partook of their instructions and their sacrament, and to the eye even of the holiest of men were ranked among them; that there were moments in your life when you were almost persuaded to east in your lot with the people of God? Alas ! So far from satisfaction, will it not add tenfold to your misery and remorse, to think how near you were then to that blessedness from which you are now forever shut out? O ! my brethren, there is not a soul among you who will be content on that day to be almost saved. Be not then, I bescech you, content to-day with being almost Christians.

## CHRISTIANS SHOULD NOT DIE RICH.

Mr. Jay, preaching to professed Christians, reminded them that they were stewards, and said it was always a suspicious thing to see stewards grow very wealthy. He said it was a disgrace for Christians to die very rich ; and he wished ministers, when they preached funeral sermons for men who died so ingloriously, would say how much money they left, that the world might see with how much sincerity they had been singing for years,-
"All that I am and all I have, Shall be forever Thine,

Whate'er my duty bids me give My cheerful hands resign."

## TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied. [pride; To-day, lays plans for many years to come; To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb.
To-day, his food is dress'd in dainty forms; To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms.

To-day, he 's clad in gaudy, rich array ; To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay. To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven; To-morrow, cries, 'Too late to be forgiven!' To-day, he lives on hope as light as air ; To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

## I LOVE THE PRAYER-MEETING.

1. Because, after the toils and perplexities of the day, my mind finds a sweet relief from the burdens that have oppressed it. The privilege of praying for others, relieves my own heart. My repinings are lost in anxieties for others-" When I went into the sanctuary, then understood I their end."
2. For the benefits it brings to my social nature. The kind look, the affectionate greeting, makes me feel that I am not alone or uncared for by others, but acknowledged among the brotherhood of saints. "As iron sharpeneth iron," \&c.
3. There I often obtain new views of truth. A spark is struck from the word of God that kindles a flame in my heart. A vein, hitherto hidden, is opened. My soul bows to drink the reviving element, and is refreshed.
4. It brings me near to God. It is the place of special promise: "Where two or three," \&c. If many are absent, God is always there. I am never disappointed in this. He nerer stays away. If but "two or three" meet, he condescends to make "one." And what a "one" he is! We see him not, but we feel his presence. We hear him not, but something seems to say-" Lo, I am in the midst of you."
5. It brings me near heaven. Like Jacob, we are often constrained to say-"This is the gate of heaven." Here I come to look upon my Saviour, and the glories of my future, cternal home.-Watchman and Reflector.

## STEPHEN AND ZACCHEUS.

Had I been in the streets of Jericho, I think I should have jostled with Zaccheus for the sycamore to see Jesus, and should have blessed my eyes for so happy a prospect. Yet when I consider that many a one saw his face on earth who shall never see his glory in heaven; and when I hear the apostle say, "Though we have known Christ after the fiesh, yet now henceforth know we him no more," O for the eyes of a Stephen, that saw the heavens open, and the glory of God! That prospect as much transcended this of Zaccheus as heaven is above earth, or celestial glory above human infirmity. And why should not the eyes of my faith behold the same object which was seen by Stephen's bodily eyes? I see thee, O Saviour, I see thee; as certainly, though not so clearly. Quicken and strengthen these weak eyes of mine, that in thy light I may see light.-Bishop Hall.

## ORTHODOXY WITHOUT RELIGION.

A man may be orthodox in evcry point; he may not only espouse right opinions, but zealously defend them against all opposers : he may think justly concerning the incarnation of our Lord, concerning the ever-blessed Trinity, and every other doctrine contained in the oracles of God: he may assent to all the three Creeds,-that called the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian: and yet it is possible he may have no religion at all, no more than a Jew, Turk, or Pagan. He may be almost as orthodox as-the devil,-though, indeed, not altogether; for every man errs in something; whereas we cannot well conceive him to hold any erroneous opinion-and may, all the while, be as great a stranger as he to the religion of the heart.-South.

## "SPEAK NOT TO HIM A BITTER WORD."

Wouldst thou a wanderer reclaim, A wild and restless spirit tame,Check the warm flow of youthful blood, And lead a lost one back to God? l'ause, if thy spirit's wrath be stirr'd, Speak not to him a bitter word. Speak not,-that bitter word may be The stamp that seals his destiny.

If widcly he hath gone astray, And dark excess has mark'd his way, 'Tis pitiful-but yet beware, Reform must come from kindly care. Forbid th:y parting lips to move, But in the gentle tones of love. Though sadly lis young heart hath err'd, Speak not to him a bitter word.

The lowering frown he will not bear ; The venom'd chidings will not hear; The ardent spirit will not brook The stinging tooth of sharp rebuke. Thou wouldst not goad the restless steed To calm his fire or check his speed,Then let no angry tones be heard, Speak not to him a bitter word.

Go kindly to him,-make him feel Your heart yearns deeply for his weal : Tell him the dangers thick that lay Around his " wildly devious way,"So shalt thou win him, call him back From pleasure's smooth, seductive track, And warnings thou hast mildly given May guide the wanderer up to IIeaven.

## fashionable life.

There is not one sentiment I join with you more cordially in, than an utter detestation of all the heartless splendour and ceremony of fashionable life; and I trust that my wife will never suffer herself to be so far seduced by the example of female acquaintances, and advisers, and managers, as to step down from the dignified simplicity of a minister's fireside, and mingle in all the extravagances of parties, and second courses, and splendid drawing-rooms, and the whole tribe of similar abomi-nations.-Dr. Chalmers.
"Let your Speech be seasoned with Salt."-Archbishop Usher and Dr. Preston, two eminently pious and learned men, were very intimate, and often met to converse on learning and general subjects; when it was very common with the good archbishop to say, "Come, doctor, let us say something about Christ before we part."
A Sabbath-keeping Boy.-A wicked man said to his son, who attended the Sabbath-school, "Carry this parcel to such a place." "It is the Sabbath," said the boy. "Put it in your pocket," said the father. "God can see into my pocket," the little boy answered.

Politeness at Home.-Nothing sits so gracefully upon children, and nothing makes them so lovely, as habitual respect and dutiful deportment towards their parents and superiors. It makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every common action a nameless but peculiar charm.


## ganilus fofrinurthal slyg.

The Patriarchal Age ; or, the History and Religion of Mankind from the Creation to the Death of Isaac : deduced from the Writings of Moses, and other Inspired Authors, and illustrated by Copious References to the Ancient Records, Traditions, and Mythology of the Heathen World. By George Siith, F. S. A., \&c., \&c. 8vo., pp. 522. Price \$2 00.
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## 

The Hebrew People : or, the History and Religion of the Israelites, from the Origin of the Nation to the Time of Christ: deduced from the Writings of Moses and other Inspired Authors; and illustrated by Copious References to the Ancient Records, Traditions, and Mythology of the Heathen World. By George Smith, F.A.S., \&c., \&c. 8vo., pp. 616. Price \$2 00.

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## 

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## 

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## 

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'Tis the silenco of miduight! the year's at its goal
In the star-lighted arch of the sky:
And a hemisplicre sleeps, from equator to pole,
As the wave-tide of ages swecps by.

While the earth is in dreams, and the heavens are at rest,
Aud creation moves on as of yore,
Eternity's offispring falls back on her breast,
And the year Fifty-seven is No more!

As a bubble afloat on a sunlit wave,
Shines a moment in purple and green,
Theu breaks on the brow of its ocean grave,
And is lost in the boundless scene,-

So its fleet golden hours have but flashed and fled
O'er the wastes of the ages past;
Not an obelisk marks their oblivious bed,
Not a stone where they breathed their last.

Yet the deeds of men, with their smiles and tears,
In eternal, changeless light,
Shall luris o'er the tombs of departed years,
When the sun is quenched in night.
0 the scencs, the scenesl that have just gene by,
In the rush of the rolling year:
To bo canvassed again, when a God draws nigh,
And the judgment thrones appear!
For, alas! there are regions of damning crime,
Which send up their stench to Heaven; Provoking the bolts of its wrath sublime
On the guilt of the year Fifty-seven.
There Lust and Mammon their curses pour Upon heads, and hearts, and homes;
While Murder and Perjury reek with gore,
And tromble till vengeance comes.

Yet the beauty of Virtue, and glory of Grace, Bring the Angel of Mercy near;
While Religion and Science, in holy embrace, Start afresli on their bright career.

But a birth, a birth! from the womb of Night!
Lo! an heir of the Old Year's born;
And the welcoming heavens, all robed in light,
Shall herald the news to the morn.
Old Arcturus smiles from his azure throne, And pledges a peaceful reign;
And Orion, girt with his starry zone,
Leads on in the royal trais.
O'er a waking world, at the opening day
Lond shouts from the millions ring;
As the Day-god rolls on his cloudless way,
And the birds of song take wing.
Young IIope sits throned on the brow of youth,
And kindles its sparkling eye;
And Piety, girdled and plumed with Truth,
Strikes afresh for her crown on high.
E'en the widow's pale cheek feels a flush of joy
At the blaze of her warm hearthstone, As she hugs to her bosom her orphan boy, Nor would barter her cot for a throue.

Yea, the world's busy thousands to new toils spring,
With a bounding, conquering zeal:
Whole cities resonad with the whirl and the ring
Of the spindle, the hammer, and wheel.
Then why should our Zion deplore the past, Or boast of her triumphs won?
Let her warn the world with a trumpet's blast,
And complete her great work, begun.
The nations are roused to the claims of God,
All Christendom lends her aid:
The harvests are white, and the fields now nod
To the stroke of the reaper's blade.
Then away, away on this bright New Year,
With the shout and the song of love;
Fill the courts of God with the boundless cheer,
Till it blends with the hymns above!
And 0, when December's last lone star Shall have paled in the light of the morn, May the year Fifty-nine catch its glories afar,
And shed them on hosts unborn.

## REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.

The calculations of this Almanac are made in Mean Solar, or Clock Time. To adapt them to Apparent Time, add the Equation of Time when the sun is fast, and subtract it when slow. The sun does not come to the meridian at exactly twelve o'clock in Mean or Clock time, but generally a little before or after; and hence, to set a clock or watch by the noon-mark, it must be set slower when the sun is fast, and faster when the sun is slow, by a quantity equal to the Equation of Time.
The rising and setting of the Sun and Moon are given for their centres, allowance being made for the effect of refraction and parallax.
In the column of Miscellanea, when the evening or morning is not indicated, if the time is greater than 6 h ., the evening is nnderstood; if not, the morning.
The times of all phenomena which are affected by difference of longitude, except the eclipses of the Sun and Moon, and Moon's Phases, are given in Nashville Time alone. The time of the rising, setting, and sonthing of Sun, Moon, and Stars, is not materially affected by a difference of longitude, but by a difference of latitude only.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.
ascending sians.

descerndiva sians.

Adtumn Signs. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { IN } \\ \underset{m}{m} \text { Libra. } \\ \text { Scorpio. } \\ f \\ \text { Sagittarius. }\end{array}\right.$

## SIGNS OF THE PLANETS.

$\odot$ Sun.
© Moon.
§̧ Mercury.

## of Venus. <br> $\oplus \neq$ Earth.

${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ Mars.

4 Japiter. $h$ Saturn. © Uranus.

## ASPECTS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

\& Conjunction, or near together.

* Sextile, or $60^{\circ}$ apart.

Quadrature, or $90^{\circ}$ apart.
Opposition, or $180^{\circ}$ apart.
§ Ascending Node.
$\because$ Descending Node.

- Moon enters ascending signs.

A Moon enters descending signs.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

| NAME OF PLANET, ETc. | Mean <br> Diam. | Mean Dis. from Sun. | Revolution around the Sun. | Revoluti'n on ita own $\Delta x i s$. | Size, Earth being 1. | Matter, Earth heing 1. | Den'y, Earth being 1. | Gra'ty, Earth being 1 . | Light, Eartli b'ng 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Sun | Miles. 888,800 | Miles. | X'rs. D'ys. | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { D. } & \text { H. } & \text { M. } \\ 25 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ | 1,413,000 | 354,936 | - 251 | $28 \cdot 10$ | Inf. |
| Mercury | 3,224 | 36,814,000 | 88 | 1000 | -053 | . 073 | 1.377 | $1 \cdot 16$ | $6 \cdot 680$ |
| Venus | 7,687 | 68,787,000 | 224 | $23 \quad 17$ | -909 | -910 | 1.001 | 0.97 | 1.911 |
| The Earth | 7,912 | 95,103,000 | 10 | $23 \quad 56$ | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1. | 1.00 | 1.000 |
| The Moon | 2,180 | $95,103,000$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{lll}27 & 7 & 43\end{array}$ | . 020 | -013 | . 650 | $0 \cdot 18$ | $1 \cdot 000$ |
| Mars | 4,189 | 144,908,000 | 1321 | 1035 | -125 | -132 | 1.056 | 0.53 | -431 |
| Jupiter .......... | 89,170 | 494,797,000 | 11215 | $9 \quad 54$ | 1,456 | 340 | $\cdot 234$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | -037 |
| Saturn | 79,040 | 907,162.000 | 29167 | $10 \quad 28$ | 771 | 102* | -138 | $1 \cdot 25$ | -011 |
| Uranus | 35,112 | 1,824,290,000 | 84 6 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 13 & 33\end{array}$ | 80 | $14^{\circ}$ | -242 | 1.05 | -003 |
| Neptune......... | 41,500 | 2,854,000,000 | 164226 |  | 143. | 19. | -133 | 0.69 | -001 |
| Eneke'a.....) 乌 |  | 211,000,000 | 3111 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gambert's .. \} ミ. |  | 306,000,000 | 6268 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,760,000,000 | 76 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Nore.-In addition to the above, there have been forty-four Aateroids discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, viz.: Ceres. Pallas, Juno, Vesta, Astræa, Hebe, Iris, Flora, Metis, Hygeia, Parthenope, Clio, Egeria, Irene, Eunomla, Psyche, Thetis, Melpomene, Manilia, Fortona, Lutitia, Cailiope, Thalia, Themis, Phocea, Proserpine, Euterpe, Bellona, Amphitrite, Urania, Euphrosyne, Pomona, Polymnia, Circe, Leucothea, Atlanta, Fides, Leda, Letitia, Harmonia, Daphne, Isis, and two others not named.

## ECLIPSES IN 1858.

There will be fuur Eclipses this year; two of the Sun and two of the Moon, namely:
I. A partial Eelipse of the Moon, February 27 th, at the tine of Full Moon. Invisible in the Unitel States, except a few minutes in the eastern part.
II. Au Aunular Eclipse of the Sun, March 15th, at the time of Now Moon. Invisible in thin United States, except a very short time after sumrise in the eastern part. .
III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 2tth, at the time of Full Moon. Invisible in the United States.
IV. A total Eclipse of the Sun, September $\overline{\text { Th }}$ th, at the time of New Moon. Invisible in the United States, except Florida and Texas.

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Vents will be morning star until February 11th, then evening star until December 12th, snd then moruing star to the end of the year.
Mars will be morning star until May $14 t h$, then evening stat to the end of the year.
Jupiter will be evening star until May 18th, then morning star until December 6th, and then evening star to the end of the year.
Saturn will be morning star nntil January 16th, then evening star until July 26th, and then morning star to the end of the year.

## EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

Veryat, Equinox.-Days and nights equal, Mareh 20d. 3 h .49 m ., erening.
Sumier Solstice.-Longest day, June 21d. 0h. 26 m ., cyening.
Autuanal Equinox.-Days and nights equal, September 23d. 2h. 38m., morning. Winter Solstice.-Shortest day, December 21d. 8 h . 25 m ., evening.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter ..... C
Golden Number. ..... 16 ..... 16
Epact ..... 15
Solar Cycle ..... 19
Roman Indiction ..... 1
Julian Period ..... 6571
Dionysian Period. ..... 186
Year of the World (Usher) ..... 5862

## MOVABLE FEASTS.



## EMBER DAYS.

February 24,26 , and 27 ; May 26,28 , and 29 ; September 15,17 , and 18 ; December 15 , 17 , and 18.

## ROGATION DAYS.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension Day, May 11, 12, and 13.

## MEAN AND APPARENT TIME.

Mean Trme is the time indicated by a well-regulated clock or watch running without rariation, so as to make the day. or twenty-four hours, equal to the Mean Time at which the sulu comes to the meridian during the year. Apparent Time is the time which makes the sun come to the meridian every day at 12 o'clock. On account of the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, and its inclination to the equator, the sun does not alway's come to the meridian in exactly the same time; but in a time which is sometimes a little less, and at other times a little greater thau the Mean Time; and hence, Apparent Time is irregular, and either gradually falls behind Mean Time, or gains on it, sometimes to the amount of more than sixteen minutes. - When the sun comes to the meridian earlier than the Mean Time, it is said to be fust; but when it comes to it later, it is said to be slow; and the amount by which Apparent Time differs from the Mean Time is called the Equation of Time. It was formerly customary to calculate all almanacs in Apparent Time; but as no timepiece can be made to keep Apparent Time, on account of its irregularity, the best almanacs are now calcutated in Mean Time, and may sometimes vary more than sixteen minutes from those calculated for the same latitude and longitude in Apparent Time. In order to set a tinepiece aocording to Mean Time, it is generally necessary to have a dial, or noon-mark; and allowance must always be made for the Equation of Time.

## DIRECTIONS TO MAKE A NOON-MARK.

Whes very great accuracy is not required, a noon-mark may be made most conveniently by tracing a meridian line with a surveyor's compass, so that the edges of the shadow of some perpendicular object will coincide with it when the sun is on the meridian. As the edge of the shadow, however, coincides with the meridian line when the east or west limb of the sun is on the meridian, according as the west or the east edge of an object casts the shadow, an allowance of one minute, according to circumstances, must be made to bring the sun's centre on the meridian. Many persons think that a north and south line, traced by a surveyor's compass, is a true meridian line, and hence they have very erroneous noonmarks. In order to have a true noon-mark, allowance should be made for variation, according to the following
table of magnetic variation.

| pracr. | vamatron. | cr. | varatios. | pLacr. | vabation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Richmond. | 11/2 W. | Louisvillo. | $43 /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. | St. Louis | $71 /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. |
| Raleigh..... |  | Nash rille........... | $5 \frac{1}{4}$ E. | Little Rock ......... | 81 E. |
| Charleston .......... Miilledgerile..... | 11/4. E . | + ${ }_{\text {Tuscaloosa......... }}^{\text {New Orleans.... }}$ | ${ }_{7}^{6} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { E. }\end{aligned}$ | Austin.............. | 151/2 ${ }^{91}$ |

For intervening places, the approximate variation may be obtained by interpolation.

## THE TIDES.

Eterymhere mpon our sea-coast there is a regular ebbing and flowing of the tides onco, on an average, every 12 h .26 m . They are produced by the attraction of the Sun and Monn upon the waters of the ocean, lont principally by that of the latter. Hence the time of high water is governed by the motion of the Hoon, and always occurs a certain number of hours after the Moon crosses the meridian of that place. About the time of New and Full Moon, the influences of the Sun and Moon in producing the tides act in conjunction, and produce larger tides than usual, called Spring Tides; but about the quadratures, these influences act in opposition to each other, and hence there are only small tides, called Neap Tides. If the time given in the second column of the following table be added to the time of high water at Charleston, it will give the time of high water at each of the given stations.

| STATION. | Time aft. H. W. at Charleston. | Mean Height. | Spring Tide. | Neap Tide. | Duration of Flood. | Duration of Ebb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| est | \%. M. | Feet. 5•3 | Feet. 6.3 | Feet. 4.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ㅍ. } 4 . \\ & 636 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. } \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Richmoud, Va. | 915 | $2 \cdot 9$ |  |  | 452 | 734 |
| Smithville, N. C | 06 | $4 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | 38 | 61 | 626 |
| Savannah, Ga.. | 10 | $6 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | 54 | 722 |
| Key West, Fla.. | 29 | $1 \cdot 4$ | - 2.3 | 0.7 | 659 | 525 |
| San Francisco, Cal | 450 | $3 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | 630 | 552 |

## DOMINE DOMINUS NOSTER.

THE FOLLOTING ELEGANT TERSION OF THE EIGHTII PSALM, BY C. WESLEY, IS COPIED FROM THE " WESLEYAN PSALTER."

Sofrreiox, everlasting Lord, How excelleut thy name!
Held in being by thy word, Thee all thy works proclaim:
Through this earth thy glories shine, Through those dazzling worlds above, All confess the Source Divine, Th' Almighty God of lovel

Thou, the God of power and grace, Whom highest heavens adore,
Callest babes to sing thy praise, And manifest thy power:
Lol they in thy strength go on, Lo! on all thy foes they tread,
Cast the dire Accuser down, And bruise the Serpent's head.

Yet, when I survey the skies And planets as they roll,
Wonder dims my aching eyes, And swallows up ny soul:
Moon and stars so wide display, Chant their Maker's praise aloud,
Pour insufferable day, And draw mo up to God!

What is man, that thou, 0 Lord, Hast such respect to him?
Comes from heaven th' incarnate Word, His creature to redeem:

Wherefore wouldst thon stoop so low?
Who the mystery shall explain?
God is flesh, and lives below,
And dies for wretched man.
Jesus his Redeemer dies, The sinner to restore,
Falls that man again may rise, And stand as heretofore:
Foremost of created things, Head of all thy works he stood, Nearest the great King of kings, And little less than God!

Minn with glorious majesty Thy grace vouchsafed to crown: Transcript of the One-in-Three, He in thine image shone:
All thy works for him were made, All did to his sway submit:
Fishes, birds, and beasts obeyed, And bowed beneath his feet.

Sovereign, everlasting Lord, How excellent thy namel
Held in being by thy word, Thee all thy works proclaim:
Through this earth thy glories shine, Through those dazzling worlds above, All confess the Source Divine, Th' Almighty God of love!

Caurches in the United States.-The last official returns show that there is one church for every 557 free inhabitants in the United States, or for every 646 of the entire population. The average number these churches are found to accommodate is 384 , and the average value, $\$ 2400$. Churches are more numerons in proportion to the population in Indiana, Florida, Delaware, and Ohio; and less numerous in California, Lonisiana, and Iowa. Those in Massachusetts are the largest, and have the greatest average value.

The Amprican Bible Soctety, during the forty-one years of its operations, has issued over $12,000,000$ Bibles and Testaments in various languages. The number issued in the year ending April 30, 1857, was over 740,000 ; receipts for that year, $\$ 441,80557$. The office of the Society is located in New York: Hon. Theodore Frelingheysen, President; Joen C. Brigham, D.D., Joseph Holdich, D.D., Rev. James II. M'Neml, Secretaries.

Tae Britien and Foreign Bible Society issued last year 1,000,965 copies of the Scriptures. Total issues, $32,381,759$. Income last year-for general purposes, £68,381; sales, $£ 69,374$; for Chinese New Testament Fund, £993: total, £138,749; expenditures, £138,985.

Tus annual receipts of the Romish "Society for Propagating the Faith," amount to $\$ 650,000$. The Romanists of the United States pay $\$ 11,000$ of this sum, and receive in turn $\$ 145,000$ from the Society to assist them in rooting out Protestantism in this country.

[^23]Tur Cuurci of England Missionary Society had a revenue of £123,174 last year.

|  |  | NASHVILLE, Tenlu., North Carolina, Vir Tucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, California. |  |  | SUN ENTERS <br> d. 1 h .8 m. , mo. |  |  | CHARLES-MON, SouthCarolina,Georgia, Ala-bama, Florida,Mississippi,Loulisiana,Texas. |  |  |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { © Last Quar. } \\ & \text { Q New Moon. } \\ & \text { D First Quar. } \\ & \text { O Full Moon. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  | $19 \mathrm{~d} .3 \mathrm{~h} .21 \mathrm{~m} ., \mathrm{mo} .$ |  |  | CHATELES <br> TON, South Carolina, Georgia, AlaMississippi, Lonisiama, Texas. Hexas. |  |  |  |
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| Hoov's Phases. |  |  |  | ARLLssox. |  | eshiles. |  |  |  | Sun on Meridisn or Noon mark. |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. } \begin{array}{l} \text { v. } \\ 3 \\ 47 \mathrm{ev} . \\ 452 \mathrm{ev} . \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 49 \mathrm{ev} . \\ 45 \mathrm{ev} . \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | H.33400 ev47742 ev.418 ev. |  |  |  |  |  |
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Good Books.-A good book, in the language of the booksellers, is a saleable one; in that of the curious, a scarce one; in that of men of sense, a useful and instructive one.

Bad books.-A bad book is the worse that it cannot repent. Some booke, like the city of Loudon, faro the botter for being burnt.

|  |  |  |  |  | SUN ENTERS <br> $20 \mathrm{~d} .3 \mathrm{~h} .49 \mathrm{~m} ., \mathrm{ev}$. |  | Charles TON, South Carolina, Gcorgia, Ala-bama, Morida, Mississippl,Louisiann, Texas. |  |  |  |
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|  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{ll} 1 & 31 \end{array}\right]$ | 553 |  |  | Large tides. | 629 |  |  |  |
|  |  | C 30 | 554 | 859 | - | Altair rises 2 h .1 | 628 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 629 | 555 | 959 | 27 | 24 sets 10 h .38 m . | 627 |  | 953 |  |
|  |  | 628 | 556 | $11 \begin{array}{ll}11 & 0\end{array}$ |  | Sir. south 7 h .50 m . | 626 | 559 | 1052 |  |
|  |  | 6 27 | 557 | 1154 |  | ¢ $\hat{0}$ | 1624 | 559 | 1145 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | $\left.\left.{ }^{7}\right\|^{6} 24\right\|^{5} 59$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| M | 86226 | $151 \quad 29$ | 9 近 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Apo. $\square^{6}$ | 621 | 140 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{T}$ | $9{ }^{9} \mathbf{2 1 / 6}$ | 244 Vs 11 | Very small tides. |  | 619 | 234 |  |  |
| W | $10\|619\| 6$ | 32924 | - 0 - |  | 18 | 319 |  |  |
| T | $11 / 6176$ | 49 m | Sir. south 7h. 22 m . |  | 17 |  |  |  |
| F | $12\|616\| 6$ | 44619 | Altair rises 1h. 34 m . |  | 15 | 4 |  |  |
| S | $13\|\|614\| 6$ | 14 | 24 sets 10 h .9 m . |  | 14 | 58 |  |  |
|  | $14 \mid{ }_{\mid c}^{613} 16$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M | 156126 |  | (20) New Moon. |  | 11 | 6 |  |  |
| $T$ | $16 \mid 6106$ | $745 \sim 11$ | O ¢ C |  | 610 |  |  |  |
| W | $17 \mid 6$ | $856-25$ | Regu. S. 10h. 22 m . |  | 86 | 850 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{T}$ | $18,6 \times 6$ | 105 | ¢ 21 |  | 76 | 958 |  |  |
| F | $19 \|$ 6 10 | $11.17{ }^{\text {1 }}$ | $\mathbb{C}$ in Perigee. |  | 6610 | 11 |  |  |
| $\stackrel{x}{S}$ | $20 \mid 646$ |  | Vernal Equinox. -\||6 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $21\|\mid 631612$ | $27 \\| 23$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M |  | $133 \sigma_{0} 8$ | न. First Quar. A ${ }^{6}$ |  | 13 | 122 |  |  |
| T | 23.60161313 | $230-22$ | 62 ¢ $¢$ Sup. |  | ) 614 | 220 |  | 17 |
|  | 24 58 14 | $320 \Omega 6$ |  |  | 59614 | 310 |  | 26 |
| $T$ |  | $4.1{ }^{\text {1 }} 20$ | 0 Altair rises 0 h .44 m . |  | 58615 | 354 |  |  |
|  | 26.555616 | 433 mP 3 | 324 sets 9 h .27 m . |  | 16 | 428 |  |  |
|  | 275 516 |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28 | $$ | Full Moon. Large tides. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 52618 | 642 |  | 29 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 51618 | 740 |  |  |
|  | $31 \mid 5481620$ |  |  |  | 5) $50 / 619$ |  |  |  |
|  | Moov's Pesses. |  | Nashimle. |  | S. Fenscisco. | or Noon | on ma |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{\text {H. }}$ |  | 10 mo. | 1 |  |  |
|  | New Moon. 15 | 5652 mo . | 625 mo . | 612 mo . | 42 mo | 912 | 10 |  |
|  | First Quar. 22 | $2{ }_{2} 13 \mathrm{ev}$. | 156 ev . | 143 ev . | 1133 mo | 1712 |  |  |
|  | Full Moon. 2 | 647 mo . | 620 mo. | 7 n | 7 | 512 |  |  |





|  | 18 | 2316 |  | morn |  |  |  | 1 | ets | 8h. | . 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M | 19 | 5226 | 636 |  |  | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T | 20 | 5216 | 637 | 121 | $\Omega$ | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  | ter. |
| W | 21 | 5196 | 638 | 26 |  | 17 |  | mal | 11 ti | de |  |  |
| T | 22 | 518 | 639 | 236 | M |  |  | Veg | S. | 1 | 0h. | . |
| F | 23 | 5176 | 639 | 3 5 |  | 13 |  | Spic | a | . 1 | 1 h | 12 m . |
| S | 24 | 516 | 640 | 329 |  |  |  | on | n E | qu | , |  |

$|527| 6$ 31|morn.||11 24

| 26632 | 023 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25633 | 1.12 | 13 |
| 24634 | 158 | 27 |
| 23634 | 229 | 38 |
| 22635 |  | 45 |
|  |  |  |



| Moon's Phasss. | Charleston. | Nashtule. | Nkw Orlians. | S. Fravelsco. | Sun on Meridian or Noon mark. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C Last Quar. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{8}^{\text {n. }} 2{ }^{\text {x }}$ \% mo. |  | ${ }_{7}^{\mathrm{H}}{ }_{4}^{4 .} \mathrm{mo}$ mo. | ${ }^{\text {m. }} 33 \mathrm{mo}$ mo. |  |
| - New Moon. 13 | 555 ev . | 528 ev. | 515 er . | ${ }^{5} 5 \quad 5 \mathrm{ev}$. | 9121233 |
| D First Qaar. 20 | 96 mo . | 839 mo . | 826 mo . | 616 mo . | 17115929 |
| $\bigcirc$ Full Moon. 27 | 936 mo . | 9 gev . | 856 ev . | 646 er. | ${ }_{25} \mid 115750$ |


|  |  | NASHVILLE Tenn., North Carolina, Virginia, Kensouri, Arkansas, Kansas, California. |  |  |  |  |  | CHARLESTON, South Carolina, Georgia, AlaMama, Florida, Lonisiana, Texas. |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  | $121$ | $\mathbb{C}$ in Apo |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 648 | 12 |  | $2{ }^{1}$ sets 7 h . | 512 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 55 | 649 | morn. |  | ¢ sets 8 h .10 m . | 511 |  | 12 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 649 |  | ${ }_{\sim}^{4} 10$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 650 |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Spi |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | 459 | 65 | 258 |  | Proc. sets 10 h |  |  | 30 |  |  |
|  |  | 114 | 458 | 654 | 326 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 57 | 655 |  | ४ 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 56 |  |  |  | New Mo |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 55 |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 54 | 658 | \|117| |  | V |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 74 | 453 | 659 | , | 29 |  |  | 52 | 1157 |  |  |
|  |  | 84 | 452 |  |  | $\Omega 13$ |  |  |  | nor |  |  |
|  |  | 94 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 459 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 20 | 50 |  |  | M 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | Sma | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | 448 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 447 |  | 311 | 11 | Arct. S. |  |  | 318 |  |  |
|  |  | 26 | 7 |  | 344 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 274 | 447 | 7 | 421 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 446 |  | rises |  | Large tides. |  |  | , |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | . 911 |  | C in Apogee | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 14 | 4 |  | 1037 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Moor | Charussron. | Nasavilus. | Nzw Orizans. | S. Francisoo. | Sun on Meridian or Noon maxk. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bar{C}$ Last Quar. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ 6 | H. ${ }^{\text {min }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{\text {n. }} 5$. | ${ }_{0}^{\text {\% }}$ |  |  |
| O New Moon. 13 | 228 mo . | 21 mo | 148 mo . | $1138 \mathrm{ev} . \dagger$ | 115613 |
| $)^{\text {D }}$ First Quar. 19 | $50 \mathrm{ev}$. | 433 ev . | 420 er . | 210 ev . | 17115610 |
| O Full Moon. 27 | 045 ev . | 018 ev . | $0 \quad 5 \mathrm{ev}$. | 955 mo . | $25 \mid 115637$ |



|  | ${ }^{0}\|144\| 7191$ | , | 8 | - | , | 240 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M 21 | 21445719 | 115 m | 8 Longest day. | 453710 |  | 332 |
| 22 | 22445719 | 145 | 20 ¢ $\widehat{\text { d }}$ | 453710 | 152 | 23 |
| 23 | 23445719 | 223 | 2 Vega south 0 h .30 m . | 454710 | 231 | 16 |
| 24 | 24446719 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 15 § stationary. | 454710 | 312 |  |
| 25 | 25446719 | 350 | $27 \sim$ ¢ ${ }^{2}$ in Apo. $\forall$ | 4 54 7 | 40 | 52 |
| $\text { S } \mid 26$ |  | rises.lvg | Full Moon. |  |  | 34 |



| Moon's Phases. |  | Charlestox. | Nashville. | New Orleans. | S. Francisco. | Sun on Meridian or Noon mark. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| © Last Quar. | D 4 | $\begin{array}{l:l} \hline \mathbf{N} . & \mathrm{N} \\ 3 & 1 \mathrm{ev} . \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{\text {H. }} 34 \mathrm{ev} .$ | $\stackrel{\text { H. }}{21} 2 \mathrm{ev} .$ | H. M . 011 ev . |  |
| O New Moon. | 11 | 927 mo . | 90 mo . | 847 mo . | 637 mo . | 9115852 |
| D First Quar. | 18 | 254 mo . | 227 mo . | 214 mo . | 04 mo . | $1712 \quad 032$ |
| Oull Moon. | 26 | 353 mo . | 326 mo . | 313 mo . | 13 mo . | 25 12 215 |



|  |  | NASHVIHLE, Tenin., North Carollia, VirGuky, Missonri, Arkansas, Kamsas, Calformia. |  |  |  |  |  | CHARLESS-TON, SonthCarolinna,Georgia, Ala-bama,Missisiorida,Louisiana,Texas. |  |  |  |
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| Hoox's Phasms. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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9th Month,

|  |  | NASHVILLE, Tenn., North Carolina, Virgink, Kensouri, Arkansas, Kansas, California. |  |  |  |  |  | CHARLES <br> TON, South Georgia, Alabama,Florida Mississippi, Texas. |  |  |  |
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|  |  | 32 | 626 | 1130 | [ 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 533 | 625 | morn. |  | Small tide |  | 536 | 22 |  |  |
|  |  | 534 | 623 |  |  | $\mathbb{C}$ in P |  |  | 21 |  |  |
| S |  | 535 | 6 |  |  | \% 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6 | 536 | 6 | 414 | M久 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 639 |
|  |  | 37 | 617 | 522 |  | New |  |  |  | 526 | 722 |
|  | 8 | 538 | 616 |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | sets. |  |
|  |  | 539 | 614 | 716 | 12 | lar |  |  |  | 719 | 84 |
| F | 10 | $1{ }^{5} 40$ | 613 | 745 | 25 |  |  |  |  | 750 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | 5. 41 |  | 852 |  | Altair S. 8h. 13m. | $543{ }^{6}$ |  |  | 46 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 13 | 542 | 6 | 934 |  | (2) 21 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 446$ | 7 | 43 | 1134 |
| T | 14 | 543 | 67 | 1021 | 16 | (2) First Quarter. | 5 446 | 6 | 1031 | 1226 |
| W | 15 | 543 | 6.6 | 11.13 | 28 | $\mathbb{C}$ in Apogee. $\quad y$ | 5456 |  | 112 |  |
| T | 16 | 544 | 64 | 4 morn. | - 11 | Very small tides. | 5466 |  | morn | 53 |
| F | 17 | 545 |  | 9 | 23 | \% sets 7 h .54 m . | 5.466 |  | 019 | 250 |
| S |  | 546 |  | 19 |  | $2 /$ rises 10 h .15 m | . 5476 |  |  |  |



| S | ${ }^{26}$ | - | 549 | 740 |  | 21 rises 9h. 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 27 | 553 | 548 | 830 | II 3 | $0^{\circ}$ ¢ |  | 553 | 5 |  |  | 83 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 554 | 546 | 924 | 17 | (1) $\downarrow$ ¢ |  | 553 |  | 48 |  | 34 |  |  |  |
| W |  | 555 | 545 | 1029 |  | E Last Quar. | A |  |  | 47 |  |  |  | 0 |  |
| T |  |  | 544 | 1150 | 17 | $\mathbb{C}$ in Perigee. |  |  |  | 46 |  |  |  | 1 |  |


|  |  |  |  | S. Fbancisoo. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\text { O New Moon. }\left.\right\|_{7} ^{\mathrm{D}}$ | ${ }_{8}{ }^{\text {H. }} 55$. | ${ }^{\text {H. }} 28$ | 815 | 65 |  |
| rst Quar. 14 | 1156 | 1129 e | 11.16 | 96 ev . | 9115712 |
| Full Moon. 22 | 9.50 | 933 | 920 | 710 | 171154 |
| st Quar. 2 | 832 | 5 | 752 | 542 | $25 \mid 115$ |





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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 84 | 8. | 87 | ${ }^{\text {H. }} 5$. |  |
| First Quar. 14 | 722 | 655 | 642 | 43 | 911471 |
| 22 | 959 | 932 | 919 | 7 | 7 |
| Last Quar. 29 |  | 2 47 | 23 | 0 | 51144 |








METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

| CONFER- |  | $\mathrm{Sap}_{\text {Prap. }}$ |  | White Memb"s. | ${ }_{\text {White }}^{\text {Wrobe. }}$ | Colore | Colored | Ind'n <br> Hem's | Pros. | Totl. Mr's | Incr. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ken'y... | 75 |  | 238 | 15 | 1985 | , | 679 |  |  | 395 |  | 807 |
| L'ville |  | 13 | 214 |  |  |  | 440 |  |  |  | 09 |  |
| Misso | ${ }_{97}^{74}$ | 5 | 118 | 16,693 | 1694 | 1,474 | 188 |  |  | 17,513 | 418 |  |
| Kans | 14 |  | 12 |  |  |  |  | 176 |  | ${ }_{699}$ | 923 |  |
| Tenn | 179 | 8 | 366 | 30,619 | 3906 | ,674 | 639 |  |  | 42,291 |  | 371 |
| olsto | 105 | 8 | 379 | 36,281 | 4851 | 3,944 | 431 | 157 | 62 | 218 | 20,3 |  |
| 'ph | 112 |  | 404 | 27,713 | 3922 | , |  |  |  |  |  | 287 |
| Miss'pi | 118 | 10 | 195 | ${ }_{30,975}^{13,031}$ | 3527 | 5,921 | 562 |  |  | 41,344 | 954 |  |
| w. Va | 47 |  |  | 8,298 |  |  |  |  |  | 8,692 | 338 |  |
| N. Ca. | 115 | 11 | 198 | 28,973 | 3109 | 11,334 | 1060 |  |  | 44,800 | 107 |  |
| Ca. | 133 | 11 | 226 | 31,104 | 417 | 36,746 | 6610 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgi | 178 | 23 | 560 | -43,456 | 6636 | 19,313 | 311 |  |  |  | 4 |  |
| Florid. | ${ }_{78}$ | 7 | ${ }_{97}$ | ${ }_{6,9+1}$ | 1335 | 4, 4,98 | 1146 |  |  | 14,489 | ${ }^{3747}$ |  |
| Texas | 100 |  | 171 | 7,69 | 271 | 2,217 | 1093 |  |  | 14,003 | 21 |  |
| E. Tex's. | ${ }^{65}$ | 6 | 176 | 9,436 | 119 | 1,513 | 555 |  |  | 14,344 |  | 482 |
| k'si | 52 | 2 | 130 | 9,257 | 1418 | 690 | 226 |  |  | 11,774 | 5 |  |
| ch | ${ }^{60}$ | 2 | 120 | 6,99 | 210 | 1,921 | 717 | ..... |  | 11, | 27 |  |
| Pacific | 33 <br> 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2857 | 234 | , 5 |  | 86 |
| Louis' | 67 | 2 | 80 | 6,618 | 196 | 4,876 | 1115 |  |  | 14,72 | 2003 |  |
|  | 93 | 12 |  | 1,655 | 11,034 | 838 | 3,7 | 23 |  | 15,i | Net in |  |

[The transferred preachers are reckoncd with those of the Conferences to which they now belong. The six bishops are not counted. Their addition would make the number of efficient travelling preachers 2177 . There are also several members in China who are not counted, not being officially reported. The foregoing statistics are taken from the Minutes of 1856-7.]

## BISHOPS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

| Name. | Residence. | Ent'd the Itinerancy: | Ordained Bishop at |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Joshúa Soul | Na | N.Eng. Conf., 1799. | Bal |
| James 0. Andrew, DD. | Summerfield, Ala. | S. Car. Conf., 1812. | Phila., Pa., May, 1832. |
| Robert Pane, D.d. | Aberdeen, Miss. | Tenn. Conf., 1818. | Petersb'g, Va., May, 1846. |
| George F. Piercis, D.D | Culverton, Ga. | Ga. Conf., 1831. | Columbus, Ga., May, 1854. |
| John Early, D.D. | Lynchburg, Va. | Va. Conf., 1807. | Columbus, Ga., May, 1854. |
| H. H. Kavanaugh, D.i | Versailles, Ky. | Ky. Conf., 1823. | Columbus, Ga., May, 1854. |

Whllam Capers, D.D., was ordained bishop at Petersburg, Va., May, 1846; he died at his home, Anderson C. H., S. C., Jau. 29, 1855. He was born in St. Thomas's parish, S. C., Jan. 26, 1790; and entered the itinerant ministry, in the South Carolina Conference, in 1809.

Henry B. Bascom, D.D., was ordained bishop at St. Louis, Mo., May, 1850; and died in Louisville, Sept. 8, 1850. He was born in Hancock Co., N. Y., May 27, 1796, and entered the itinerant ministry, in the Ohio Conference, in 1813.

## general conference of the M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Tms body meets quadrennially in the month of April or May. The first General Conference was held in Petersburg, Va., May, 1846; the second, in St. Louis, Mo., May, 1850; the third, in Columbus, Ga., in May, 1854; and the fourth is to be held in Nashville, Tenn., May 1, et seq., 1858.

## publishing interests of The M. e. ChURCII, SOUTH.

 J. b. MPernin. D.I., A. L. P. Green, D.D., R. C. Gardiner, M.D., J. Habilton, D.D., nud the Rev. J. E. Evavs, Book Committee.
T. O. Scamers, D.D., Editor of Books and Tracts.
L. D. Ifestos, D.D., Editor of Sunday-School Yisitor and IIome Circle.
J. 13. Mrekrin, D.D., Editor of Nashville Chistian Advocate.
D. S. Doggett, D.D., Editor of Quarterly lieview.

RICHinosid-L. M. Lee, D.D., Editor of Richmond Christian Adrocate. Charleston-E. H. Myers, D.D., Editor of Southern Christian Advocate.
(iALYESTON-Rev. C. C. Gillespie, Editor of Texas Christian Advocate.
Rev. Petfr Melling, Editor of Evangelische Apolugete.
ST. LOUIS-D. R. M'Axally, D.D., Editor of St. Louis Christian Adrocate.
NEW orleans-Rev. II. N. MTferre, Editor of New Orleans Christian Advocate. MeMPIIIS-Rev. S. Watson, Editor of Memphis and Arkansas Christian Advocate. STOCK'LON-Rev. O. Fisher, Editor of the Pacific Methodist.

## TRACT SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCII, SOUTH.

AT the General Conference of 1854 , provision was made for the organization of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Sonth, in Nashville, on the basis of a constitution adopted by the Conference. The Society was accordingly organized Jnly 16, 1854. Bishop Soule, President; J. Mamilton, D.D., Secretary ; E. Stevenson, D.D., Treasurer.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHLRCH, SOUTH.
The Society was organized Angust 6, 1854. President, Bishop Soule; Corresponding Secretary, L. D. Muston, D.D.; Rev. F. A. Owen, Treasurer.

In 1854. allowing for six unreported Conferences the average figures of those that are reported, there were, in the M. E. Church, South, 3,238 Schools, 136,673 Scholars, 19,700 'leachers, 2,336 Superintendents, 246,822 Volumes in Library, $\$ 16,000$ raised for Sundayschools. In 1856-7, partial returns were received, as follows:

| conferences. | Schools. | Scholars. | Teachers. | Super's. | Vol's in Libraries. | Visitors taken. | Money raised for S. Schools. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kentucky ... |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ 43519 |
| Louisville.... | 95 | 5,434 | 738 | 107 | 17,775 |  | 128975 |
| Missouri ............... | - |  | 6.... | ¢5 |  | ...... | 88810 |
| St. Louis... | 76 | 3,703 | 655 | 85 | 15,507 | ...... | 135131 |
| Kansas Mission | 13 | 415 |  | 12 | 1,350 |  | 14520 |
| Tennessee .. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 133800 |
| Itolston................. | 406 | 15,419 | 2525 | ...... | 31,437 | 255 | 64985 |
| Memphis .............. | . |  |  |  |  |  | 63730 |
| Mississippi..... | 71 | 2,206 | 398 | 78 | 11,451 | 688 | 90500 |
| Wirginia .............. | ... | ........ | ..... | , | ........ | ...... | 204114 |
| Nestern Virginia... | ...... | ......... | ...... | ....' | ...... | ...... | 27500 |
| South Carolina ........ | 268 | 9,327 | 1622 | ... | 24,148 | 1025 | 1047 138039 |
| Georgia.................. | 387 | 15,57S | 2484 | .... | 35,064 | 1778 | ${ }_{2525} 136$ |
| Alabama............... | 317 | 12,583 | 1636 | 369 | 39,189 |  | 127075 |
| Florida... | 67 | 1,881 | 304 | 74 | 7,374 | 31 | 34433 |
| Texas................... | 52 | 1,994 | 287 | 52 | 6,459 | 466 | 51675 |
| Last Texas............ |  |  |  | . | ........ | ..... |  |
| Arkansas............... |  |  |  |  |  | ..... | 22900 |
| Wachita................ | 47 | 1,572 | 244 | 49 | 2,735 |  | 19025 |
| Pacific... | 19 | 509 | 87 | 19 | 2,631 | 170 | 75350 |
| Indian Mission....... | 14 | 516 | 29 | ......) | -1,306 | 70 |  |
| Louisiana...... | 56 | 2,762 | 442 | ....... | 18,911 | - 1149 | 195973 |

missionary society of the m. e. ChURCH, SOUTH.
Prestdent, Bishop Joshoa Soule, D.D.; Vice-Presidents, Bishop .J. O. Andrem, D.D., Bishop Robert Paine, D.D., Bishop Georoe F. Pierce, D.D., Bishop John Earif, D.D., Bishop M. II. Kavanaugh, D.D., Rev. A. L. P. Green, D.D., Rev. J. Hamluton, D.D., Rev. E., Stevenson, D.D., Rev. T. O. Summers, D.D., Rev. A. R. Erwin ; Secretary, Rev. E. W. Sehon, D.D. ; Treasurer, I. Litton ; Assistant Treasurers, Rev. E. II. Mrers, D.D., Charleston, S. C., Rev.'H. N. M'TyEire, New Orleans, Rev. D. R. M'Analiy, D.D., St. Louis; and 16 Managers.

This Socicty was organized in 1845, during the session of the Convention in Louisville at which the M. W. Church; South, was organized. Its revenue for the year ending May, 1846, was $\$ 68,529$ : May, 1847 , $\$ 73,697$; May, 1848, $\$ 62,613$; May, 1849 , $\$ 65,495$; May, 1850 ,
 May, 1855, $\$ 164,33671$; May, 1856, $\$ 172,65453$; May, 1857, $\$ 212,80225$. The collections reported by the Annual Conferences ure as follows:

| Conferences. | Amount. | conferences. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama. | \$31,400 00 | St. Lonis............................ | \$4.518 62 |
| South Carolina | ${ }^{27,413} 17$ | Wachita | +,360 00 |
| Georgia.. | 21,615 44 | Holston. | 4,125 37 |
| Virginia.. Mississippi | 17,234 11,550 00 | Louisville | 4,00885 3,28666 |
| North Carolin | 10,501 33 | East Texas | 3,13735 |
| Tennessee | 9,207 38 | Arkansas ........................... | 3,125 05 |
| Louisiana | 9,166 47. | Kentucky | 3,063 65 |
| Memphis | 7,700 00 | Pacific ............................. | 1,002 54 |
| Texas. | 6,45900 5,81460 | Western Virginia................. | 96000 |
| Florida............................... | 5,844 60 | Indian Mission ................... | 85334 |

The funds of the Society are appropriated to the support of 401 missions, numbering 348 missionaries. 195 church edifices, 87,608 Church-nembers, or commmnicants, $17 \overline{5}$ Sunday-schools, 23,490 catechumens, 8 manual labor schools, and 459 Indian pupils. There are five general divisions of the work, as follows: 1. Missions in Destitute Portions of the Regular Work. 2. Missions among the People of Color. 3. German Missions. 4. Indian Missions. 5. China Mission.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (NORTH).

> BOOK CONCERN OF THE M. E. CHURCH (NORTH).

New York.-Thomas Carlton, Eook Agent; James Porter, Assistant Book Agent. Daniel D. Whedon, D.D., Editor of the Quarterly Review and Geueral Books. Abel Stevens, LL.D., Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal. Daniel Wise, M.A., Editor of the Sunday-School Adrocate and Sunday-school Books. James Flor, D.D., Editor of the National Magazine and Tract department.
CINCINNATL.-LERDY SWORmstedt, Book Agent; Adam Poe, Assistant Book Agent. Caline Kingsiey, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Adrocate. Dayis W. Clark, D.D., Editor of the Ladies' Repository and the General Books. Whlam Nast, D.D., Editor of the Christian Apologist and of German Books.
a dburn, N. Y.-Freeborn G. Hibbard, Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate. Pittsburgh,' Pa.-Isaac N. Barnd, D.D., Editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate. CHICAGO, Ill.-Thomas M. EDDy, Editor of the Northwestern Christian Adrocate. ST. LOUIS.- Josepir Broons, Editor of the Central Cliristian Adyocate.
SAN FRANCISCO.-Eleazer Thomas, Editor of the Cilifornia Christian Adrocate. Salem, Oregon.-Thomas H. Prarne, Editor of the Pacific Christian Adrocate.

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL, TNION OF THF M. E. CHURCH (NORTH).

Rev. DANIEL WISE, A. M., Cor. Secretary; S. J. GOODENOUGH, Treasurer, New York.
It reports 10,600 Sunday-schools, 114,319 officers and teachers, 604,113 scholars, $1,954,308$ volumes in libraries, and 105,526 subscribers for the Sunday-School Advocate.

TRACT SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH (NORTH).
Rev. JAMES FLOY, D.D., Cor. Secretary; J. B. EDWARDS, Treasurer, New York.
Rev. J. M. PHILLIPS, Assistant Treasurer, Cincinnati, 0.

## MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH (NORTH).

Rev. Joun p. Durbin, D.d., Cor. Secretary; Rev. T. CARLTON, Treasmer, New York. Ret. Leroy swormstedt, Assistant Treasurer, Cincinnati, 0.
The Domestrc Missions embrace the English, Indian, German, Swedish, Scandinavian, Welsh, and French missions in the United States. The Foreigy Missions aro in Germany, Liberia, China, France, Sweden, Norway, South America, and India.

STATISTICS OF THE M. E. CHERCH (NORTH).

| CONFERENCES. | pheachers. |  |  |  | NUMDERS IN aOcisty. |  |  | benevolent contributiong. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trav. | Sup | Total. | Local. | Mcmb's. | Probat. | Total. | Mlss. Soc. | S. S. Un. | Tract So. |
| Baltimore. | 319 | 43 | 362 | 366 | 66,364 | 8151 | 74.515 | \$21,631 | \$ | \$3575 |
| Philadelphia | 195 | 28 | 228 | 363 | 48,539 | 5920 | 54,459 | 19,439 | 1058 | 1874 |
| New Jersey.. | 198 | 31 | 229 | 208 | 34,052 | 6808 | 39,860 | 9,362 | 1468 | 2405 |
| Providence. | 111 | 28 | 139 | 100 | 12,130 | 1669 | 13,799 |  |  |  |
| New England... | 132 | 25 | 157 | 85 | 14,096 | 1838 | 15,934 | 7,616 | 588 | 657 |
| Black River...... | 169 | 27 | 196 | 164 | 17,082 | 2607 | 19,689 | 3,110 | 168 | 5 |
| Troy | 177 | 48 | 225 | 175 | 23,956 | 3771 | 27,727 | 8,051 | 443 | 1125 |
| N. York Ea | 143 | 38 | 181 | 174 | 20,9+4 | 2204 | 23,148 | 8,815 | 909 | 2581 |
| New York. | 209 | 31 | 240 | 167 | 26,000 | 4889 | 30,889 | 10,692 | 2548 | 3057 |
| N. Hampshire ... | 79 | 24 | 103 | 92 | 9,3:7 | 1391 | 10,718 | 2,364 | 293 | 284 |
| Pittsburgh ....... | 174 | 23 | 197 | 231 | 30,58S | 4444 | 35,032 | 8,201 | 635 | 1240 |
| Vermont.. | 57 | 17. | 74 | 42 | 5,978 | 1054 | 7,032 | 796 | 105 | 141 |
| Maine | 80 | 28 | 108 | 80 | 9,198 | 1584 | 10,782 | 2,127 | 203 | 407 |
| W yoming | 90 | 12 | 102 | 138 | 11,666 | 2146 | 13,812 | 2,255 | 111 | 1071 |
| East Maiy | 84 | 15 | 99 | 100 | 8,650 | 2450 | 11,100 | 1,055 | 170 | 444 |
| Erio. | 165 | 19 | 184 | 187 | 20,840 | 2794 | 23,634 | 5,510 | 125 | 456 |
| Oneida.. | 148 | 30 | 178 | 130 | 16,815 | 2066 | 18,581 | 3,852 | 126 | 376 |
| Minnesota | 46 | 1 | 47 | 45 | 1,436 | 325 | 1,761 | 451 | 26 | 8 |
| W. Wisconsin | 69 | 4 | 73 | 134 | 5,003 | 825 | 5,828 |  |  |  |
| Fast Gene | 141 | 35 | 176 | 136 | 16,208 | 2110 | 18,318 | 4,121 | 177 | 17 |
| California | 61 | 3 | 64 | 54 | 2,104 | 483 | 2,587 | 290 | 96 | 196 |
| Genesee | 114 | 11 | 125 | 112 | 10,208 | 1243 | 11,451 | 3,595 | 2258 | 943 |
| Ohio. | 142 | 13 | 155 | 226 | 27,030 | 2929 | 29,959 | 10,817 | 226 | 1923 |
| 1Rock Rive | 141 | 24 | 165 | 228 | 13,535 | 2421 | 15,956 | 5,880 | 472 | 449 |
| Indiana. | 103 | 9 | 112 | 180 | 19,246 | 3276 | 22,522 | 4,005 | 84 | 58 |
| S. E. Ind | 101 | 12 | 113 | 163 | 17,618 | 1722 | 19,340 | 4,181 | 37 | 274 |
| Detroit | 108 | 7 | 115 | 120 | 9,508 | 1677 | 11,185 | 1,981 | 87 | 8 |
| North Ohio | 100 | 11 | 111 | 123 | 13,486 | 1211 | 14,697 | 5,775 | 167 | 404 |
| North Indi | 107 | 8 | 115 | 196 | 17,128 | 2725 | 19,853 | 2,853 | 74 | 85 |
| Delaware | 89 |  | 98 | 136 | 13,052 | 1580 | 14,632 | 3,363 | 151 | 44 |
| Upper Iowa...... | 82 | 3 | 85 | 129 | 8,307 | 1798 | 10,105 | 1,579 | 387 | 81 |
| Peoria... | 85 | 5 | 90 |  | 9,812 | 1290 | 11,102 | 3,049 | 148 | 182 |
| Iowa. | 116 | 4 | 120 | 206 | 15,879 | 2836 | 18,715 | 2,306 | 455 | 290 |
| Cincinnat | 204 | 22 | 226 | 254 | 28,750 | 2454 | 31,204 | 13,590 | 312 | 103 |
| Michigan | 94 | 6 | 100 | 134 | 9,922 | 1702 | 11,624 | 1,324 | 117 | 48 |
| Oregon ... | 43 | 2 | 45 | 45 | 1,839 | 490 | 2,329 |  | 27 |  |
| South. Illinois... | 94 | 6 | 100 | 275 | 13,900 | 3237 | 17,137 | 2,108 | 137 | 118 |
| N. W. Indiana... | 92 | 10 | 102 | 143 | 13,088 | 1670 | 14,758 | 2,835 | 60 | 1090 |
| Missouri.. | 40 | 2 | 42 | 60 | 4,081 | 783 | 4,864 | 187 |  | 88 |
| West. Virginia... | 78 | 7 | 85 | 171 | 16,476 | 2908 | 19,384 | 2,323 | 101 | 1094 |
| Kentucky | 16 | 2 | 18 | 25 | 2,650 | 169 | 2,819 | 135 |  |  |
| Kan. and Neb | 23 |  | 23 | 40 | 1,057 | 111 | 1,168 | 6 |  |  |
| Wisconsin | 117 | 11 | 128 | 155 | 6,537 | 1342 | 7,579 | 1,454 | 152 |  |
| Illinois..... | 177 | 16 | 193 | 356 | 21,168 | 3332 | 24,500 | 7,55S | 251 | 147 |
| Arkansas. | 20 |  | 20 | 42 | 1,439 | 299 | 1,738 | 34 |  |  |
| Liberia Miss | 19 | 1 | 20 | 22 | 1,197 | 177 | 1,374 |  |  |  |
| German Miss. | 9 |  | 9 | 7 | 428 | 99 | 527 | 294 |  |  |
| Total. | 5161 | 716 | 5877 | 6718 | 698,317 | 102,010 | 800,327 | \$200,970 | \$14,852 | \$27,348 |

The new Conferences which have been formed are the East Baltimore, Delaware, Detroit, Peoria, West Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, Newark, and the German.

| BISHOPS' NAMES. | Residence. | Entered the Ministry. | Elected Bishop. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beterly Wavai. | Baltimore. | Baltimore Conf., 1809. | At Cincinnati, 1836. |
| Thomas A. Morris. | Cincinnati. | Ohio Conference, 1816. | At Cincinnati, 1836. |
| Edmund S. Janes. | New York. | Philadelphia Conf., 1830. | At New York, 1844. |
| Levi Scott. | Wilmington, Del. | Philadelphia Conf., 1826. | At Boston, 1852. |
| Matteew Simpson. | Pittsburgh. | Pittsburgh Conf., 1833. | At Boston, 1852 |
| Osmon C. Baker. | Concord, N . H . | New Hampshire Con., 1839. | At Boston, 1852. |
| Edward R. Ames. | Indianapolis. | Illinois Conferenco, 1830. | At Boston, 1852. |

## BRITISH WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

AND ITS ASSOCIATED BODIES.

| $. \pi$ | PRESIDENT. | Circuits. | PRELCHERS. |  | mexbies, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Trav. | Sup. | In full. | On trial. |
| BRITISH CONFERENCE... | Francis A. West. | 452 | 986 | 202 | 270.365 | 17,893 |
| IRISH CONFERENCE ..... | Francis A. West. | 74. | 104 | 24 | 18.749 |  |
| FRENCH CONFERENCE... | Caarles Cook, D.D | 12 | 35 |  | 1,394 | 97 |
| CANADA CONFERENCE... | J. Stinson ........ | 240 | 333 | ...... | 39,915 |  |
| EAST BRIT. AMER. CONF. | Matthew Richey, D.D.. | 70 | 102 | ...... | 12,730 | 825 |
| AUSTRALIAN CONF....... | Mr. Butters.............. |  | 145 |  | 21,247 | 2,585 |
| FOREIGN MISSIONS* |  | 145 | 198 | 3 | 64,775 | 3,469 |

* This line embraces only those missions not included in the Irish, French, Canada, East British American; and Australian Conferences.


## BRITISH WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Tae Report presented May 1, 1857, showed that the receipts for the year ending December 31,1856 , amounted to $£ 119,2058 \mathrm{~s} .2 \mathrm{~d}$.: the disbursements the same. The Society has central and principal stations, called circuits, 458; chapels and other preaching-places, 3624; ministers and assistant missionaries, 633; catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, etc., 886; unpaid agents, as Sabbath-school teachers, etc., 9833 ; full and accredited Church members, 114,428 ; on trial for Church-membership, 4337 ; scholars in the day and Sabbath schools, 92,619; printing establishments, 8.-The Wesleyan Home Mission raised $£ 1900$ last year.

## BRITISH WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

Besides the two branches of the Theological Institution at Richmond and Didsbury, the Normal Training Institution at Westminster, New Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove schools, and several collegiate institations, the Wesleyans have 434 day-schools, with 52,630 scholars, aud 4166 Sunday-schools, with 437,814 scholars.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS. At the thirty eighth Conference, held in 1857, there were reported 336 stations, 110,683 members, 598 travelling preachers, 10,205 local preachers, 6919 class-leaders, 2010 chapels, 3171 rented rooms, etc., 139,486 Sunday-school scholars, 25,405 teachers.

NEW CONNECTION METHODISTS, (often called Kilhamites.) This bociety, which originated in 1797, had at the Conference for 1854, in Great Britain, 16,001 members; in Ireland, 674 ; and in Canada, 4466: making a total of 21,141 . The increase reported at the Conference in 1857 was 1047, with 2004 on trial.

- WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION. Originated in 1835. At the 22d Annual Assembly, in 1857, the Rev. James Everett being president, the "Wesleyan Reformers" nnited with them, and "The United Methodist Free Churches" was adopted as the title of the amalgamated Colonies, 93 travelling preachers, and 18,373 members: average attendance, 31,367.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS. This branch of British Methodism has been in existence thirtyseven years.: At the Conference of 1853, they reported 148 travelling and 1241 local preachers; 472 chapels; 15,612 Church members; 17,030 scholars in Sunday-schools. These statistics include their missions in Canada and Australia.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA has two Conferences-the Niagara and Bay of Quinte; 157 travelling preachers, of whom 16 are superannnated; 13,352 members; Church property, $\$ 200,418$. They publish a weekly paper-the Canada Christian Advocate-of which the Rev. Gideon Shepard is editor.

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1850.

| DENOMLNATIONS. | Number of Churches. | Aggregate Accommodation. | Averago Acconsmodation. | Total value or Church property. | Average Value of Property. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baptist | 8,791 | 3,130,878 | 356 | \$10,931,382 | \$1,244 |
| Christian | 812 | 296,050 | 365 | . 845,810 | 1,041 |
| Congregational | 1,674 | 795,177 | 475 | 7,973,962 | 4,763 |
| Reformed Dutch | 324 | 181,986 | 561 | 4,096,730 | 12,644 |
| Episcopal | 1,42\% | 625,213 | 440 | 11,261,970 | 7,918 |
| Free....... | 361 | 108,605 | 300 | 252,255 | 698 |
| Friends | 714 | 282,823 | 396 | 1,709,867 | 2,395 |
| German Refor | 327 | 156,932 | 479 | 965,880 | 2,953 |
| Jewish.... | 31 | 16,575 | 534 | 371,600 | 11,987 |
| Lutieran* | 1,203 | 531,100 | 441 | 2,867,886 | 2,383 |
| Mennonite | 110 | 29,900 | 272 | 94,245 | -856 |
| Methodist | 12,467 | 4,209,333 | 337 | 14,636,671 | 1,174 |
| Moravian | 331 | 112,185 | 338 | 443,347 | - 1,339 |
| Presbyterian | 4,584 | 2,040,316 | 445 | 14,369,889 | 3,135 |
| Roman Catho | 1,112 | 620,950 | 558 | 8,973,838 | 8,069 |
| Swedenborgian | 15 | 5,070 | 338 | 10S,100 | 7,206 |
| Tunker.. | 52 | 35,075 | 674 | 46,025 | 885 |
| Union | 619 | 213,552 | 345 | 690,065 | 1,114 |
| Unitarian. | 243 | 137,367 | 565 | 3,268,122 | 13,449 |
| Universalist | 494 | 205,462 | 415 | 1,767,015 | 3,576 |
| Minor Sects | 325 | 115,347 | 354 | 741,980 | 2,283 |
| Total. | 36,011 | 13,549,896 | 384 | \$S6,416,639 | \$2,400 |

* The German Reformed and Lutheran denominations use the same building in many places.

The following table shows the statistics of the principal denominations, according to the latest reports. The numbers of the M. E. Church, North and South, are taken from the Minutes of 1856-7 ; those of the Baptist Churches from the Baptist Almanac of 1857; those of the Presbyterian Churches, Old and New School, from the reports of the General Assemblies of 1857; those of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church from estimates published in the papers of that denomination, there being no authentic reports of its statistics. Dr. Baird, in "Religion in America," p. 505, says it has about 300 ministers, though, on p. 5II, he says 1000. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, a C. P. minister of Nashville, thinks there are between 400 and 500 , others say 1000 , which perhaps includes the licentiates, who are estimated at 400 or 480 . The members of the P. E. Church are taken from the Church Almanac of 1857 ; those of the other sects from the most recent reliable reports. The 6718 local preachers of the M. E. Church, North, and the 4660 local preachers of the M. E. Church, South, are counted with the members. Licentiates of other Churches, except the Lutheran, are not counted as ministers. The number of communicants in the Roman Catholic Church is not known: high authorities in that Church claim, old and young, from two to four millions of the population of the United States.

| NAME. | Chur. | Min. | Memb's. | NAME. | Chur. | Min. | Members. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M. E. Chureh (North)... |  | 5884 | 807,045 | Presbyterians, Old S. | 3251 | 2411 | 244,825 |
| M. E. Church, South.... |  | 2340 | 641,537 | New School. | 1679 | 1595 | 139,115 |
| Meth. Protestants........ |  | 916 | 70,018 | Cumberland |  | 800 | 100,000 |
| Wesleyan Meth. Con'n. |  | 275 | 20,000 | Associate. | 267 | 164 | 21,588 |
| United Brethren (Ger.) | 1800 | 250 | 67,000 | Associate Reformed.. | 375 | 315 | 40,000 |
| Frangelical Asso. (Ger.) | 190 | 195 | 21,076 | Ref'd or Covenanters. | 160 | '108 | 14,000 |
| African M. E. Church... |  | 300 | 29,000 | Congregational, Ortho.. | 1971 | 1687 | 197,196 |
| African MI. E. Zion |  | 155 | 6,203 | Reformed Dutch | 332 | 380 | 36,297 |
| Baptists, Regula | 10,774 | 6935 | S69,462 | German Reformed....... | 946 | 350 | 110,000 |
| Campbellites | 2,400 | 1500 | 180,000 | Protestant Episcopal ... | 1903 | 1866 | 116,735 |
| Anti-Missi | 1,720 | 825 | 58,000 | Lutherans........... | 1900 | 1000 | 225,000 |
| Free-Will ................. | 1,173 | 1107 | 49,809 | Unitarians (Congrega.) | 249 | $2 \mathrm{S7}$ | 13,550 |
| Chureh of God (Ger.) | 275 | 132 | 13,750 | Monnonites ................ | 300 | 250 | 36,000 |
| Christian (Uuitarian). | 607 | 498 | 33,040 | Roman Ca | 1910 | 1750 | 3,000 |

## CATALOGUE

OF

## SOUTHERN METHODIST BOOKS

AND

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS,<br>- ON SALE AT THE

## PUBLISHING HOUSE, nashyille, tenn.,

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AND ALSO AT
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THE DEPOSITORIES AT RICHMOND, VA.; CHARLESTON, S. C.; NEW ORLEANS, LA.; AND S'I. LOUIS, 10.

Stevenson \& OWEN, Agents.

Nashbille, Temm.
printed at the southern Methodist poblishing house. 1857-8.

## BUSINESS REGULATIONS.

1. Tre Agents would respectfully recommend to all who may favor the lrouse with their patronage, the importance of adopting the cash system, as far às practicable, in their future operations; being fally satisfied that, if generally approved and carricd into effect, its practical results would greatly promote the iuterests of all concerned.
2. It will be seen, by reference to Parts I., II., and III. of this Catalogne, that a difference of ten per cent. has been made in favor of the cash system.
3. In conformity with the general rules of trade, the regular credit of the Honse has been restricted to six months; after which, interest in all cases will be required.
4. When orders are filled on time, notes at six months, in connection with the invoice bills, will be forwarded to purchasers, that they may be duly signerl and returned by mail to the Agents. The strict observance of this rule will greatly relieve our clerks, simplify our books, and obriate many of the difficulties with which we have to contend in the adjustment of old, complicated, running accounts.
5. As some of our friends and patrons may not be prenared to adopt the cash system entire, but may perhaps find it convenient to pay in prot. either at the time of ordering the books or on the reception of our invoice bills, in such cases the orders will be filled at time rates, and a premium of ten per cent. will be allowed on the amount of such advance payments. The benefits of this rule cannot, however, be extended to payments that may be made on account of our Sunday-school publications. The rates at which we are now selling these issues will not admit of any further reduction.
6. Interest will be allowed on all payments made on notes before maturity.
7. In riew of the increased discount hereafter to be made on the books of our own publication, with the very liberal percentage offered for cash on all the books of the General Catalogue, the Agents cannot assume either frcight or charges on their future shipments. Purchasers should therefore consider themselves at liberty to provide fur these contingent expenses by a prudent adjustment of the prices at which they sell.*

[^24]8. The Agents will taice the risk of transporfation on all bills amonnting to twenty-tive dollars and upwards, charging insurance at the usual rates. It shomhl, however, be distinctly understood, that in taking the risk of their shipments, they do so on strictly bu*iness principles, holling themselves responsible only for losses and lamages resulting tirum the mavoidable hazards of transportation; and not for losses or dantures arising from the neglect or mismanagement of shippers or carc. riers. Against this class of liabilities purchasers are fully protected by their bills of ladiag, proviled carriers be held to their legitimate responsibilities by the cousignees. The Agents would, therefore, respectfully recommend to all who order looks from the Southern Metholist Publishing Ilonse, that they duly instruct their last consignec or agent to be particular in ascertaining that their shipments are in "good orler and condition" when received; and if not, that the requisite steps be prompty taken for the immediate recovery of such damages.
9. Missionary Drafts, or Billy on solvent Banks or good Iouses, in any of tha principal towns and cities of the United States, within thirty days of maturity, will be received as casli. Where paper of this sort cannot be liad, the most current Bank Notes may be transmitted to us by mail, at our risk. In all cases, it will be expected of those who remit funds at our risk, that they retain a description of the notes, and that they envelope the same in the presence of some responsible individual.
10. Purchasers will please be particular in designating the routes by which they may desire their books shipped, as well as in furuishing the address of the Houses or indiviluals to whoso care they may wish them consigued; being careful to write the names of persons und places as legibly as possible. The Agents should be promptly notified of any delays or disasters that may befall their shipments, and of any inaccuracies or errors that may be found in their bills. They cannot bo held responsible for lesses, damages, or crrors of which they are not notified is reasonable time.
11. As printed matter can now bo transmitted by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce for any distance under, and at two cents per ounce for all distances over, three thonsand miles, within tho limits of the United States, our friends can there fore furnish themselves by mail with any of the books of our General Catalogue, by transmitting to us the retail price of the books desired. Where Sunday-school anc Tract books are ordered by mail, ten per cent. should be added to Catalogue prices that postage may bo prepaid without loss to the Concern.
12. Business letters of every description, orders for books and periodicals, remit tances, etc., etc., should invariably le addressed to Stetenson \& Owen, Agents Nashville, Tenn., and not to the Elitors.
13. All persons, and especially all ministers, both travelling and local, in writing to the Agents on business, are earnestly requested to give their respective Postoffices, States, and Conferences. A due regard to this very reasonable request will satye us much time, aud a vast amount of trouble and perplexity.
14. Finally, the foregoing rules and regulations will be observed in the transaction of bnsiness at all the Depositories established by the House and under the control of the Agents.

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PARTI.,
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McGuffey's Eclectic Series, consisting of First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Readers. Goodrich's Series, consisting of First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Readers. Sanders's Readers, and Tower's Gradual Series.

## Arithmetics.

Ray's First, Sccond, and Third Part Arithmetic ; Colburn's First Lessons and Sequel ; Smith's Introductory, and Practical and Mental Arithmetic; Davies's First Lessons; Intellectual Common School Arithmetic; Pike's Arithmetic; and Smiley's Arithmetic.

## Geographies.

Mitchell's Primary, Intermediate, and Common School Geography and Atlas; Smith's Geography and Atlas; Colton and Fitch's Modern School Geography; Moore's School Geography; Mitchell's Ancient Geography and Atlas; Olney's Geography; Burritt's Geography of the Healens; Keudall's Uranography.

## Grammars.

Smith's, Butler's Introductory and Practical Grammar, Bailey's, Wells's, Greene's, Kirkham's, and Brown's.

## History.

Goodrich's Ancient and Modern History; Goodrich's Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Pictorial United States, France,

England, Greece, Common School, and Universal History; Russell's United States, Grecee and Rome, France and Eugland; Willard's United States; Wilson's United States; Grimshaw's United States, ete.

## Logic, Rhetoric, etc.

Hedge's Logic ; Whateley's Elements of Logic ; Kames's Elements of Criticism; Newman's Rhetoric; Blair's Rhetoric; Whateley's Elements; Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature; Boyd's Rhetoric.

## Mathematical Works.

Davies's Series-Algebra, Bourdon, Legendre, Analytical Geometry, Descriptive Geometry, Shades and Shadows. Loomis's Series-Elementary Algebra, Algebra, Gcometry and Conic Sections, Trigonometry and Logarithms. Davies's Surveying; Ray's Algebra, Parts I. and II. ; Bailey's Algebra; Bonneycastle's Algebra. Dodd's SeriesArithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, etc. Gummere's Surveying.

## Natural Sciences.

Comstock's; Olmsted's; Parker's Natural Philosophy; Smith's Illustrated Astronomy; Olmsted's School Astronomy; Silliman's, Town's, and Regnault's Chemistry; Comstock's Chemistry; Page and Ruschenberger's Geology; Hitcheock's Elements and Religion of Geology, and Geology of the Globe; Chemistry and Electricity, by Bain and Reid; Chambers's Natural Philosophy ; Cutter's Physiology ; Arnott's Elements of Physics.

## Modern Languages.

Text-books in French, Spanish, and German.

## Classical Series.

Professor Anthon's Latin and Greek Series; Professor Bullion's Latin and Greek Series; Professor Audrew's Latin and Greek Series; Anthon's Classical Dietionary; Anthon's Latin-English and EnglishLatin Dictionary; Grove's Greek and English Dietionary; Donnegan's Lexicon ; Anthon's Ainsworth's Dietionary; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, and various others.

## Mental and Moral Science.

Upham's Mental Philosophy; Upham on the Will; Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy; Paley's Philosophy; Wayland's Moral Science, etc. All of which, together with an extensive assortment of

## Stationery

of every description-Papers, Envelopes, Gold and Steel Pens, Penholders, Paper-cutters, Check-cutters, etc.--we will sell at lower rates than ever: at rates which we feel warranted in saying cannot fail to please.


BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

Tais engraving is copied from a charming work, issued from the Southern Methodist Publishing House, entitled, "A Mother's Portrait." "This place of her birth," says the author, "is one of the most pleasing towns in the kingdom. It is impossible to pass through its clean streets, to see its quiet mansions and gardens, open spaces and marketplace, without discerning the sonrces of the health and prosperity of its inhabitants. It is a town of true English comfort; and the rich and well-cultivated land aronud it, with the salnbrions air, renders it promotive of longevity. To see Beverley in full advantage, however, it should be viewed from the elevated ground on the west, at some halfmile distant; whence its long line of buildings, with the minster towers and parish church, embosomed in rich sylvan scenery, cannot fail to produce in the mind high gratification and delight. It might be added, that Beverley is not only pleasant and picturesque in situation, but interesting on account of its great antiquity. It is one of those towns which originated with the ancient Britons, by whom it was named Bearerlac, from a lake on its western side where the beaver was hunted; and still bears in its records and relics proofs of having passed through all the changes of Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman possession and existence. Above all, its minster, so beautifully chaste and feminine in its proportions and ornaments, its broad massive parish church, and its nnmerous remains of monasteries and religious houses, attest that it has been a town of ecclesiastical distinction."

# Memphis Conference Female Collegiate Institute, 

JACKSON, TENN.,

TS ONE OF TIIE OLDEST AND BEST FEMALE INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, well adapted in all respects to the proper oducation of both mind and heart.

Board and Tuition, per session .$\$ 7200$
Music and use of instrument................................................................ 2800
Other extras very moderate.
Rev. A. W. JONES, President.

## Huntsville Female College,

## HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF TIIIS INSTITUTION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7. PUPILS received at any time-charged only from the month of entering inclusive. The Faculty comprises ten uames, all Southern born and Southern educated, except two European professors, Large salaries have commanded the best taleut. The building is magnificent -cost thirty-five thousand dollars.

40 The health of Hunteville is as proverbial as the existence of its Mammoth Spring. Apply for a circular to GEORGE M. EVERHART, President.

## FORMS OF DEVISES BY WILL AND DEEDS OF GIFT.

All persons wishing to make donations, or devise by will any thing for the Publishi House, the missionary work, an annual conference, or for the uses and purposes of $t$. Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are requested to adopt the following form of ls conveyance:

> Form of a Devise by Will.

In the name of God, Amen. I, [A. B.,] being of sound mind and memory, do constitute this my last will and testament:

Item 1. I gire and devise the following [here describe the property] to "- Agents of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," and its use to be controlled by said Agents for the use and benefit of, [here state the benevolent object or purpose to which you wish the Agents to apply your property, to be thus applied by said Agents nnder the dircction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Charch, South; making only such disposition of said property as the General Conference shall judge best calculated to promote the objects of this bequest, as herein stated.

I hereby appoint, [inscrt the nanie or names,] the executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I have herennto set my hand and seal this - day of -, 18-.
In the presence of witnesses. [Let there be three.]

## Form of a Deed of Gift.

State of - - Cocnty.
Know all men by these presents, that I, [write name,] for and in consideration of the love I bear for the canse of Christ, and from an earnest desire to promote his heritage of earth, do give and grant, and by these presents convey unto "- Agents of the Pr" lishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," for the use and benefit [state the particular olject for which the gift is made,] to be applied by said Agents to th objects herein stated, under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodi. Episcopal Church, Soutlo. And the said Agents are to have and to hold the propert aforesaid, for the use aforessid, free from the clain or claims of myself, my heirs, m executors or administrators, and from the claims of all others whatsoever.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this - day of - , 1 , In the presence of

Witucsses. [Let three sign.]
[seal.]

## AYER'S <br> AMERICAN ALMANAC,

FOR TETE USE OE

FARMERS, PLANTERS, MECHANICS, AND ALL FAMILIES.

## 18.5 .


;qleulatedfor the four gheat Meridians of this Country, and consequently may be reliciton as accurate for every Place in the Jnited States and ibritish

Provinces of North America.
, giving Medical Counsel which may be relied on for the Treatment and Cure of the afflicting Diseases that prevail within the latitudes of the
American States.

PUBLISHED BY DR. J. C. AYER \& C0. LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Pcblishers' Notice. This calendar of the passing year has been calculated with great care, to insure its aecuracy and adapt it to the vast extent of country for which it is designed. In an almanae whieh is used all the year should be kept such knowledge for the preservation and reeovery of health as may be needed any day. In the following pages we have labored to give the best direetions we can devise for protection from and eure of the principal discases that afflict our people. We add also proofs that show these directions are based in the experience of great numbers, and in facts that are substantiated beyond all question. Nor are we unmindful of the responsibility that attaches to this endeavor to furnish the advice on whieh uncounted thousands will rely in their hours of siekness and anguish. If any thing can hold the heart of man to its rectitude, it is this crushing conviction that ummmbered multitudes will follow the counsels we give in their extremest trials of suffering and distress. Hence we have spared no cost or toil to diseover the best means for their eure, and we are perfectly sincere in the conviction that we offer not only the soundest counsels but the surest remedies which can be supplied for their relief. It is not possible to crowd into these limits any considerable portion of the statements of cures we have receired from the gratitude of those who have been wrested from dreadful complaints by our preparations. Every certificate we publish is the frce-will offering of its writer; not one has been paid for in any way whatever; and all have been given with the humane motive - the noblest that ean actuate men - of earrying to others in distress the relief they have themselves enjoyed. This selection is purposely made from erery sphere of life: neither the high nor the low are exempt from disease, nor are either insensible to a cure. It is made, too, from every section of this country, and from other countries, in order that every reader might find some familiar acquaintance or well-known name to assure him. That no adequate expression of the sentiments they feel can be given in a written certifieate is seen when we meet a patient consumption was dragging downwards to the grave, whom the Cherry Pectoral has cured; or some sufferer whose museles and bones a foul serofula was eating away until our medicine drove out the disease. Hear them speak, and what language can express of human gratitude, and human joy, they will tell you. If there is any dependence on what men think of their own cases, or those under their immediate care, - if there is any reliance in the sincere conviction of men who testify without bias to what they believe, then we eannot escape the conclusion that these remedies have virtues which win more than ordinarily upon the gratitude of those who employ them. And yet surer proof of their excellence is seen in the strong testimony of physicians who use them in their practice. They are never prejudiced in faror of a proprietary medicine, and it must have extraordinary virtues indeed to win their approval. Iet many, very many physicians hare, with a liberality that does them eredit, frankly certified their belief that these are the best remedies within their knowledge for the disorders they are interided to cure. If these things are true, can they be too widely known? The afflicted should know it ; a remedy that eures is priceless to them. The healthy should know it ; the same relief may soon be priceless to them. All should know it, for health can be priced to no one. To say that our medieines will cure all diseases, or are infallible in those they generally cure, we eannot; would that we could, or could prepare such as should never fail. But that is beyond our art, and we ean only give the best the medieal intelligence of our times can devise, and modern skill prepare. Unlike most preparations of their kind, they are expensive compositions of eostly material. Still, they are afforded to the public at a low price, and what is more important, of perfeetly uniform quality. Let none undervalue the aid of a skilful physieian when sick. He is one of the great blessings of eivilization. Still, there is room for our remedies to do incalculable good in the world, for not all, or at all times, can have the benefit of nedieal attendance. The doctor might eome too late, when these remedies, from being at hand, would reseue the patient from dangerous or even fatal disease. Our compounds are never seeret. The formule by which they are made have been published in the principal medieal journals of this country and Europe, as well as presented in manuscript to most of the practising physicians of the Ameriean States. They have receired the unqualified commendation of professors in almost all the medical colleges of both continents, and been recommended by the professors in those colleges to the confidence of the public and of the suffering sick who need remedial aid. Their superiority over all other remedies consists in the extraordinary perfection to which their composition has been earried and is maintained. As a eonsequence, their remedial effects are more uniformly successful and certain, their cures more rapid and complete. Nothing short of unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation they enjoy. While many inferior preparations thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, these have gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits upon the afflicted which they ean never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

There will be six ECLIPSES in 1853; four of tho Sun and two of the Noon, viz. : I. A Partial Eclipse of the sun, keb. 2d. Visible to a small portion of the Southern Ucean.
II. A Total Eclipoe of the Mcou, Fel. 17 th. In Washington, mean time the eclipee Legins 2 h .53 m. morn.; ends, 5 h .17 m . Visible to the whole of America, and the eastern part of Asia.
III. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 4th. Visible to the extreme north-western part of North America.
IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, July 29th. In Washington. begins 31 . 20 m . evening; eclipse ends 6 L .17 m . Visible to the eastern part of North America, and the northern part of Asia.
V. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, Aug. 13th. In Washington, mean time, begins 8 h .18 m . morn: ends 2 h .34 m . evening. Visible to the western part of North America, to Asia, aud the eastern parts of Europe and Africa.

V1. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, Aug. 27th. Vis. to the extreme southern edge of Africa.
Ifead and Face. $P$ Aries, The Ram.

Arm.
वGemini,
The Twins.

Heart.
$\Omega$ Lea.
The Liou.

Keine.
$\bumpeq$ Librim
The Buiance.

Thighs.
7 Bugitarius,
The Bowman.

Legr.
= Aquarius. The Waterman.


Nectr. 8 Taurus, The Bull.

Breast. ${ }^{\sigma}$ Caucer, The Crab.

Bowels. ms Virgo, The Virgin.

Secrets. m Scorpio, The Scorpion.

Knees.
No Capricornus, 'The Geat.

The Feet. If Pisces, the Fishes.
The Sun's rising and setting are given for the upper limb, corrected for refraction, in mean time: as also are the Moon's.
The column of Ahon's Place shows the sigms of the Zodiac, or Constellation of Stars in Which the moon is situated at noon.
0 Sun. ONew Moon. D First Quarter. Full Moon. $\mathbb{C}$ Last Quarter. $\Omega$ Ascending Node. $\because \because$ Descending Node. $\mathbb{C}$ in apogee - farthest from Earth. © in perigee - nearest to the Earth. © highest - Moon farthest North. © lowest - Moon farthest South. $\wp$ Nercury. $¢$ Venus. $\oplus$ Earth. $\overbrace{}^{7}$ Mars. 4 Jupiter. $h_{2}$ Eaturn. H Uranus. $\delta$ Near together. ■ $90^{\circ}$ apart. 8 Opposition, or $180^{\circ}$ apart. $Y^{*}$ Stars.

## A few useful receipts which should be preserved in every family,

Citiblains. - Mlix one part of Muriatic acid with seven of water, and rub the feet well with it a few nights on going to bed.

For Burns and Scalds, however severe, the best remedy is a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water, applied on soft linen or cotton rags. Renew the application daily. Lime water is made by stirring a piece of unslacked lime in soft water; then let it settle, and decant the clear water for use.

Canker and Sore Wouth.-Touch the canker sores with lunar caustic daily, until they are cured.

For motes, cinders, or tronbiesome specks in the eye, bend a borse bair isto a loop and remore them.

At a baptizing in Virginia, the parson, dipping an old negro convert. dropped him. The darkey floundered out, puffing and blowing, sat down on a stump, and rensarked, "Some gemman's nigga get killed by dis foolishness yet."

Woman - The morning star of infancy; the day star of manhood; the evening star of age. Bless such stars, may they shine on us until wo are sky high.

Some Christians pray on their knees Sunday, and on their neighbors the rest of the week.

An Iowa editor says. "We don't brag of our babies, but they are the most uncommon surs crop."
The hoop question, like many others, has two sides to it.

## AYERS AGUE CURE.



Our wide-spread acquaintauce with the dis rases of the American people, has a long tim shown us the crying want of a safe and sure remedy for Fever and Ague. The well-brine of whole communities calls aloud for protectior and relief from the distressing disorders whirl originate in the visceral derangements of bilious countries. Numerous remedies of more or less power to cure have already been found, but unfortunately they are either of feeble efficiency, or, like quinine and arsenic, are injurions int their effects upon the constitution when taken in sufficient quantities to eradicate the discases Quinine, although the great staple which is relied on for this class of complaints, sometimes produces disastrous effects, and is always, in large quantities, injurious to the constitutional health. Other powerful alteratives, stich as arsenic, zinc, copper, bismuth, and iron, are used, and form the basis of many secret remedies. But this is wrong; for even if they cure, they are too liable to inflict permanent injury upon the patient. As a general thing, they only palliate the disease, and do little towards its radical cure. When quinine is taken, it should be prudently used in moderate doses. Among the symptoms of disturbance from its inordinate use are Diarrhœa, Headache, and Congestion of the Brain, Vertigo, or Dizziness, Noise in the Ears, Dulness of the Sienses, Blindness, Deafness, Delirium, and Lethargic sleep. It also induces Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains, and other serious affections. Therefore, when either of the above remedies are employed, it should be with prudence and great caution. If nothing safer could be had, it would of course be better to use them than leave to run its course so destructive and dangerous a disease as Intermittent Fever. But we think we wfer to the people a remedy which, while it contains neither quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, still invariably cures Fever and Agle, and its kindred complaints.

Fever and Ague, of Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remitent Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Ague, and periodical disorders which have their origiu in the same cause, all seem to be different varieties of the same complaint. They all have the same origin, and produce like results, only iu widely different degrees, the intensity of the producing cause determining their virulence.

The cause of this whole class of disease is the miasmatic effluvium which exhales from decayed and decaying vegetation in water or moist earth. It is an exceedingly subtle and insidious poison, absorbed through the lungs into the blood, and often accumulates in the system for a long time before it makes itself felt. Its effects are more rapid and violent in hot countries, where the sufferer is often struck with Bilious Fever at once, in its most malignant forms. In cooler climates it takes on more the Femittent type, and in the temperate zones it appears chiefly as the Intermittent, or Fever and Ague, which is the mildest form of disease from paludal miasm, and the form which chiefly prevails in the United States.

The operation of this effluvial poison received through the lungs into the blood, is seen to be, in Fever and Ague, as follows: its intense irritation in the system determines the whole blood in the body to the internal viscera, - the liver, kidneys, panereas, spleen, stomach and lungs, - some or all of which are much congested with blond, which has left the surface of the body; this makes the chill or cold stage. It seems like an effort of nature to throw off the venom through these internal excretories of the body, which, however, it fails to do. Reaction then brings on the fever, in which the blood leaves the internal viscera, and rushes to the surface, as if in another violent effort to cast out the poison through that other great excretory, the skin. In this effort, also, it fails. Like all great excitements, this is followed by



1) $2 d$ Sunday after Cluristmas. Venus in Sagittarius. Day's length, 10 h .2 m .


| 2) | 1st Sunday after Epiphany. | Mars in pisces. | Day's length, 1 l .7 m . |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 \|Su |  | 207194561 | $17 \mid 87$ | 451110 | 18 |
| 10 Mo | Mercury stationary. cold $\hat{\text { fr }}$ | 27194571 | 112087 | 45121 | 1116 |
| 11 Tu | Venus in per.helion. $f$ | 15719458 | morn 8,7 | 4513 |  |
| 12 We | . | 27718459 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 24 \\ 1\end{array}$ | 3514 |  |
| 13 Th | C south, 7h. 11m. eve. $P$ | 10718 a | 133  | 3515 | 21 |
| 14 Fri | Uranus d C C. Signs of $p$ | 247185 | 244107 | 3516 |  |
| 15 S | Jupiter of. athav. 8 | 8717.5 | $358 \mid 107$ | $3 \mid 517$ ! | 38 |
| 3) | 2 d Sunday after Epiphany. Jupiter in Gemini. |  | Day's length, 10h. 14m. |  |  |
|  | \|Gibbon died, 1794. Looki' 8 | 247175 | $510^{\prime} 107$ | 3,518 |  |
| 17 Mo | Franklin born, 1706. out $\square$ | 87175 | rises 117 | 2.519 |  |
| 18 Tu | 嘦 18th. for $\square$ | 237165 | 447117 | 2520 | 4 |
| 19 Wc | Venus at gr. brilliancy. ${ }^{\circ}$ | 97165 | 8117 | 2520 |  |
| 20 Th | rn near Moon. rain | 24.7155 | 26117 | 1521 |  |
| 21 Fri | Mercury great. elongation W. $\Omega$ | 27155 | 840.127 | 1522 | 843 |
| 10 | Mars $\delta$ d Nepture. in the $\Omega$ | 23714.510 | 950,127 | 1523 | 949 |



| 5) |  | Ur | Day's iength, 10h. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr\|rr\|r\|rr\|} \hline 7 & 4 & 7 & 8 & 0 & 19 & 5 \\ 7 & 16 & 7 & 8 & 5 & 20 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  | 7 14 6 57 5 31 4 <br> 5 46      <br> 3 14 6 56 5 32 5 <br> 5 32      |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

- Chapped Hands. - Wash then well with C'astile snap before retiring, then rub them over with a teaspoonful of good honey, and sleep in your gloves. Repeat it for a few nighlts.
Scratches in Horses. - A few applications of white lead in linseed oil, (white paint,) generally cures.

Hearthurn. - Take magnesia, or a solution of carbonate of soda, in water.
"Water as a beverage? Why, it may answer sometimes," said Mr. Tippler, "but it won't do for steady' drink."
"Esq." at the end of a man's name, is
like the curl in a pig's tail-more for ornament than use.
Ignorance and conceit are two of the worst ghalities to combat. It is easier to comtend with a statesman than a blocklread.
Old bachelors - buffoons for flirts to fool.
exhaustion, and the instinct of our organism abandons the attempt until after th recorery of strength the hopeless struggle is renewed again another day.

Now it is manifest that any cure for this complaint must either destroy the poisol in the blood or expel it therefrom. The remedy which we here offer to the peopl accomplishes its purpose, when rightly employed, by stimulating the great interna excretories - the liver, spleen and kidneys - to secrete the offending poison from thi blood, and expel it from the body.

The SYMPTOMS of this disorder are familianly known wherever it preaals Warning of its approach is given by slight fererish indications for a few day before the full development of the fits, accompanied by rapid pulse, white tongut thirst, lassitude, pain in the back and loins, loss of appetite, high-colored urine, de.

The fit commences with a creeping chilliness along the spine. languor, weariness lividity of the nails, and coldness all over ; shiverings and tremblings follow, and the tecth chatter; sighing, oppression and anxiety at the pit of the stomach are felt with yawning, difficult breathing, and occasional nausea; vomiting sometimes super renes, and hastens the next period. The pulse is small, and the mental powers are weakened or overpowered. This is the cold stage, or AGCE. It lasts from one hal to three (very rarely four) hours, followed by transient flushes of heat, alternating with rigors. Then come restlessness, great heat of the surface, turgid countenance and skin, rending headache, with pressure and throbbing in the temples, a full, strong pulse, high-colored urine and intense thirst. This is the hot stage, or Fever. After a time, rarying from two to eight heurs, (but generally three or four,) perspiration breaks out over the forehead and breast, and soon extends over the whole body. These violent symptorns subside, and leave only a feeling of exhaustion, if no organic disturbance has been induced by the aitack. If no adceuate remedy for the discase is taken, the fits will continue to repeat themselves with a regularity corresponding to their various types, and with violence in proportion to the intensity of the poison, modified by the resistance (constitutional or remenial) that opposes it. Where the disease is unchecked and runs its own course, it is very likely to prodnce congestion of one or more of the internal viscera - the liver, spleen, the mesenteric glands, the stomach, and sometimes the lungs. This congestion, when in the liver or spleen, will generally result in permanent enlargement and discase of the organs, which must undermine and destroy the health. Enlargement of the liver may be felt by a gentle application of the hand on the right side, below the ribs, over the seat of that organ, and it is frequently tender or painful to the touch. Finlargement of the spleen may be felt at the pit of the stomach, while the patient is on his back, and is known as -1gue Calee.

In protracted cases these organs becone the seat of aggrawated disease. The liver suppurates; and sometimes, in hot climates, the spleen bursts. But in all eases of this affection, the internal viscera fail in the healthy discharge of their office. Their secretions become vitiated, and their action, as well as their substance, diseased. One of the primary symptoms of Fetil AND AgUe is derangement or inactivity of the liver, by which it fitils to secrete the poisonous bile from the blood. This is seen iu the yellowish hue of the eyes and on the skin.

Dumb or Misked Agur is eaused by the same infection assuming a less distinet form than when it appears in the regular ague fit. Lurking, as it does, in the system. it produces, or shows itself in, a variety of disorders, all of which assume somewhat the remittent type; or, in other words, have periodical paroxysms of activity. Among others of this cbaracter which are seen in the malarious districts, are, Neuralgia, Rhemmatism, Gout, Periodical Headache, Blindness, 'Voothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Pain in the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Dysentery, Colic, Paralysis, Epilepsy and Painiul Affections of the Stomach. Congestion of the Stomach, liver, Spleen, and even of the Lungs. These different affections. originating in the same eause, are each eured alike by its removal. As a cold is folt first in the weakest or most exposed part, so this constitutional derangenent, from a latent poison in the circulation, shows itself first in such part or organ as is already predisposed to disease. Hence it will be scen why an actual remedy for Fever and ague is frequently found to cure disorders widely diferent from it.


## Miscellaneous Phe- nomena. <br> Miscellaneous Phe- nomena.

| $\dot{A}$ | Niscellaneous Phe | S. D. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\dot{A}$ | $\dot{\sim}$ | nomena. |  |

## CALEINDAR


S. D.

For Waskington,
Maryland, Ken. tucky, Virginia,
Missouri, Cainio:-

nia, and Kansas. | Sun | Sun | Moon |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rises. | sets. | rises. |  |
| H. | m. | H. | M. |

## CALENDAR

 For Charleston, N. Carolina, T'EIn., Ga.. Alu., jiblss., Louisiana, Itexas, and New Miesico.



( ) Sexagesima. Saturn in Leo. Day's length, 111. 23m.
 28 Mo \% great. Hel. Lat. S. vinds. 7

Mercury visible, as evening star, about April 2d, July 31st, and Nov. 25th; as morning star, Jan. 20th, Nlay 19th, and Sept. 13th. Venus visible, as morning star, about Feb. 22d.

Cuts and Wounds. - Keep off the medicaments which every body is ready to adrise. Bring the cut edges together with either stitches or sticking plaster, and then bandage it in the blood, which is the best possible healing appliction for it. If an artery be cut, find the end and tie it with a thread; if you cannot, apply a compress on the artery above the wound, i.e. towards the heart, until a physician can be obtained. The blood of an artery is known by its bright red color, and it spirts out in jets with each bcating of the heart.

Some single fermales aro fearfully and wonderfully maid.

Punch says, "Quousque tandem abutere, Crinolina, papientia nostra?"'

The use of ardent spirits is an unmitigated curse upon our people. It undermines our health, our abilities of action, and our prosperity, and plants the most productive seeds of crimes. For all this it renders no adequate return, nor any, except the delusive satisfaction of temporary excitement, to be followed by a corresponding depression of I the vital forces.

The Intermittents of the United States are chiefly of the simple form, but they sometimes become complicated, and congestive or pernicious. In these cases syinptoms take on a higher degree of severity; the cold stage is longer, and is followed by a feebler reaction, with serious congestion of one or more important internal argans. There may be loss of sensation and motion, or involuntary discharges, prostration, a deathly expression of countenance, and extremely languid circulation. These symptoms increase with every paroxysm, and the patient sinks under them, or may linger on for a time, under a chronic aflection of the liver, spleen, or other organs, and at length perish from such superinduced disease. A merciful Providenee ordains that these severe eases shall be comparatively rare, and the far milder symptoms of common l'ever and Ague only prevail, is a general thing, within our borders.

## TREATMENT.

Patients feeling the premonitory symptoms of the discase should take the "Crirf" at once, for it is far easicr to prevent the attack than to eradicate the disorder afterwards. One attack predisposes to another. Nor should it be neglected because apparently slight, or because the paroxysm has been mild, for it is liable to be followed by one much more severe. Even a slight fit nay produce almost irremediable mischief in some constitutions, and however mild, its constant return is likely to occasion serious structural derangement of some important organ.

When an ague fit has commenced, a warm bath, or rapor bath, immediatels, will serve to break the force of the chill, and render the fever fit less violent. If there be no determination of blood to the head, or tenderness at the pit of the stonach, a warm emetic at the commencement of the chill is serviceable. If there is found to be senderness and fulness at the stomach, a mustard poultice over it will afford relief, and hasten as well as promote perspiration. After the fit the bowels should be moved by from ten to twenty grains of calomel, or six to eight grains of blue pill, or by a moderate dose of Arer's Pills. Indeed, it is well to keep the bowels open by the ennstant use of these Pills, when they are required, that is, where there is a tendency to constipation.

It must not be supposed the disease is cured when the chill is broken. A cure has only been commenced, and must be persevered in to secure immunity from the disease; otherwise the patient is liable and very likely to suffer a relapse, when a cold or exposure to the miasm shall again aggravate the complaint. But having once cleansed the virus entirely from the blood, having once stimulated the excretories to expel it all, they become habited, educated, so to speak, to continue to expel it as it continues to be absorbed through the lungs. This is what is termed acclimation: the system becomes used to the venomous intrusion. knows how to expel it, and does expel it, as fast as taken in. Hence those who are once completely cured are little likely to be allicted again, and are sure to be protected from the complaint if. they continue the occasional use of this "Cure," to stimulate the liver and assist its secretion of the virus from the blood. Ere long it will become habituated to do it alone. It is this peculiarity of adaptation in man, which enables him, unlike other animals, to exist any where, from the equator to the pole. But it must take time or skill to effect this acclimation to bilious countries. Without skilful aid, one generation will surely perish in the process; the next will suffer less, and the next little, or non" it all. Time will educate the excretories to do their office; but, if left to time alone, one or more generations will perish before this lesson to the constitution is learned. This "Agce Cure" does the work of time, and does it at once, by stimulating the liver to do at once what it would take it a whole lifetine to learn to do. And it should be faithfully taken according to the directions, to aceomplish its purpose thoroughly; to remove not only the symptoms, but the discase, and the cause of the disease.

When the Splefn and Mesenteric (ilands are found to be enlarged, or Ague Cake is felt after recovery, rub the abdomen with a liniment made of aqua anmonia, ail origanum and olive oil, mixed in equal parts, and keep the bowels open with blue pill or Aver's Pilas. The swelling should soon disappear.

The same. treatment should be employed, and with even more care, where the

## Moon's Phases.






12) 2d Sunday in Lent. Jupiter in Gemini. Day's length, 12 h .5 m .

| 20 | $S_{i 6}$ | enters $\uparrow$. Spring begins. | M2 | 23,6 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 35 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | 6


| 13) | 3d Sunday in Lent. | Saturn in Leo. | Day's lengtin, 12h. 19m. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 Su | h2 south, 8h, 12m. eve. | 7 21 5 53 6 19 | 228 |  | 28 |
| 28 Мо | 31st. Calhoun died, 1850. | vo 315 | 33 | 51504617 | 246 |
| 29 Tu | Venus near Moon. Pleasant | $V^{\circ} 14550620$ | 334 | 5552618 | 320 |
| 30 We | 29th. Swedenborg died, '72. | Vค 265549621 | 358 | 4551618 | 348 |
| 31 Th | , Venus in $8 . \quad$ weather.\| | $\pm \quad 9,547,6 \quad 22$ | 423 | $4,5 \quad 49,6 \quad 19$ | 417 |

Corns. - Apply lunar caustic from time to thae, removing the dead skin it produces over the corn until it is cured. Wild turnip, scraped and bound upon a corn, pared until it is tender, will generally cure it. Saleratus bound on a corn removes it.

Poisons. - A large teaspoonful of made mustard, mixed in warm water and swallowed, is an ever ready emetic that acts safely and surely. It should be given promptly where dangerous poisons have been tazen into the stomach to throw them off.
"How much did yees ask for thim buttons?" inquired an Irish customer. "Fifteen cents." "I'll give ye thrty-siven." "I didn't say fifty - I said fifteen," replied the honest dealer. "Bedad, an' l'll give you tin cints, thin."

Who was the greatest chicken butcher, accordineq to Shakspeare? King Claudius, in "Hamlet," wloo did "murder most foul."

A western editor says of a friend, "He has weak points, but telling the truth is not one of them."
infammation celtos on the lung. Tt will be felt by a pain in the side, witit quick, labored respiration, oppression on the lungs, and sometimes cough. This is liable be a dangeron complication of the diseane, and should have the best attention.
The diet during the intervals of paroxym should be light and nourishing, in moderate quantity, and taken unt too close upon the fit. If there are symptoms of internal inflammation or emgestion, alstain from food, or take it liginty until they subside. Broths and weak soups are most suitable, is alsop poultry and game. Whilst recovering, contime to pay strict attention to diet. partaking of easily-digestible, light, and palatable food. Keep the bowels open where they are sluggish or incline to be costive, and Ayer's Comante lime are an exerlent aperient for this purpose. Regular and moderate excreise, especially on horseback, will materially promote recovery. Avoid exposure to the cold, to easterly and northerly winds, to moisture and the night air.

In severe eases, the patient should be removed into a salubrious climate, if he can be; but when this is impracticable, every possible eare should be taken, by scelusion from the nisht air and exposure, to protect him from further contamination.
 according to the directions given on the bottle. It is prepared from a newly-discovered substance hithert, unknown, but which is found to be a specific antidote for the miasmatic poison which engenders bilious disease. An extensive trial of its virtues has proven this to be true beyond all question. Hence it will be seen to be a disco:ery of priceless value to the multitudes who suffer from this aflicting disorder.

The crowning excellence of this remedy, above its certainty to cure, is, that no injurions effects whatever can arise from its use. Unless organic disorder had been induced before the "Ccres" was taken, the patient will be left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Many of the terrible bilious fevers on the Isthmus and in hot countries, maty be avoided by taking this "Agle Ccure" daily as a pleasant tonic bitter, in small quarntity, while exposed. They arise from the same miasmatic influence as our intermittents, and the remoral of their cause from the system will surely protect from their attacks. We have some flattering reasons to believe it will even prove a preventive of that dreadful scourge in the tropics - the Yellow Fever; but have not yet such indisputable proofs as will warrant us in asserting it as an established fact. It is umecessary to mention the vast importance to human life which hangs on this question. Suffice it to say that we offer to the people here a remedy which, while it contains neither Quinine nor any mineral, nor any injurious substance whatever, still invariably cures Fever andi Ague. That such a remedy must prove a priceless blessing to the sick, will be felt by all who have a spark of sympathy for their suffering fellow-men, and know the prevalence of the allicting disorders it cures.

ITS We did not design to publish any certificates, although many have been received as gratcful acknowledgments from those who have been relicted by this remedy. But the following from an eminent eitizen of Auburn, having been dictated by his attending physieian, describes so faithfully the effects of our preparation, that we insert it more for the explanation it gives of prevaleat symptoms than for its commendation.

$$
\text { . Auburn, N: Y., 17th June, } 1558 .
$$

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass. Dear Sir: I have received so mucli benefit from your - Igue Cure that I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks.

Last month I was suthering from a severe attack of bilions fever. My physician liad broken up the run of the fever, but I wats weak and without appetite. I had a bad pain in the side, the least exertion put me ont of breath, and made me faint. This condition continned without amendment for ten day's or more, and grew gradually worse, although my plysician was giving me tonics and occasional hilions cathartics meanwhile. Not being himself satisfied with the results of his treatment, he advised me to take yonr Ague Cure, the composition of which had been made known to him, and he leemed it well adapted to my condition. I hegan taking a teasponful three times a day, and immst say I never took any medicine in my life that acted so mucli like a charm. In one day 1 felt like another man. I had large, tilious evacuations, althongh the doctor told me there was no cathartic, ingredient in the medicine. With every evarnation I telt better and stronger, and have rapidly recovered my health, nutil I an now entirely well. In fact I have never enjoyed hetfer health than at this time, and my physician, as whl! as myself, attributes it to the cmative virtues of your Agne Cure.

Gratefully yours,
EDWARD RATHBUN.

Moon's Phases.


CALENDAR

 |  | 21 | 5 | 46 | 6 | 23 | 4 | 44 | 4 | 5 | 49 | 6 | 20 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |犬 $45 \quad 44,6 \quad 24$ sets. 4,547621 sets.

Day's length, 12h. 34 m .

| 3 Suc |  | 17 |  | 2 |  |  | 4 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 Mo | - | 0 | 40 | 626 | 811 | 3 | 544 | 622 | 759 |
| 5 Tu | Mars near Moon. able $\uparrow$ | 13 | 39 | 627 | $9 \quad 21$ | 3 | 543 | 623 |  |
| 6 We | Saturn stationary. weather | 27 | 37 | 628 | $10 \quad 34$ | 2 | 542 | 623 | $10 \quad 14$ |
| 7 Th | Uranns $\delta \mathbb{C}$. with dash | 11 | 36 | 629 | 1141 | 2 | 54 | $6 \quad 24$ | 20 |
| 8 Fl | Jupiter $\delta \mathbb{C}$. of | 20 | 34 | 630 | nor | 2 | 539 | 625 | mor |
| 9, Sa | ( south, 5 h .46 m . eve. $\quad$ I |  | 33,6 | 631 | 042 | 2 | 538 | 626 | 021 |





Toothache. - Creosote, or oil of cloves, or laudanum, or a mixture of powdered salt and alum, moistened, put with a bit of cotton in the carious tooth, will stop the pain. For ague in the face, put on a hot poulitice of hops. Nervous Headachc. - Apiply a mustard poultice on the back of the neck:

Cpodeláoc. - Dissolve $1 / 10 z$ opiam, $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$. camphor, and $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$, oil origamum, in one pint of alcolool, for sprains and bruises.

As we sprinkle the thoor to sweep it, so some ladics sprinkle their insband= with tears to sweep the dust out of their pockets.

One gentleman said to arother, at a low-in-the-neck-dressed party, "Did you ever see such a glorious sight before?" "No," said he; "never, since I was weaned."
"Say, Pomp, you nigger, where you get dat new hat?" "Why, at de shop. ob course." "What is de price of such an article as dat?" "I don't know, niquer-I don't know; de shopkecper wasn't dar!"

Pretty Ercuse for a Bife-Beater. - The treasure which we value most we hide.

Toast. - "The Ladisa-Sweet-briers in the garden of hifo."


## AYER'S CATHARTIC PIL工S

Are already known to many in this country as one of the most effectual remedies for disease that has ever been supplied to any people any where. They are the product of the accumulated medical knowledge of this age, or, in other words, are the best which the high intelligence of our times can compile. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have contributed all their aid to invent this best - most perfect compound which ever has been, or for many years to come cau be, with the present means at our disposal, devised for the mastery of disease. We do not arrogate to ourselves the exclusive knowledge by which they have been designed; on the contrary, we have had the advice and assistance of some of the best physicians and scholars, not only in New England, but the world. The highest attainments in the art of cure have contributed their aid to make a remedy which could be available to all for relicf from the allictions which all more or less suffer. As a consequence of these extraordinary endearors to make a good medicine, it was reasonable to expect it would be good, and the restilt is fast making itself known.

We point with unfeigned satisfaction to the evidences which are springing up from the people all around us, nay, all around you, readers! in every township of this Cinion, to show that these Pills cure to an unusual extent, and produce results unprecedented among all the remedies that have been known before them. These proofs come from neither the little nor the great alone. They are found among all classes, from the President of these States to the solid yeomanry who people them. In the following pages are given the remarkable cures of public men known to the whole aation, and also of distinguished citizens in different towns scattered through the whole country.
For the promulgation of a public benefit to the people, we are allowed to refer to the high officers of the General Govermment - to the high functionaries of the British Provincial Government - to the Governors of almost every State, and to a large proportion of the leading Clergymen and Physicians in this country and in the British Possessions. We have also received, for both the Chermy Pectoinal and Pins, the flattering commendations of emperors, lings, and princes in foreign countries, who accord these preparations their unqualified praise as articles of public utility. Of course these compliments have only been bestowed after the severest trials and most convincing proofs of the surpassing excellence of these remedics.
The Prles are so composed that discase within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invig-- orate every portion of the human organism, correcting its discased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these propertics, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. We believe in no magic in medicines, but some cases of cures which these Pills effect will try the credulity of those who trace the effect from-its cause.

Subjoined we give the various disorders this Pill is calculated to cure, and although shey have many names, yet but one origin, which is, derangement of the digestive and assimilative apparatus, from which derangement arises an impure or unhealthy state of the blood. Whichever of these be the distemper, this is its origin, and it is this we must cure.
"The life of all flesh is the blood thereof;", and no life or flesh can be healthy while its blood is discased. If the blood is foul, drawing a part of it does not cleanse the balance. It must be purified at its fountains. The assimilative organism that produces it must be stimulated into healthy action, and the health of the whole system will fullow. 'Ihis is the secret of their usefulnesi - a secret worth knowing, and which we publish that it may be linown.

The whole visceral system is engaged in the manufacture of blood, and derancement in any one of its organs disorders this pabulum of life. In the following pages are given directions to show which one of the internal organs is diseased, and how the remedy should be taken for its cure.


| 19) | ed Sunday after Easter. | Mars in Gemini. |  | Day's length, 131 h .37 m . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $8!$ S | saturn do. | $4^{\prime} 455$ | 590 | 01645 | 7646 mo |
| 9 Mo | 9 9th. long disa | $518+54.7$ | 0 | $0544^{15}$ | 61647041 |
| 10 Tu | C south, 7h. Sun. eve | 2 21537 | 1 | 12545 | 5648117 |
| 11'We | Charlestown bu. '80. gree | $\Omega 16 \pm 52.7$ | 1 | 15245 | $4648 i 148$ |
| 12 Th | 5tli. Bonapate died, 1821. | M 014517 | 2 | 21745 | 36491217 |
| 13 Fri | $0^{\prime} ¢ \in$ Piscium. $\quad a b l$ | IV 133 4507 | 2 | 24145 | 31650245 |
| 14 Sat | Jamestown settled, 160\%. | M $27+497$ | 3 | 3745 | 2651315 |

20) 3d Sumday after Easter. Jupiter in Gemini. Day's length, 13h. 49rn.

16 Mo 分 16 th . rains. $\bumpeq 2344776$ rises. 4500652 rises.

 18 We Matamoras taken, 1846. $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{llllllllllllll} & 18 & 4 & 437 & 8 & 9 & 24 & 4 & 4 & 59 & 6 & 54 & 9 & 3\end{array}\right.$ 19 Th © south 1h. 15m. eve. Fery | 14 |
| :--- |



21) . 4th Sunday aiter Easter. Saturn in Iteo. Day's length, 13h. 59 m .
22) Sth sunday after Easter. Uranus in Gemini. Day's length, 14 h .6 m .


Praetical Directions for some Delicate Complaints, from wheh many euffer rather than make their situation known.
Chlorosis, Suppression, or Green Sichness, is varionsly cansed by dyzentery, diarrhar, loss of blood, excessive secretory discharges, severe depression of the sprits from disappointment, home-sickness, or unrequited love, anxietins of all kinds, and frequently from the want of proper exercise or food. The canses which produced it should be first found and removed. Then invigorate the system by every available means; healthy, nourishing food, dancing, riding on horselack, \&cc., keeping the bowels open and regular. Take from five to twenty grains of earbonate of iron three or four times a day ; or take ten drops tinct. muriate of iron three times a day. Wine of iron, made by soaking some wine

HEADACYE. - Vervous IIcmiache and Sirl Headacke are induced by costiveness, indigestion, foul stomach, or other derangement of the digestive system. Persons suflering from these complaints should awoid coffee, rum, ale, and tobacco, and should keep their bowels open by small doses of the Catimatic Pille, and should be as reynlar as possible in their habits. Those of sedentary pursuits must take exercise, and those subject to exposure must protect themselves as much as possible; but all must keep the bowels loose. These directions, carefully followed, will rarely fail to remove the difficulty. See their effects.

Sifa Side, Aloucriter, Afuss., August 15, 1854.
Sir: Pardon the liberty I an taking to inform you of the benefit I lave received from your Phbs. 1 cabue here by the direction of my physician, Dr. Channing, of New York city, to try the effert of sea bathing upon my complaints, which seemed to be general weakness, with sirk headache. 1 homeht it did me some good, but wan ganing verv slowly, if any at all, when I was induced by my triends here to give your llulsa a trial. 'J' acted like magic upon me. My appetite remmed. I have recovered my strengti, and ans itain. Inaving heard that you are now stuppins in (ifoucester with your fantly, permit me whention that a shall consider it a favor if 1 may be ailuwed to call on you and make my acknowledgments in person. The hearer of this will bring back your answer to my request.

> Very respectiully, MRS, .J. T. W. LIVINGSTON, of N. Y. City.

Dr. Ayer. Sir: I thave been repeatedy eurcd of the worst headoche any body can have, hy a doee or two of your Phels. If they will rure otincrs as they do me, the fact is worthknowing. Yours, © © C.,

EDWARD W. PREBLfi, Cieriz of Steaner Clarion, P'ittshurg.
Sick Headache is very tedious, as well as dificult to cure. It wonld hardly be believed if we should state here some of the cases that have been cured by these Pille; cases that have bafled every variety of treatment, and almost every expediont of racdical skill. Some such have been completely cured by the use of these Pills for a few weeks, and we can onjo account for it by supposing that as the complaint originates in the stomach, and as these Pills are very congenial to the stomach, they morlity its action into health.

ERY连IPELAS, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, is a troublesome inflammation in the skin. which, although not gencrally dangerous, sometimes produces mortification, or, attacking the rital organs, becomes speedily fatal. The blood should be purificd and cooled, to cure it. Nothing that we know of can do this like the Catinimic Pills, taken in moderate doses. If the divease is caused by scrofula, or exists in a scrofubus constitution, take Aren's Compoung Extract or Samsapamela, according to its directions for erysipelas.

Senute Chamber of the Capitul of Georsiu, ailledgeville, 15th December, 1855.
Dr. Ayer, Lowelf. Mass. Dear Sir: I im happy to infom yon of a cure your Phls have effected in my fani!y. My daugher, cighteca yeare of age, has soveral montis had Erysipelas on her nerk and fare, which was, to say the least, very disagreeable. All our endeavors to cure it had prove! mavailing. At the suggestion of an honorable senator by my side, who informed me he hal town a similar complaint eured by your Pilles, I sent her a box for trial. This was but abont three weeks sime, and she is now entirely wall. You are at liberty to use this declatation as you choose. Tour humble servant, HPNRY D. STELL.

Dr. J. B. Miller, late of the Marine Hospital, says, "Your Cathurtic Pills produce effects upon Erysipelas which well deserve the attention of physicians."
the whend isk the Doctor whether a medicine like this, that purifies the fomtains of the blood, should not produce just the effect he has noticed on a disease arisisg from impurity of the blood.

COSTIVENESS, or Constipation, is generally cured by the following course:Take a mild dose, about three Pills, every night, to produce an evacuation in the moming. When this tas been continued daily until the cracuation is established tegularly in the moming, decrease the dose: take trio, and then one pill a day; but be sure to have the evacuation at the regnlar time, with or without the inclination. When the regular habit of body is established, discontimue the Pills ; but fail not of the evarnation at the usual time. If the first trial of this course should not accomplish a cure, repeat it. It will leave your health in better condition than the constant usic of physic, which many employ. But if you do not succeed, then take the Pills regularly to prucure evacuation.

From the distinguished Prof. Waldron, late Surgeon of the ship Saratoga.
Nen York, 5th Junc, lxinli.
Sir: Your Pillis are a public benefit if they did nothing but cure costiveness. This seems only at tritliug disorder, hut it is the parent of others worse than itself, and more people suffer from it than is generally known. They have seldom fated no to arford immediate relief, and I have rured many cases with them that shembuly ressted other eligible remodies.

I concur with you in your holief that your remedies prodace more radical eflects than we can ohtain hy thos the profession have hitherla employed, and of course I favor their adoption anto practice.

Yours,
MILO (\&. VMLDRON, M. V).
Fellow solders of the pen, if you are tromhled wifh anstivenes, the curse which ohlowe so
 Boston Dutly Bee.



| 24) |  |  | Day*s length, 14h. 17 m . |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Su | W | 31725 | 2 | - |  |  |
| 3 Mo | O south, 10 h . 1 m . morn. | 2434726 |  | - |  | 32 |
| 14 Tu | James K. Polk died, 1849. m | 15.434726 |  | - 41 | 9 | ises. |
| 15 T | ภ. cloudy. m | 27434727 | 8 | v. 4 ¢ |  | 748 |
| 6 Th | Clear again, | 91434727 | 5 | 54 |  |  |
| Fri | Battle of Bunker's | $1434 \% 27$ | 32 | 221451 |  |  |
|  | Neptune [0. Bar.Waterloo. V | 3143478 |  | 214517 |  | 9 |


on bits of rusty irm, 18 excellent. Even cider on iron dissolves it enough to make a good remedy in these cases. The preparations of iron in almost any shape are heneficial.

Mevorrifagia, or Flooding, is brought on ly many canses, anong which are over exertion, injuries by violence, excitement, debility, \&cc. The patient must be kept cool, and as quiet as possibie ; the bowels regulated by a mild cathartic, if required. Give about ter drops muriated tinct. of iron every one or fwo hours throngh the day; also, give freely a tonic hitter, like chamomile tea, quinine, gentian, or Perıvian bark. When the case is bad, apply cold, wet cloths for a time.

Leucorrhes, or Whites, is very prevalent and affeting. It is denilitating, and tends to induce serious diseases, such as ulceration or even cancer of the uterus, prolapsus, orfalling of the woml, \&c. When the disease is Incal, and unattended by constitutional derangementa, inject, with a female syringe, an infusion of nut galis or white oak bark, made by soaking eitiner of them in hot water, and straining the liquor. In a large

PIKLSS are brought on by a variety of eauses, foremost among which is habitual costiveness. Aloes and aloetic compounds produce them, and should be aroided those subject to this complaint. Iee or cold water applied to piles aflords great reli but it cure is best effected hy keeping the bowels open with such mild purgatives as do not irvitate the piles. Take oure, two. or three ('itifameric Pills a day, to move the bowels gently. If they still comtime, apply inl ointment made of one part of white lead to twelve parts of lard, mound fincly together. For bleeding piles, add to the same one part of powdered nutgalls. If the I'rles seem to irritate the piles instead of relieving them, whieh is sometimes the case, discontinue their use. Read the following from an old man 86 yems of age: -

Columbia, Georgra, 9u!gust 21, 18:54.
 piles, and having heen cured of them by hour l'the I feel urifefulto you for it. It was a dis aureeable alliction, whichdemected mish trom the little comfort there is left me in life; but is is goile now, and I bess you for it.

IARED SPEFLMAN.
From the lier. V'. L.. Contad, senior editor of the "Evangelical Lutheran," Springfilld, Ohio.

Dr. Dier. Hy Deirs Sir: I have been ming your Phas, and have fommithem the marvel of a purgative, which hay justly cham to be. It is no mystery to me now how gon get such certificates fur them as yom publish. Greater names, if such there are. mixht he proud to be associated with them and with the good they arcomplish. I desire they may have ihe circulation of the whole wide cartl, an I I remain, sir, with respect and esteem, your hmoble servant.
 torpidity of the liver, causing a scanty flow of bile, - infanmation of that organ prodacing bitions oferflow into the stomach and intestines, or from a gencral deramement of the digesise appuratus, in which the liver is involved. Obstruetion of the bile duct crowds the bile back into the blood, with which it then circulates over the whole body, causing disastrons effects upon the health. Indeed, either of the above described derangements of the functions of the liver produces a countless train of evils; the skin becomes derk, or ateasy yellow; the whites of the cyes yellow: the tongue is generally coated white or brown. When the functions of the liver are disordered the food is improperly digentad, and the patient will suffer from costiveness or diarthoa, or both: stmetimes he will have a voracious appetite, and sometimes loathe his food; is gencrally drow-y, lansuid, and melancholy, but sometimes watchful and slecpless; sreat weariber and fainuces are common symptoms, and also palpitation of the heart. Sumetimes the skin breaks out in pimples, tumors, blotches, ukeers, boils, and sores, and at others the patient is afllicted with intolerable itehings, erysipelas, or St. Authony's fire, and froquently with an intolerable restlessness. The irritation from surcharged bile in the blood often produces a severe dry cough, most troublerome in the night, with a dry, ropy expectoration, often nansea and romiting.

From the blood the bile passes into the kidneys, producing scalding pain in the urinary passages, pain in the back and side. and darting pains through the bedy. A soreness is frequently felt in the region of the liver, across the stomach, below the ribs. In some cascs absecses form in the liver, but these are more rare. Many dangeroms complaints have their origin in derangement of the liver, such as Indigention, Custivness, Intermittent and Remittent Ferers, Bilious Fever, Bilious Colic, Bilious Dyseb tery and Diarthea, Chills, Fevers, \&e.

Bilious disorders are most likely to commence in the spring of the year, and can only be cured by restoring the liver to its healthy state able action. 'lo do this, the patient should take, on groug to berl, from two to eight Aver's Pills, enough to giv me or two evacuations in the moming. for several davs. Then decrease the dose sn as to move the bowels कnmily, and get the alteratice effect of the Pidis. A short continuance of this eourse should cure the complaint. If it does not, or if the disorder has its origin in scrofula, which is often the casc, then take Ayer's Compound lixThace of Shishpambia to eradicate the first canse of your complant from the sy:tem. Fours must lie an invelerate case if these two remedies do not cure you. sitilt there are a few where they do not, and for these we advise mereurial treatment, under the eare of a grood physician. But even that may not cure, for we are bern to dic.
the reader may ask, Why not take the mercurial treatment first? To which 1 answer, it should only be resorted to when other, milder and safer means, which wils cure almost all, have failed.

Aver Bedford. Mass., Ifith Dreo, lrifi.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Loweld. Sir: Having used many thousamde of your Puds in my prartice, I feel competent to juige of their morits, and I can unhesitatingly pronomec hemt the Lest cathartic in use. Not enly as a common purgative have I foumd excellent eilects from thom, but in those cases attended with a bilions aspect of tho eyes and skin, indicating, and arising from, deransement of the liver, I have fond them wonderfully sucressfal. Bisprially when preceded by a bue pill, they never fail me in clearing the complexion and restoring the health. I cordially wish you, doctor, the eminent suceess which your inestimatie comtributions to our best neaus of cure deserve.
T. I. MIVHEN, M. I.


DR. AYER: I feel it inpossihle to express my gratitude to you for the wonderful chre y Pills wrought on me. For ower two years I liave been subject to eruptions on the arms and legs, which became very tromblesume and tedious. I tried some good doctors, and a good many things that were recommended to cure, but experienced no relief whatever; at last they said it was impossible to cure it. I then began to try your f'illos, and by the time I had used five boxes, the oruptions had distupeared. This was nine months ago, and now 1 am as hearty as I ever felt, and no sores on me at all. I know of another case like mine in this town cured entirely by your Pills. Surely I wish all sick persons comblyave such a doctor as you are ; and with thankfnhess to you always, I retaain yom lmmble servant, PETER 1. IIAMPELEY.
I. S. It you think this can intuence othor, for their good you may publish it. I am known in Canada.

## Waterford, .Maine, inth June, ] 5 5\%

DR. AYER: I can speak with great comidence of the eflicacy of your PiLls in bile complaints, as they have brought me from Death's door, owing to a bilious ferer rmming into yellore janndice. No one thonght [ slould get over the attack, as my system was so debilitated, and large quantitiss of black bile, mised with blood, were constantly discharged from my stomach and bowels. Dr. Jannieson, of this place, said your Pills wonld help me if any thing could; and my wife gave me no rest till i took a dose, which so encouraued me that ifent on until the worst symptoms abated. Having persevered in taking them, I am quite recovered, and strong enough to pursue my trade.

Yours,
AVERI P. MARSHALI.
The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 18.54:
Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have taken your Pills witl great henefit, for the listlesshess, languor, loss of appetite, and bilious headuche, which have of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry pectoral many years in my tanuily, for coughs and colds, with unfailing success. You make medicines which cure; and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing.

Providence, July 7, 1854.
Dr. Ayer: Your Cathartic Pills having cured me of a very dangerous fit of the bilious colic. I feel it due to the suftering portion of the public to state my case. When I was attacked, the neighbors thought it was cholera, and gave me brandy and laudanum, which made me worse. Provi\}entially, the Orthodox minister of our town came to see me, and advised your Pills, which I took, after sixteen dours of intense suffering. In lialf an hour my bowels were relieved, and the pain subsided. In a shorl time I had completely recovered, and cannot doubt it was entirely attributable to your Pills. Yours, with feelings of deep gratitude,
R. R. HEATHFIELD.

Take Ayer's Pills, ye yellow invalids, whose bile runs throngh your blood : use Ayer's ['thos, and you will do us some service as well as yourselves. Nothing we meet takes our courage down so much as our green jaundice neiglabors, whose forlorn visages would make a comic almanac feel gloomy. So do have pity on us, and cure yoursclves for our sake, if not for your own. - Springfield Gazette.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT generally affect the joints, but the stomach, heart, muscles, and bones are also subject to their attacks. They are eaused by vitiated blood, which is produced by derangements of the digestive organs, and that remedy is most successful in curing them which restores those functions to health. The Cdtifatic Pills should be taken in large or small doses, according to the requirements of each individual case; and that they have been peculiarly efficacious in banishing these tormenting discases, we leave to be seen by the statements of the sufferers themselves. Where rheumatism and rheumatic pains have a scrofulous origin, cure that affection first, by our Compound Exthact of Saksaparilia.

South Norlealk, Ct., Tth Jun., 1856.
Respected Sir: Your Cathartic Pills have cured me of rheumatism of fonr years' standing, for which blessing you mity well suppose I feel gratefil. I had suffered excruciating baibr for a large part of that long period of time. Other medicines and the best of physicians' :t : failed to give me relief; but your PiLhs did it, and J am well. I do not know how I can mure effectually show my gratitnde than by distributing a quantity of your Almanacs, and therwy spreading the knowledge that will do good to others. To this end I will surely circu late a few hundred in this neighborhood if you send them, and shall think I am doing a work of charity for the sick. I am a son of the Rev. A. M. Osboin, D. D., of the Mefhodist Episcopal Thurch, Mulbery Street, New York, :where you can learn, when yon are in the city, the full particulars of my case.

Gratefully yours,
B. S. OSBORN.

Nen York City, Nocember 20, 1853.
Dr. Ayer. My Dear Sir: I have been completely cured hy your Pills from rleumatium, which has afflicted me dreadfully for the last three years. It had settled in my limbs and joints, and almost disabled me. All the medicine I could take, monder the counsel of excellent physirians. only gave me temporary relief. I commenced taking your Catiartic Pills by the dirmtion of Dr. Green, of this city, and immediately began to improve in health. They mecomed to roach deeper in my system than anyothermedicine. I could feel the yood they wero doing me uvery day while I took them. After three weeks' time I have discontinued heir use beranse I have no firther nse for then. They have completely cured me; and I feel sis somme as ever in iny life.

I wish uvery man athicted ats I hase been might be as fortmate in getting cured ; and I lope you will be rewarded for the good yoll do. Your obodient servant, J. 心. P. 'I'MREL.

Moon's Phases.


CATENJAR
For Washington, IIaryland, Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, Califor
nia, and Kansas.
S. D.


| $\dot{A}$ | $\dot{j}$ | Miscellaneous Phe- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\dot{=}$ | $\dot{2}$ | nomena. |


 3 We Arkwright died, 1792. hot. Ini 165
 6 Sat 浣 Cromwell died, 165s.

| 32) |  | Venus in Leo. |  |  | Day's length, 13h. 37 m . |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Su | Bat. of Hanging Rock, 1780. \|m | 9 |  |  |  | , |  |  |
| 8 Mo | Saturn os. Rain. m | 21 |  |  |  | 5518 |  | 029 |
| 9 Tu | Fort Henry taken, 1757. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | 10 | 55 |  | 1 |
| 10 W | $\bigcirc$ south, 1h. 31 m . eve. |  |  |  | 157 | 5519 | 50 | 2 |
| 1 Th |  |  |  |  | 9 ธี | 5520 |  | 314 |
| F | C |  | 10.6 |  | ris | 552 |  |  |
| S |  |  |  |  |  | 5521 | 647 | 6 |

33) 8th Sunday after Trimity. Mars in Leo. Day's length, 13 h .26 m .

 15 Mo Battle of Camden, 1780. $\quad 二$| 14 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 55 | 7 | 44 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 45 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 17. We Guerriere captured, $1812 . \quad \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{llllllllllllll} & 8 & 5 & 15 & 6 & 52 & 8 & 26 & 4 & 5 & 24 & 6 & 43 & 8 \\ 32\end{array}\right.$

 19, Fri Mars of Saturn. Scorching $P$ P $3,516 |$| 5 | 50 | 9 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 26 | 6 | 41 | 9 | 32 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


34) 9th Sunday after Trinity. Jupiter in Cancer. Day's length, 131ı. Aın.

21|Su| 99 IO 23 Tu 24 We Jupiter o C. vegetation.

 ${ }_{27} 7^{2}$ Sat

| 35) | 10th Sunday after Trinity. | Saturn in Leo. | Day's length, 13h. Cm. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 Su | ठ¢ ¢ $2+$ in $\delta . \quad$ sharp | $\Omega 1151525637$ | 648 | $1.532\|630\|$ | 646 |
| 29 Mo | Mercury doinf. lightning. | $\Omega 26525635$ | 711 | 15032.6129 | $7 \quad 17$ |
| 30 Tu | Uranus $\square^{(3)}$ Rain. | 12 115526684 | 741 | $053326 \begin{array}{lll}6 & 27\end{array}$ | 748 |
| 31 We | Mercury $\delta$ Venus. Cooler. | M $25 \|$5 27 6 32 | 810 | 0, $5 \quad 34626$ | 821 |

The subjoined supposititious compliment shows an eminent editor's estimate of the service our preparations render to the public:
"Dr. Huntington, the accomplizhed gentleman who succeeded Dr. J. C. Ayer to the mayoralty of the city of Lowell, has been elected lieutenant governor of the state. It may be remembered that Dr. Ayer declined further election to the office, and the reasons were understood to be, that his eutire attention is required in the manufacture of his medicines, where he thinks he can do the
public a far greater service than in any administrative post whatever. If his remedies are as useful throughouit the whole country as we know them to be in this vicinity, the amount of good accomplished by them must be incalculable, and we cannot but commend the philanthropy of his choice." Baltimore Patriot.
"Did your fall hurt you?" said Pat to his friend, who fell with his hod from a high ladder. "No, Patrick, shure, it was hitting the ground that hurthed me."

Dr. J. ('. Avcr. Sir: It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude I write to tell you whas your Pilss have done for me. Last spring I had a sovere attick of $\mathcal{A c u t e}^{\text {Inflummatory Rhift }}$ matism. Which settled in my linbs, and subjected me to excruciating piin. They hecame swollen and tender to the least tuach; so mith so that I conld scarcely move or be moved. I employed the hest physicians and the hest remedies to no purpose, until I tried your Pills. The tirst duse gave me sone relief, and a few more removed the complaint, so that in ten days from my first taking them, I rode ont; in less than three weeks conld attend to my business, and now am entirely free from the disease. Yours, with respect,
C. G. COFFIN.

Bloonfield, Somerset Co., Penn., July 5, 18 H 4.
Dr. Aycr. Sir: For years past I lase been so attlicted hy hereditayy Gout that I was a burden to myself and all about me. The slightest cold, or damp feet. inrar.ably brought on an attack, when my knees and ankle joints swelled to a frightjul extent, and elaalk stones formed in them. 'The weight even of the bed sheat on my ankles almost drove me crazy. Of medicines prescribed by docioss, and recommended by meighbors, I took plenty, including colchicum, which soon ceased to have any good effect, and operated with dangerons violence on the bowels. When almost despairing uf cure on this side the grave, I was visited, six monthe ago by a colportenr, distributil! tracts in this district, who said he knew of a medicine that would cure me, and recommended your Cathartic Phifs. As soon as I had taken half a box I fuund relief; and two boxes effected a perlect cure. I have since boen exposed to all weather, but have had no return of the attack, and am as hearty as ever.

## JOSEPII OXI,EY.

IVIPPEPSA, or Indigestion, arises from loss of tone ini the stomach, or more particularly its muscular fibrous coating, which becomes pale and feeble. It is generally accompanied with more or less inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach, and always with a diseased irritability of the whole organ. This disorder afficts persons of sedentary pursuits, or is frequently induced by trouble or intense anxiety of mind. Where these are the causes, it cannot be cured while they remain. For Iyspepsir, commence some system of regular exereise; partake, discreetly, of eavily digested food. If the stomach is sour, take occasionally a few grains of supercarbonate of soda dissolved in water. Take light doses, from one to three of the Cathatic Pills every moming, to simmlate the stomach into healthy action, which they will generally soon restore. Much, however, may be done for this disease by management, exercise, and diet.

Dysuepsia is often caused by a serofulous affection of the stomach. You must decide by the general characters we have given above of scrofulous symptoms, whether this is the case, and if it is, that father of disorders must first be cleansed out from the system. No remedy known to us will accomplish that so surely as our Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, whieh see.
From the Rev. Dr. McEwen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

3d August, 1855.
Dr. J. C. Ayer: I am happy to state inore explicitly the particulars of my case as follows: I had been afflicted with Dyspepsia for several years. It constantly grew worse, and during thi, year has threatened my life. I had sought the best counsel and assistance every where, but all that could be done for me was of no avail. We felt that there was no relief for me, and I must die. My suffering was greater that I can describe, and constam. My situation was painful and distressing in the extreme. Ny family having heard your Pills recommenderl by person* we much respected, induced me to try them. They acted like a charm upon my complaint, which soon left me altogether. The burning pain in my stomach left me, my appetite returned, and my food digested and nourished me. I now enjoy uninterrupted good lealth, never better in my life, - which is unquestionably due to the effect of your Pills. My oldest sun has always been subject to a bilious complaint, which made him weak and puny. After your Pills cured me, he took them, and they cured him. He, like myself, has since grown robust and strong. These are considered by our neighbors wonderful cures, of which none can duubt you deserve the credit.

With great respect,
J. McEWEN.

NLURALGIA, or Tic Douloureux, is an excruciatingly painful disorder, arising trom urea and uric acid, which the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood.

Various modes of treatment have been adopted. Quinine or Morphine sometimes altords relief, but judiciously-administered purgatives assist to remove the complaint.

From a distinguished divine well known throughout the south-west - the Rev. Dr, Olcott: -

Chartres Street, Newo Orleans. May 7, 1856.
Dear Dr. Ayer: If you could know what I have suffered from Neuralgic pain in my phonlder and side, you might judge of the thankfulness I feel to your skill that has cuted me. Pain, torment, anguisl, are strong words, but they do not express what I have undergone. The incredfble stories my neighbors tell of your cures induced me to try your Pills. Either they have driven out my disease, or it went of its own accord when I took them; or but a feiv days have passed, and I am entirely well. Nothing scemed to reach my case unil I took your Pilles, which I think enred me, and I pray God to bless you and the means yot employ fur the relief of human suifiering. With Christian regard, yours and truly,

BALPH OLCOT'r.

Moon's Phases.



CALENDAR For Charleston, $\mathbb{N}$. Carolina, Tenne, Ga.. Ala., Miss., Louisiana, Tezas. and New Mexico. | Sun | Sun | Hoon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rises. | sets. | sets. |
| H. $\quad$ M | K. M. | H. M. |

 3 Sat 3d. with rain.|n $\quad \begin{array}{llllllllllll} & 5 & 5 & 30.6 & 27 & 10 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 36,6 & 22 & 10\end{array} 23$



 13 Tu (4) Uranus stationary. and |  | 5 | 5 | 39 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 32 | 4 | 5 | 42 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 37 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 15 Th of greatest Hel. Lat. N. dry. $\mathcal{P}$


38) 13 th Sunday after Trinity. Jupiter in Cancer. Day's length, 12 h .19 m .


Tell me, e winged winds, that round iny pathway : r, do ye not know some quiet spot where oops are worn no more? Some lone and suent dell, some isliand or some cave, where women can walk three abreast, along the village pave? The lond winds hissed around my face, and, snickering, whispered, "Nary place."

A pedant said to an old farmer he could not bear a fool, who replied, "Your mother conld."
"Do you snore, Betty?" said Mrs. Slap, to her new servant. "Don't know marm ; I niver laid awake to diskiver."

One seventh of all the children born in large cities die for want of pure, wholesome milk. - Frank Leslie's Magazine.

To make a liandsome profit on boarders, furnish them with strong butter and weak tea.
"Show me a glass of whiskey," said Mr. Tipple, "and see me put nyself outside of it."
The water cure is neither new nor wonderfinl. It is as old as the deluge, which, we think, killed more than it cured.

Why is a boot like a squash pie? Because you can put your foot in it.
albany, 21st October. 12.ก.
Dr. I. C. Aycr, Sir: I have heel your valuable Pills, and seen them used, wihh greit -surces. 'Two boxes cured me of a dyspepsia and costive habit of six years' standins. A fe' boxes cured WVm. S. Iferon, the publisher of the Hudson River Chronicle, of a neuralgia and scrofulous affection that had together afflicted him for ten years. I have often recommended them to my friends, and used them extensively in my practice, and can say with a thankfol heart that I never knew a simsle duse used without a sood effect. Believe me, sir, with urtat nerard, your obedient servant,
T. WILLIAMS, H. D.


SCROFUTAA, or Kings Fevil, is a constitntional diseace, a taint, or corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, aud may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy.

It is varionsly caused by mercurial disease, low living, or disortered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it may menerally be cured by the right treatment perseveringly followed. The toul infection must be purged out from the system by an alterative medicine. These Pills are alterative when continuously taken in small doses, and will generally cure the complaint, as is seen in the certificates below. But a still more powerful remedy for this complaint is our Compound Extract of Sarsapaillea, which is especially designed for the cure of Scrofula in its worst forms.

From a physician of widely extended practice in the comntry, whose opinion is held in high regard by the medical profession: -

Olice Branch, Clermont Co., O., January 28, 1856.
BROTHER AYER: It is with satisfaction and pride I confese to you what we are accomplishing with your remedies. Cures follow their use in my practice so soon and so sure as to lave no doubt of the extraordinary pow ers which you claim for them. Some cases of Scrofula, w!irh had long resisted all our ordinary remedies, yielded rapidly under the use of your Pibla. I have also found effects from them in other tiseases that show their direct action in the purfication of the blood. None who have given them a fair trial can dispute that you furnish us the best purgative as well as expectorant that we possess.
lecept the congratulations of a brother, who wishes you every success in your pursuit for the relief of human suffiering.
W. M. INGALLE, M. I).

See the following case of a distinguished civil engineer:-
Chicago, ml., 15th March, 1856.
Dr. Ayer. Sir: I was attacked with a troublesome humor, which began ly an eruption on my side, and in spite of every effori to remove it, increased until my side hecame entirely raiv. In this miserable condition I began taking your Cathartic Pills, under the direction of Dr. Marshall. In a short time the wide sore on my body commenced to heal, and in a few weeks, to the astonishment of my friends and even my physician, l was entirely cured; nor has the troublesome disorder shown any symptoms of a return. Yours with respect,

EDWARU COgGESHALL, Assistant Engineer of the Central R. R.
TERTIER, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, \&c. UlCEROES anll Cutaneous Diseafes are caused by humors in the system, and a foul state of the blood, without purifying which they cannot be cured. These Pills are of signal benefit in those complaints, as they purge out the foul humors, and replace the vitiated secretions with rich, healthy blood. They cleanse the vital fluids, and restore to vigorous, healthy action parts that were rotted with disease. The various eruptive disorders that attack children are speedily banished by these Pums, and no family should be without them. Where they alone do not produce sufiricient effect, the patient should be treated with in alterative as for the cure of Scrofula, which see.
From the well-known captain of the ill-fated Steamer Franklin : -

$$
\text { Louisville, Ky., 23d April, } 1855
$$

Dr. Aycr. Sir: Your agents here have desired me to report to yon the case of my wife; who has been cured by your Pills. She had been troubled with Salt Rheum, more or less, for many years, and it had grown worse lately than ever before. By the advice of her brother, the governor of our state, who had heard them highly spoken of for similar complaints, (and who in, by the way, a great admirer of your ('herey Pectoral,) she began the trial of your Pills. How many and how long she tork them I cannot exactly say ; but this I know, that she did take them, and they cured her. If it might he comnted in money, I could not nane the anm that would be an equivalent for the change that has been offected in her health by a fow twenty five ceat boxes of your excellent Pills.
liolus, with great respect,
CAPT J. S. CALVERT.


43) 18th Sunday after Trinity. Saturn in Leo. Day's length, 11 h .1 lin .

44) 19th Sumlay aiter Trimity. Uramas in Gemini. Dis's length, 1 h .57 m .


The Irishman's plan for casting cannon ( Could yomg men marry when they first Wat, - Firsi take a loole, and then poir the iron around $i t$.
"Thumderation, Mister," said a long Yankee to the elepinmt's keeper, "what animal is that ere, with it tail at boh ends?"
A Cincinmati paper syys, "Rogues finl no quarter here." To which Premice veplies, "Very likely: they might search bulf the pockets in the city and film none."
get the relis!! for calico. half the hereditary diseases of mankind would ranish.
Nambo says, "Why an my belubed Dinat like de cloth dey make in Lowell? Cos she's an uableached she-ting."

Toast. - "Hoans and the Equator - Crinolino and the Equinoctial-line, God bless 'en: The one eacircles tho oarth, the other tle hervens."

Our neighbors will be glad to learn that the ittle son of Mr. Taltot, who keeps the toll gate, tras been cured of his loathsome disease, which none who pass there can have failed to notice: The painful, sickening affection on his arm and face was called Salt Rheum by the doctor, whe could name but could not cure it. His father tells us it lias finally been entirely cured by AyER'S Pills. surely that AyER is a trimp in medicine. We thought it glory enough for one inan to cure consumption, but he masters, one after another, the worst forms of hereditary disease that anllict mankind. - Neuport Whig \& Chrouicle.
From the high Sheriff of Prince Edward's Island: -
Charlottetoion, Dec. 2, 1857.
Venerable Sir: I feel it a duty I owe to the sick as well as yourself, to state the inestimable benefit I have received from your Pills. Their marvellous efficacy has not only astonished me, but all who knew my situation. In August I was scized with a severe attack -of Scurcy, accompanied with bleeding piles. My teeth became loose, my skin bloated and burst in several places. Under the advice of my excellent physician, Dr. Hilcoat, I dieted strictly on mush and milk, and took a variety of medicines, skilml, doubtless, but all to no purpose. My suffering became extreme, and at times I was in such agony as to wish for death. At length I was induced to take your blessed Pills, and they soon cured me. My case is well known in the city, and indeed all over the island; and you are at haerty to refer to the any inquiries others in distress may wish to make concerning it. I wish it wero in myo power to do you some service to compare with what yonr skill has done for me.

Yours with every regard,
PETER CLARK.
DYGENTERY AND DIARIRHOA are sometimes cured by a congenial eathartic. Take light doses, from one to three Pills. If one or two doses do not cure, leave off taking them, and take a teaspoonful of chalk mixture with six drops of laudanum three times a day. If that does not cme, call a physician.

From a highly respectable merchant of

## Gcorgetozn, D. C., 9th October, 1856.

Dear Sir: Pleaso send me by steam a large stock of Pills, for I camot keep chough to apupply the demand. We have at length begun to find ont their value here, and all classes use them more and more. Baron Stockel, the Russian minister, bnys them of me. I have sold then for use in the president's house, and to many of the families of the high officials of our government, secretaries, senators, congressmen, \&c., as well as some forcign ministers and gecretaries of legation. These facts will convince you, as they have me, that your preparations are not contined to the imorimt and credulons; that the most inteligent can find no better medicines. The Dysentery has been prevailing amongst us for several weeks, and has proved severe with many of our citizens. I have heard several speak with unbounded praist of the effects of your PriLs upon this complaint, which it is said they frequently cure. Your obedient servant,
O. M. LINTHICUM.

DROPSY shonld generally be treated by medicines that increase the flow of the urine, such as spirits of nitre, uwa ursi, \&c., to stimulate the secretion which Nature designed to carry off the surplus finid and azotized matters of the body. Still, a nowerful assistant, and even sometimes superior remedy, is found in drastic purges. When excitants of the kidnevs have failed, or when they effeet but a partial cure, take large and frequent doses, from tive to eight of these Pills, to produce copious liquid discharges from the bowels, and thus woid the accumulated water from the system.

We have received several certificates of cures, but all too lengthy for publication. Patients in reporting their remarkable cures will confer a favor by giving the facts as short and distinet as possible.

Our yenerable friend, Mr. Green, of the Union Mill, whose aftliction with Dropsy has ensaged the active synpathies of our ritizens, reports himself much better. He feels confident he is now getting the heiter of his complain, and atributes the change to the effect of A1ER's Pills, which he has been taking frecly. We know our neighbors join us in the hope he will realize his present expectations of a cure. - Putnam County Obsercer.

WORZ覆S are sometimes expelled in large quantities by these Pills: but it they are not entirely destroyed, take an infusion of wormseed, or of pinkroot. (spigelia,) or a few drops of wormsced oil on sugar, to be followed by a strono dose of these Pilis, and they will generally disappear. Intestinal worms under mine the health of many, especially children. Their presence is indicated by symp toms which every mother knows, and the little sufferers ought to be freed from them as they so surely can be, without much trouble.

From a northern lady married in the South, formerly preceptress in the Norma School:-

Marengo, ala., June 5, 18.at.
Dear Dr. Ayer: Allow a mother to tell you what your Pills have done for her children and if you think it worth while, you can make it known to others. My own chiddren hatve almays been troubled with Worms, and so have some of my servants, and children of the field bands on our plantation. We have of late nsed your Pills altogether as a common purgatioc knowing them to be the best there is. Our physician advised us to try them for wormus, um the result has shown their entire surcess. My little son has been feehle for a year-made st by worms, which we could not remose. A few strong doses of your Phas have brought then away, and you can scarcely believe the improvement in his health. You would not kuor

| Moon's Phases. |  |  |  |  |
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 3 Th (3) © south, Clı. 59 m . eve. 4 Fri © \& 0h. 41 m . eve. Frooty. 5! Sat Ind. Sum. Snow in the north.

| 45) | 20 th Sunday after Trinity. | $V$ enus in 5 c | Day's length, 10h. 45 m . |  |
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|  | 'Neptune d $\mathbb{C}$. Warin an | 28.63245 | 30 |  |
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| 10 Th | 嗡 10th. The last of | $1916374 \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | rises. $16,626,5$ | 2 rises. |
| 11 Fri | (ti) Uranus óc. summer | 3,638450 | $\overline{5} 16166265$ | 1 536 |
| 12 Sat | Jupiter stationary. for the | $16!639 \mid 449$ | 61216627 | 1) 632 |


47) 2ed Eunday after Trimity. Jupter in Cancer. Day's length, 10h. 23 m .

48) Let Sunday in Advent. Saturn in Leo. Day's length, 1011. 15m.
 28 Mo Uranus 80. Wash. cr. Del. $7 \quad 24656439$ 8 $1812,642454,833$
 30. We h sonth, 5h. 20ra. morn. Vै 18,6584391019116444541028

A cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as lealthy weather. 'To make a sick man think he is dying, look half dead yourself. Hope and despair are as catching is cutaneons complaints. Alwaysendeavor to feel sunshiny, especially in a sick room, and to Jonk so, too.

Inysepsia - the remorse of a guilty stomach.

Hope - the wag of Pluto's tail, when waiting for his bone.

Gotd is universally worshipped, withont a single temple, aud by all classes, without a single liypucrite.
. Married - Miss Jane Lemon and Mr. Ebenezer sweet.
"How happily extremes do meet In Jane and Ebenezer ;
Slie's now no longer sour, but Sicet, Alld he's a Lemon-squeezer!"
The Press - Pulpit-and Petticoat - ilie three ruling powers of the wo:ld. The first spreads knowledge, the second morals, and the last spreads - considerably.

Why is love like a canal boat? Decause it is in internal transport.
"Castles in the air" have for their timbers " moonbeams."
him for the same child. We have used them in several cases, and they have cured them allsome where we could get nothing else to do it. We all know you make the best medicines in the world, and I want every body should know what a cure your Pills are for torms.

With a high regard for your skill and your usefulness, I am, sir, respectfully,
Mrs. JANE W. ESTELL.
We have found Ayer's Pills one of the very best remedies for Worms in children. They are a mild but searching and successful antidote for them. - Gansel's Medical Expositor, N. Y. City.

AS A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual for the purpose for which a dimner pill is employed. Persons of bilious habit find great comfort from their occasional use in small doses, after eating or drinking too freely. They stimulate the stomach and aid digestion, thus obviating the nausea, heartburn, and pain which follow from eating too heartily. They should be taken in small doses of from one to three Pills after eating.

From the celebrated professor of Music : -
Baltimare, June 6, 1856.
J. C. Afer, M. D. Sir: Among the other valuable properties of your Pills, not the least is its value as a Dimer Pill. Such Pills are much used in the old countries, and are useful here. Yours I have found to be about the best adapted to this use of any I have ever found, and I commend them as such.

JAMES T. AUDUBON.
Deafness, Partial Blindness, Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Suppression, and other complaints it wonld not be supposed they could reach, have been cured by the renovating action of these Pills upon the whole system, and the resuscitation they afford to the general health. Their virtues penetrate to the fountains of the blood, and thus effect cures which could not be believed if they had not been proven. All who use them can sec they have curative properties equalled by nothing which has been known before, and are astonished to find a medicine of such wonderful power over disease, which is harmless - perfectly harmless, even to infants. One great canse of their safety is, they are purely regetable.

Almost all the physical pills in market contain mercury and other minerals, but it is inhuman to make medicine of such ingredients for popular use. The unsuspecting take them without cantion, and suffer consequences the most calamitous and distressing. Their health and vigor are undermined by the very remedies they take for protection, and they contract incurable disease through the very means employed for eure. Some lose their tecth and hair, some the use of their limbs, and thousands their health through the incautious use of medicines containing calomel. For this reason we make these Pills of vegetables only, that can harm nobody. They contain not one particle of any mineral substance whatever, or any thing that can injure even a child.

The foregoing truly wonderful cures have not been effected by any mysterious virtue of the medicine, but simply by its searching activity which penetrates to every organ of the body, stimulating it to healthy energy, and removing the obstructions which are the first causes of disease.

Probably no Pill ever has been, or for many years will be, perfected to the extent of this. It is first water-proofed by a chemical composition that the fluids of the mouth or stomach readily dissolve, but that water will not. This is to protect it from deterioration by time, climate, or exposure. It is then Sugar Coated, to make it perfectly palatable, and even agreeable to be taken.


It is impracticable to give within our space here, any considerable portion of the certifieates we have received of remarkable cures. But we will add some few of the many commendations of eminent men, distinguished authors, and celebrated chemists, who certify to the remarkable virtues and extraordinary usefulness of these Pills.

See the report of the eminently learned chemist of the West, Dr. Locke, to whom Congress awarded $\$ 10,000$ for his discovery of the Astronomical Clock:-

Dr. J. C. Ayer. My Dear Sir: I have made a thorongh chemical examination of your Pills. and find them agree with your formula for their preparation. They contain no mineral substance -a fact which will recommend them to the many who discard mineral remedies. Your successful use of the active principle of the castor beai IB new and very valuable. Physicians will, doubtless, appreciate its virtues. My experiments


 2 Fri 44 2d. oric shoperi. $=12659488^{1}$ morn 106 is 454 morn 3 Sat
49) $2 d$ Sumday in Idvent. Velans in Sagitterius. $\qquad$ Day's Iength, 10h. 8 m .

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51) Jth Sunday in Idrent. Enpiter in Cancer. Day's length, $10 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{hm}$.

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5th Sunday in Adrent.
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26 Mo esth. Washington crossed the ${ }^{\circ}$ 27 I'u 16th. Gt. tire in N. Y. 183.3. Vo
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Several hogns Intterice, cift enterprises, and worthless patents having nsed our name ap a refecence in their circulars we would cantôt the pmblic with the assmance that our reconmendation has never been given, sor is it likely to be, to any thing or any body whatever.
A modern tonrist calls the Niagara River "the pride of rivers." That pride certainly has a tremendons fall.
Why is a dres's tail like the heart of a tree? Because it is farthest from the bark.

Why do women talk less in Fehreary than any other month ?
"I cannot hear children," said Mise Prim, diedainfully. Mrs. Partington replied, "Perhaps if you conld you would like them better."
Beecher warns men not to pray cream and live skim-milk.

A wit and a fool in company are like a crab and an oyster; the one watches till the other opens his monh, that he may eat hien up.
have proved your Pilz to be active, searching, and effectual, but not griping or drastic - quakn ties which must strongly recommend it to the public patronage,

PROF. J. M. LOCKE,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Cincinnati, $O$.
Endorsed by JOHN MCLEAN, Cin., O., Judge supreme Court of the Lnited states. THOMis CORWIN, Lebanon, O. Secretary of the Treasury of the L.s. N. LONGIVORTM, of Cincimati, the celebrated Sirst wine grower of America, and the richest man in the West.
HON. JOSEPH M. WRLGHT, Governor of Indiana.
E. 13. COLLLNN, Eecretary of State for Indiana.

JAMES HARLAN, Attomey General of Kentucky.
B. STORER, Judge of Suprome Court of Uincinatit.

The following statemont from James R. Chilton, M. D., of New York city, after a thorough examination of the subject, leares no doubt in any reasonable mind of the intrinsic virtues of my preparation, or its value es a reliable medicine. Dr. Chilton is known throughout this whole comntry as one of the oldest and best antlytical chemists it contains; and his high character, both as a chemist and a man, is certified by distinguished persons, who are known to the people every where.
J. C. Ayer, M. D., Lowefl, iLsss, Dear sik : I have examined your Cathartic Pilliss and become thoroughly acquainted with their comprition. It is a new and judicions combina tion of materials posessing points of exellence which, I believe, lave not been obtained hefore.

As a Cathartic for general use, ihey are furs superior to any which have hitherto fallen under my notice. They do not conain any mineal suhstance whatever; and, consequently, all whjections urged againsî such ingredients are obviated.
Tho skilful taethed of snarating the active principles of which these Pilis are composer from the inert vecetaho mattor is meritorions, and should sommand special attention, and win for the Pilis the liberal patronare of the pablic.

JAMES R. CHLLTON, Chemist.
We have known Dr. J. R. Chilton for many years as a gentleman of the highest respectability, and a chemist in whom we have the utmosi confidence.

We fully concur in the above statements.
COLEUAN \& STETSON, Propriche of the Astor Homse, N. \% city,
H. J. FAVMOND, Lictenant foternor of the State of New York.

HordIE GREREES, Senior Editor of the New Sork Tribune.
WM. H. SEWhRD, Enator of the United states.
W11. 1. MARCY, Secretary of Sato of the Unitel States.
Wy. B. AsTOR, New York city: the richest man in America. G. W. WESTON \& (YO. Proprictur of saratoga Spring. POWERA so WhlgHTMAN, the larsent Manuf. Cliemisis in American E. L. Let FLhivORTI, Secretary rif State of New York.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Lowtil, Mass., U, A. A. Sik: fn :ompliance with the reguest of your agent, i have the pleasure to state that having taed yom "Atmartic lills in hay family, 1 have fomd them superior in their momal effects to any other purgative we have ever employeh. It is whinh my kowledge that your Plus and Pectoral are recommended by some of the distinguisliod surgeons and physicians of this stetropolis, (London.)

Feur obedsent serviat,
RICIAARD DEAN BOTME, Ex-1 wot ('anher.
From II Excellency W. I. Greenly, the Governor of Kichigan : -
"I have contomplated with growing atistaction the ufect which your wonderful remedies show among my prople. They prove that science has the skill to combat the discases frums which we suffer; and I cannot but commend tue usc you make of it to relieve the distress of my tellow-counrymen."

From a late Surgeon of the Imperial Marine in Framed Paris, France, 5th Augut, 18ifi. Mons. Le Docteve J. C. Ayme: I have given trequent esmphosment in my practice to the Pecroand and Pras you so kindy sent ne for trial, and anm hapy to inform you that in no rave hits either fibled to give the best indications I cold dowes. That they are admirable rombsitions for the tratment of disease is manifest from the formula yon send me, and is also perfectly apparent in their effects upon my parients, Any sriply of them designed for the army at large should be sent to the Derartment of Wax Aicept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

JWLE-: ULAUDE LEGOUPIL, M. $م$.
The widely-celebrated Dr. Torrey, the leaned Pmfecor of Chemistry and Materip Medica in the Institnte of the city of New York, has thoroughly investigated ouc of the componeats of these Pilis, and reports as follows: -

Collegr of Physicians: and Surgenns, City of Nfio York, December 23, 1853.
Dr. J. C. AyEr. My beir =Iif: After a cureful examination of your "Ricinine" i fini that it contains the therapentic viruses of the castor bean in a highly concentrated state, and 1 concur in the opinion of my valued friend, Dr. A. A. Wajes, that it is more sure and efficarions in its apration, athoush similar ia $i t$ effecta, to the cestor oil. It has great advantiges is the smallnew of to bulk and the facility with which it can be compounded with other cathar tics, to increase or modify its operation.

These specitic qualities will commend it to the attention of wivus practitioners, who wil. discover its valuable properties on trial.

From a celebrated Philantropist whose works of mercs make his name the watchword of benevolence in the Atlantic States:-

Institution of the Dfaf, Dumb, and Blind, Raleigh, N. C., April 26. Ie-56.
Haviug used Dr. Ayer's preparations, in my own family and in the "Institution" in this city for a series of years, I feel entire confidence in recommending them to the public as the very best of remedies. Both their composition (which is known to me) and their effects prove their superiority over the medicines in common use.
W. D. COOK, M. D.,

President Nortl/ Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

## From an emineut Divine:-

St. Clairscille, Bedford County, Pa., May 9, 1856.
J. C. Ayer, M. D. Str: Ali reerl friends, and especially the sick need them. Such have vour remedies proved themselves to me and my family for yeare, and not only to my family, but also to my parishioners and friends. Their virtues have been thoroughly tested in this section, and uever, to my knowledge, known to fail. A great many within my acquaintance have reason for devout thankn for the benefits conferred by your inestimable medicines, and not a few owe tu them their restoration from dangerous sickness. Trusting that hoth your medicines will continue to deserva the golden npinions they have won, I remain, with sentimento of esteem for your nsefulnens to the afticted, Yours, \&c., N. E. GILDE,

Pastor German Reformed Church, St. Clairsville, Pa.
From the distinguished Chiei Engineer of the Great Wiestern Railroad: Gmerican Honse, Buffulo, .1. Y., June H, 1856.
Mr venerable Friend: It i, with, unfeigned pleasure that I contribute my humbe testimony to the extrandimary virtue, of your Cathartic lidls. Never before have I seen a meducine what I would publicly praise; bont the-e deserse it, and I shall not decline. Cases of cure by Shem are personally known to me, athout which there can be no dispute, and which are truly remarkable. My own use of them has convinced me that they possess an extraordinary power Sor the renovation of the bloed, and tor the expulsion of disease.

It is saill you have spent a whole lifetme in perfecting the two remedies you make; and rheir eflects surely show that it has not been spent in vain. That years of usefulness may yet remain to you is the sincere wish of, Yours, HAMILTON FOLLETT'.

> Hevse of Representatices, Washington, D. C., 21 July, Iと56.

Dr. J. ©. Ayer, Lowell. Mass.: I have the honor to acknowledge your compliments of the 2.5 th ultimo, and in answer to yur request for a report of my case, have the pleasure to say : I have long heen atilicted with a bilious complaint that had deranged and atmost destroyed my health. It hegan in cossiveness and headache : indigestion followed, and became an intolerable abliction. I was sulyject to racking pains in and about my stomach, with a burning sensation in it after eating. I could eat but little, although sometimes posseased with a ravenors appetite. I lost my flesh and vigor, if not sonewhat of my mental faculties. It is needless to say that it tried all advice and medicine, for ats yon say, "the sick try every thing." But nothing gave the any relicf from the growing aggravation of my complaints. I was at length induced by a distinguished senator (whom 1 understand to be your personal friend) to try your Pills. He assured me thes had virtucs superior to other medicines, and I have found it true. I had taken then about two weeks according fo your directions for liver complaints before they produced much bencit. In less than fise isenk they had cured me. I have now been well and strong for several months, with no sympors of a return of ing disorder.

Be assured, sir, I should not make you this ackuowled gment for publication if I did not feel thet the extraordinary tirtups of four remedies ought to be made known. I have the honor to be, sir, Your lomble servant, GEO. S. CLINGMAN.

To Pifyiciacs. - These remedies were originally designed for practitioners' use, and were employed by then chiefiy until the public demand could be no longer resisted. We still endearor to afford to physicians every facility for supply, and to hospitals we furnish the articles at net cost, or, where it is desired as a charity, without cost.

My compounds are never secret. The formula by which they are made have been published in the principal medical journals of this country and Europe, as well as presented personally to most of the practising physicians of the American States. They have received the unqualified commendation of professors in almost all the medical colleges of both continents, aud been presented by them to their classes as worthy their especial attention. The medical journals speak in high praise of their effects. Physicians who have not received my formule may do so on application by mail.

'The Diplomas of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Boston, the Ohio Institute, Cincinnati, the New York Institute, Syracuse, and the National Agricultural Union, Washington. have been given to these preparatiors at their several Fairs, and also the Modallion Awards of the three great Institutes of Art in this country.

These remedies have been presented by the American embassies at those courts to the Emperors of Russia, China, and Brazil; to the Kings of Norway, Demmark, Portugal, and Siam; to the Presidents of Chili, New Grenada, and Peru; to the Shah of Persia, the Sultan of Turkey, the Imat na of Muscat, and many Governors, Princes, Viceroys, \&.c., from some of whom hirhly gratitying acknowledgments have been received, and


## A YER'S

 CHERRY PECTORAL,FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in ad. vanced stages of the disease.

Disorders of the pulmonary organs are so prevalent and so fatal in our ever-changing climate, that a reliable antidote has been long and anxiously sought for by the whole community. The indispensible qualities of such a remedy for popular use must be, certainty of healthy operation, absence of danger from accidental over-doses, and adaptation to every patient of any age or either sex. These conditions have been realized in this preparation, which, while it reaches to the foundations of disease and acts with unfailing certainty, is still harmless to the most delicate invalid or tender infant. A trial of many years has proved to the world that it is efficacious in curing pulmonary complaints, beyond any remedy hitherto known to mankind. As time nuakes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become a staple necessity, from the $\log$ cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state, city, and indeed almost every hamlet of its unrivale Cherni Pectoral is known by its works. Each has living evidence ing symptoms of consumption. Although this is not true to so great an extent abroad, still the article is well understood, in many foreign countries, to be the best medicine extant for distempers of the respiratory organs, and in several of them it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. In Great Britain, France, and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, Cherre Pectoral is introduced, and in constant use in the armies, hospitals, almshouses, public institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Thousands of cases of pulmonary disease, which had baffica every expedient of human skill. have been permanently cured by the Cherry Perrorar, and these cures speak convincingly to all who know them.
Annexed we give minute directions for its bse, in the several varieties of pulmonary complaints it is designed to cure, with some few of the many hundreds of testimonials that overflowing gratitude has brought us.

FOR A COLD AND COUCII, take from 20 to 40 drops for an adult, morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle. Make the dose largest at evening, and smallest at noon, before eating. Carefully a roid exposures. If your cold is accompanicd with Headache and Soreness of the Body, take about five Cathantic Pills, which will probably remove that difficulty. Persevere with the Cherry Pecroral until it stops the cough also.
None would long suffer with these complaints, if they knew how easily they are cured. By the timely use of these remedies, many - nay, almost all such attacks may be arrested, and thus is checked in its commencement the sonurge that sweeps from our inidst thousands and thousands every year. Persons afficted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night. will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequent refreshing rest.

From the brilliant and widely esteemed witer of the "Lyuchburg Virginian ": -
March 3, 1856.
Dr. Ayer. Sir: In a case of prolonged, ubtanate, and most amoying rough foliowing a cold, I experienced immediate and entire relief, frum the use of your Cherry Pectoral, and therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the similarly aflicted. J. MCDONALD.

Dr. F. Scheley, an eminent physician of Frederick. Maryland, writes:-
Octoher 2, 18 86.
I conscientiously recommend your Cherry lecetcral in most of our lung diseases, deem ung it the best remedy we possess for them. In catee of anl acute character or catarmal origin I have found its properties invaluable.

NHLCENZA is an epidemic not only troublesome in itself, but liable to induce ynuch more serious complaints, such as rheumatism, fevers, derangement of the visecral system, and affections of the pulmonary organs. It is best cured in its commencement by a dose of Catharic Pills, and sufficient doses of Cherriy Pectokal to keep the lungs free, and subdue the cough that usually accompanies this disorder.

From the popular Captain of the Steamer George Washington, who resides in Dutchess Co., N. Y. : -

Dr. Ayer. Sir: I can wjth pleasure accede to NEW York City, July 2, 1856. zeport to you my experience with your Cnerry Pectoral. During the prevalence of Infuen:a in niy neiphhorluood, (Dutcliess Co.,) some of my family suffered severely with it, and all were attacked wath the disorder. I carried some of your l'ertoral home with me, and had it taken by the whole family, all of whom were cured by it in a few days, except my oldest daughter, who had had it so long and so severely, that it fastencd a Bronchitis upon hier, from which she hits not yet entireiy recovered. I then gave and recommended it to my neighburs, who formd that it cured them also.

I have always lately kept buth your Pectoral and Pilles on the boat, for our sick there, and have seldom fonnd either to fail me in any case where they could consistently be taken. Indeed, Ductor, the opinion ever'y where held of you is true - that you make great medicines.

> Your obedient servant, CHARLES N. VANDERBILT.

We are told the Influenza, which has had a run here for the last three wecks, is found to yield, in almost all cases where it is taken, to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Some, who have had it the worst, report a speedy cure upon trial of the PECTORAL; others, who have taken it on the first symptozis of attack, find the disease averted altogether. These facts come to us so direct, and on ssch unquestionable authority, that we publish them with confidence, for the benetit of those whe are still suffering in the dark. - Christian Mirror, Portland.

WHOOPING COUGH, however severe, may be alleviated and quite curcd by the use of the Cherisy Pectoral, given three or four times a day. It allays the irritation, prevents inflammation from exteuding to the substance of the lungs, and eubdues any tendency to consumption. As it is palatable, the joungest children take it without difficulty. See its effects: -
We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of Mr. Glover. It is really a great satisfaction to think something cin be found to relieve so much distress as is new pervading our city among the little ones. - Nuskeille (Techi.) True Thig.

Nasivillee, Tenn., June 26, 1851.
SIR: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for whooping Cough and lufluenza, fud have no hesitation in prononncing it a complete remedy. Fonr of my children have been dreadfully aflicted with these diseases, and the free nise of the Pectoral atforded almost instant relief.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
JAMES GLOVER.
M. MCGINTY, Editor of Naslaville Whig. 3. 3. Zimmerman, Druggist.

The widely-renowned Dr. Jackson, of New York city, writes : -
New York, March 6, 1853.
I have used the Cherny Pectoral for some years in my practice, and recommend it very gencrally for children. I have always found it afford more relief in cases of whooplng zoUGH than any uther medicine.

The distinguished Dr. Brainard, of Shelby, Tennessee, says :-
I have sech more bad cases of Whooping Cough cured by the Cinerry Pectoraf, than by any other remedy. I use it for my own children, as well as my patients, and always place reliance on its operation.

Capitol, Washingtion, D. C., March 1, 185.5.
Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I tako pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your Cherry Pectoral as a Cough remedy. I have used it frequently, and with invariahlie success, for roublesome conghs which had resisted all other remedics. A small dose, taken at night on retiring, has always proved sufficient to cure the most irritating cough; in the morning, after using the Pecioral, the troublesome visitor was nowhere.

Yours respectfully,
A. J. GLOSSBRENNER,

Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives of the United States.
CROUP should have immediate relief when discorered, or it will soon become incurable, and prove inevitably fatal. It is caused by the formation of a false membrane across the windpipe, which must be either prevented, absorbed, or ejected, else suffocation is sure to ensue. As soon as the peculiar rattle in the throat is heard, an emetic should be given, (antimony, if convenient,) and when that has operated, frcquent doses of the Cherky Pectoral will subdue the disease. If no emetic is at hand, the Pectoral will generally cure without it; but the trentment is safer with an emetic, in severe cases. Wherever there are children, the Cherby Pectoral should se kept on hand, as the time lost while procuring it may prove fatal to the darling infant of your home.

From a Country Physician of linge experiesce:Franklix, N. C., April 10, 1854.
S1R: In this section the prevalent diseages are thoue of the throat and respiratory organsAfter much experience and a thorough trial of all the remedies we possess, 1 must say your Ciferry pectoral is the suresi and the bert for the various affections of the throat and lungs. Accordingly I prescribe it tir nyy patients in preference to any other. In no instance has it failed to give speedy and permanemt relief: and so manageable is it that the youngest infant cakes it without trouble. In several cases of croup it saved lives which must have been sacrificed, had it not been at hatad at the critical moment. In view of this special disease attacking children at a distance foan my office, I tave invariably recommended my friends to keep a supply of it in the house. I conscientionsly believe it to afford a great protection to the members of all families who take ny advice. Yount fraternally,

JOHN D. WAYLAND, M. D.

- Read a Parent's sentiments : -

Northampton, June 16, 1856.
Dear Dr. Ayer: It is not an unwelcone hate to iniorm you what your Cilerry I'ectoral has done in our family. My children are all liable to croup, for which Ihave found, to my great relief, your medicine is a certain cure, Having lost my oldest girl by it, I am in constant fear of it, or rather had been, until 1 foturd your medicine would cure it. Parrents who can feel as safe on this point as your Pectoral now makes me, will find themselves relieved of a great anxiety. You are at liberty to make this public, if yous think it can do good to others.
P. S. My husband, who keeps a store here, advises me to mention that your Pectoral has cured one of his customers of a liard cough, nearly two yeari' standing.

Colonel Cass, of Sandusky, Ohio, a brother of the distinguished Secretary of State, General Lewis Cass, states:-

I have found your Ciferry Pectoral invaluable as a family medicine in all cases of colds, croups, whooping cough, \&c. I could not suffer my family to be without it.


Thts fignre represents the distribntion of the bronchla, $a, a, b b b$, to the lungs, $c \subset c c$, and also the size and shape of the human lungs. The two bronchia, a $a$, unite to form the trachea, or windpipe, aud are also divided into innumerabie amall tubes, which cpuvey the alr we breathe to the cellular tissue of the lungs, $c \in \subset c$.

ASTHMA, or Phthisic, is a spasmodic affection of the trachea, (Fig. 3 on the next page, and of the bronchial tubes, $a a, b b b$, on this.) These become dry fur want of their natural moisture to lubricate their surface, and often contracted by spasmodic action to one third their usual size. This dryness spreads on to the substance of the lungs, ecec, and prevents their thorough acrification of the blood, so that the process of respiration can be but partially performed. The air pipes also become clogged with, or rather covered by, a dry, tenacious phlegm; and these several causes obstruct the free passage of the breath to the lungs, rendering respiration exceedingly laborious and distressing. This complaint is generally hereditary, but is sometimes produced by a cold. It often seems to threaten suffocation; is always tedious and exceedingly disagreeable, as well as sometimes dangerous. Take the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses during the paroxysm and after it until it subdues the disease.

Montreal, Canada, June 5, 1854.
Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been afflicted with asthma (in my case hereditary) for more than twenty years, and often have not been able to lie down for months together. I had quite despaired of ever being hetter; but, to my great joy, after I had been induced to try a bottle o: your Cherry Pectoral, the expectoration became easy, and 1 enjoyed refresling sleep ir bed. The neighlars consider my recovery almost a miracle, and I shall always feel gratitnde to you for the relief experienced. I consider mywelf completely curred hy your wonderfu medicine. Your obedient servant, EDWARD J. CHEEVER.

Patent Office of the United States, Washington, D. C., 2d March, 1855. Dear Friend: Without knowing the angninh and distress of asthma, you canbot full know what your Cuerry Pectoral has done for me in curing me. For several years have been obliged to sleep in my chair a part of the time. When I lay down it seemed I mus suffocate. My lungs felt as dry as paper, and I could scarcely get breath enough through then to live. I tried celehrated physicians and many remedies to little purpose. Nothing helpe! me inuch. Having seen the certificate of a gentieman whom I knew, recommending you Pectoral "to the public confidence," I commanced taking it, as you direct-twenty o thirty drops at a time, during the paroxysm. It broke up my disease in a little while, and ha freed me from it entirely. If your medieines dsi for others as this has done for me, you ar trily a " benefactur of minkind."

Wiila a lively admirativa of your skill, I ana, dols, youke truly,
HENRY SHELDS.


Fig. B shows the minate ramifications of the brouchiat tubes, 4,5, and f, into the substance of the fungs, bj which the air is distributed to the air sella of the lungs.

BRONCIITMS is an irritation of the bronchial tubes, (Figs. 3, 4. and 5.) which carry the air we brealliey into the lungs. It arises from a cold settled in thie throat, from scrofulous affections, and from severe use of the voice. The irritation from this latter cause commences in the larymx and glotis, $(1,2$,$) which are the$ organs of the wice, and, extending downwards, produces sore throat, hoarseness, coughing, and spitting of mucous matter, sometimes mised with blood. It is chiefly dangerous from its tendency to spread into the lungs, beconing settled, fatal consumption. These afflicted with it slould aroid the irritating causes which have brought it on, such as too much use of the voice, inhalement of irritating substances, or colds which settle in the throat. If the disease arises from scrofula, that should be cured by our Sarsaparilla, which see. When these producing causes are avoiled, the Bronchitiv is generally soon cured by small but frequent doses of the Cherrix Pectoral. Take 20, 39, or 40 drops five or six times a dily, and the disease will rapidly disappear. Subjoined are some statements which show its effect in
From an accomplished lady resident at

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60 \text { B.hltic St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. } 15,1856 .
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Dear Dr. Ayer: Will youl please iniorm mie who is Agent for the sale of your Cherky pectoral. in London, Eigland. I bave great pleasure in stiting that I have received so much benefit from taking, it in Bronchitis. (it quite restored me to health.) that I an ansious? urother, who lives in Lundiun, should try it for Asthma, from which he shfiters mucli. 1 shonld send it from here, but presume lie can find it there ats well. when I tell him where.

I anl, sir, witl great respect,
MRS. S . (. PLRR.
The following testimonial, from the physician of Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister of Eugland, is a distinguished compliment from high quarters:-
Dr. J. C. Ayer, howell, Mass., U. S. A. Sir: I have much pleasure to inform yon that the Cherry pectoral ami Cathartic Phles weye duly receivol, and that I have used tiem in several important cases with peculiarly beneñial rentilts. The Earl of Ehad been alllicted with a tediuns hronchial affection, which did not yield th the nsual remediess Having heard your Cherizy Pectoral mentioned tavorably hy his friends in America, he yivided to my suggestion, and gave it a trial, which, 1 iun happy in inforin yon, was followed with complete success. Another patient, who haul suffered from an invererite affection of the hromelhia and tracliea, was relievel at once, and inally cured, by my alministration of your 2dmirable compound. T'lie P'tlis liave been repeatedly used, and I innhesitatingly pronoinre them an excellent cathartic. I do not doubt that your preparations will be appreciated in this -onntry ; and I cordially wisht them the success they so richly deserve.

Kour obedient servant,
GHLBERT ELLIOTSON, M. D.
From an eminent divine of
IIlantsviflef, Al.i., Aug. 11, 1854.
Drar Dr. Ayer: Last winter I centracted, hy exposure, a weye cold, which was proiraeted until the present summer, and terninated in Bronchitis, so fratal to ministers and public speakers. I was rontined to my room with a yoneral deiility of the wiole system, and harassed by a listressing congh. I had anxions furebodings of the fumme, and expected, witliout some niaterial change in my symptoms, the he cht dinw by the fell deestroyer, Cousumption. I tried the best physicians, bit got from them no relief. Ithen tried several nositums, which I believed had heen puffed into notoriety without any merit of their own, for they did me no goud. I finally procured two botlles of your Chersy fectoral from your excellent agent here, and to my overwhelming joy, found they were curing me. In a few weeks I was completely restored, and have now aninterrupted good health.

Yoir medicines speak for themselves, and need no praise, but I should feel ungrateful if f did not tell yoll what they have done for me.
E. N. FIT\%.

Ifited States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, 5th July, 1849.
Dr. J. C. AyER. Str: 1 have been aflicted with athreatening afiection of the lungs aut ail the symptums of settied constumption for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case natil commenced the use of your Cherry pectoral, which gave me gatual relief, and 1 have been steadily gaining my struṣth till my health is well nigh restored.
Whila using your medicine I had the gratificatuon ot cirring my reverend friend, Mr. TruThan, of Sumpter District, who had been susponded from liis parochial duties by a severe attack of Branchits.

I have pleasure in certiiying these facts to you, and am, sir.
Yours respectfilly
J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina

Takr AyER's PECTORAL and stop Bronchitis before it runs into Cousumption that yom cisnnot srop. - Philudelphia Levlger.


CONSEMTITION of the lungs is so distressing and en fatal in its recults, that those atllicted with its premonitory symptorns should have the earliest and best assistance fo: the reenvery of their health, which it is possible to procurc. This appalling dewastutor of the present races of men will still be uncontrollable enouri, and fatal enough, after ali that can be done by haman skill to arrest it. Consumptive patients generally think light!y of their cases, and often trifle with them until it is too late. From this perhaps more than any other one cause arises the general and fatal prevalence of a disease which shows its track in astounding numbers on the bills of mortality. In view of these facts, we mould warn our readers to scek early the best and surest relief they can find fur colds and coughs that settic on the lungs. Do not allow them to become chronic, if you can by any means prevent it: and you gencrally can. Do not neglect a cough because it seems to be but little troublesome now. Now is the time it should be cured, and now is, we hope, not yet the time when all care and all humau s'ill must be lavished upon you in vain. A cough neglected becomes chronic, and lead; to the formation of tubercles in the lungs. These are accompanied with night sweats and decline. which soon carry their victim beyond the reach of human aid, whore a lingering but incritable death closes the scene. Experience shows that the Chsine Pectoral, seasonably taken, seldom fails to remove these complaints, and almost every community has numerous cures from it, to which they can tum for proof. It should be freely taken, according to directions on the bottle, whenever the first attacks of cough, hoarseness, sore throat, or pain in the side are felt, and should be repeated until the difficulty is removed. When the disease is farther advanced, it should be taken under the adrice of an intelligent physician, if possible, and every precantion favorable to the patient should be observed. Take abundant nourishing food, and healthy, but not riolent exercise. Avoid exposure to the night air and to additional colds. If troubled with tedious coughing at night, take a large dose of Cherry Pectoral on going io bed. It will generally stop it, and afford sound, refreshing sleep. The consumptive invalid should wear warm woollen clothing. flannel shirts and drawers next the skin, trith warm and always dry stockings. Rub the body morning and erening with a flesh brush or coarse cloth. When the appetite and health begin to return, relax nont of the treatment which has brought then until you are entirely well. Never attempt to force an appetite. Avoid sali meats, pastries, and condiments; and take your meals at equal, regular intervals. Shun the practice of eating little and often; for in disease the stomach partakes of the debility of the body, and requires rest. Fresh meats, game, poultry, and fresh fish, with plain vegetabley, rice, bread, milk, and weak tea or coffee, should make up the diet of the consmmptive invalid. Good porter is a spur to digestion, and rarely disagrees with the stomach. Leave the appetite to roam over the whole range of healthy food for its selection, but deny the indulgenceof its morbid cravings for what is injurious. Exercise should be taken daily in the open air, as far as the strength will permit. Avoid strong currents of air and facing the wind; but, above all, aroid getting chilled. While following carefully these directions, take the Cherry Pectorat in such doses as shall be fomed adaped to tho system; and we hope, with you, that a complete cure will be the result.

Constitutional Scrofula is often the real canse of Consumption, through its depnsition of tubercles in the lungs. These cases may be determined by carefnl study of our remarks on Sarsaparilla, wherein the symptoms of Scrofula are given. In scrofulous Consumption the Cherry Pectoral ean only palliate, but not cure. 'lo effect a cure, the Scrofula must be eradicated from the system, and this can best be done by our Сомpousid Extrict of Saisapazidia, which has been designed for that especial purpose.

Parents who have in charge the health of their children cannot be too watchful of the insidious enemy which fistens itself upon them ere its symptoms are considered serions. Lives that are priceless to you are sacrificed through neglect to employ suitable remedies and proper care in due season. True, there are cases which no care or skill can control; but they are comparatively few. The number is much greater of those whose health could have been saved by early attention. Nor should implicit confidence be placed in any remedy alone. Careful treatment and avoidance of exposure are as important as a good mediene. Indeed, the bost of medicines must fail if these points are neglected, Another block, over which thousands stumble into a premature grave, is dependence on worthless remedies. They trust a broken reed until the time for their relief has passed. One of the purposes of this little annual is to make known what we think the best of all remedies, and some of the reasons for thinking so. Read the following certificates, and see if we have not well-founded round for belicf that the Chemmi Pectoma, is a priceless remedy to the unfortunates bo are haunted by the preliminary symptons of this dreadful disease.

Dr. J. C. AyEr. Sir: I have on two difierent severe cough, so much so that my friends and myself became alarmed taken down with a ver was cured by less than a bottle of your Cherry Pectora so fear 1 could not he cured at all, my symptoms were so sevL. Both times there was reason see the feeling of obligation I entertain to your medicine, and with it the wis. Hence you can Ao something for the relief of others. The most effectual way I can wish that I too might my humble sphere, is to distribute your Almanacs, which will spread abroad the kng this, in that has been invaluable to me; and I write tliis to say, if you will send me a few hundred I will undertake to circulate them faithfully in as many familice. Had it been my lot in the world, I should bike to possess the conviction of doing as much good as you inust know you are doing.

> Yours,
T. BEEMIAN.

## "Render unto Casar the things that are Casar's."

Braddo'ch's Mills, 15th Mas, 1856.
Brother Ayer: I am indebted to you for such a cure as it would be ungenerous to withhold. A hacking cough, induced by a cold from night riding, had fastened upon me the dangerous symptoms of cousumption. All the orthodox remedies failed to give any more than temporary relief, and, notwithstanding my constant application of the best of them, my case grew alanningly worse. I had colliquative night sooats and much dangerous coughing, with axpecturation of pieces of the lunge. Theas symptoms alarmed my family, who induced me, by the request of some of my patients, to try your excellent preparation. It certainly has curarive properties which surpass nur ordmary remedies. The first few doses gave me immediate selief, and a few weeks' use of it has cured me. Since my recovery, I find many of my brother physicians in this section use both your Pector.1L and Pills-a practice in which I was behind the times.

With much esteem and a high regard for your professional ekill, I am, sir, fraternally yours,
Q. A. BRADDOCK, M. D.

From a distinguished Clergyman of the Baptist Church :-
Port Jarvis, Orivge Co., N. Y., July 9, IR52.
Dr. Ayer, Lowelf. Dear Sir: I have fur some time past thought it no more than my duty to write to you in relation to a yomg man, a memher of my clurch in this place, who was last winter ind in the early part of the spring so far gone with consmoption that it was our sober thonght that he could not survive the spring months. One morning I fomd him very feeble, and evidently failing fast; and after a conversation with him and his whowed mother, who, as yon may suppose, was in deep athliction, I resolved to call upon the drugyist, N. L. Mendon, Lsq., and ohzain a bottle oí your Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and my yount friend, at my request, commenced using it. He almost immediately benan to recover, and, affer taking four or five bottles, was so well as to be seen, to the joy of the whole village, again walking about the streets. He has now so far regained his health that he has been able to enter into business, and has opened a store on like street, and is doing well.

Yours most affectionaiely and traly,
P. S. - You are at liberty to use thin as shall best promote the interests of suffering humanity, For a consmmptive cough: - From a distinguished citizen of

## Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 18:3.

Dear sir: For three years $f$ have been amicted with a cough, so distressing that Ifro quently despaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my congh would suffocate me when I lay down. Having used many remedies witlout much relief, I at last tried the Cherry Pectoral, which, under Providence, has cured me altogether. I have now used but two bottles and a half, and I firmly believe if it had not relieved me I must have beem in my grave before another year. You are at liberty to publish this statement for the good of others. I am, with gratitude, yours, JAMEs Ai'CANDLESE.

## Whatrace Depot, Bedford Co., Tenn., Febriary 10, 1853.

Dr. J. C. AyER: For six years patt I have been atticted with weak lungd. During the greater part of that time I had a most distressing cough. At length, having been reduced to Fery great feeblences, I resolved to consult a pinysician. IJe gave me medicine, but did me no good. About this time I hegan to discover many of the alarming symptons of consmmption, and my physicians all told me that a death by consumption would be my fate. They told me, however, that 1 might take something to alleviate my cough, and was recommended hy them to try your Cherry Pectoral. I did so about five months ago, for the first time. Its effect on my worn and diseased system was like magir. I am now enjoying such heaith as I have not known for years. I keep the Pectoril by me constantly; and am certain, throishits influence, that I shall regain all my wasted strength. Yours respectfully, W. C. GATES.

Richerond, Va., March 29, 1850.
Dr. J. C. Ayer. Dear gir: It is but justice to you and the public that I should certify what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. Having had a cold which settled on my lungs, I becane serionsly atfected with pain in my lireast and side, which seemed to threaten the most alarming consequenses. it severe cough and wheezing set in, which reduced my strength and bronght me down daily lower, with the ummistakable symptoms of consumption. In this state I commenced using your Cherry Pectoral, which in forr or five days relieved the pain and stopped my dreadful hollow cough, and soon cured me.

I cannot lesitate to recomnzend your medicine to those atticted as I was. With feelings of gratitude,

I am yours respectfuliy,
JOHN H. SHOOK.
Kings, Emperore, Governors, Etatesmen, and the Great certify to the virtues of Ajer's Bemedies. They may well praize them, for haey are worth prasing. - New Yort Times.

## THE PRESS.



Subjoined the reader may find some ferr of the many commendations received from the leading editors of the American Press. They have all been spontaneously given, without solicitation, and most, if not all, have been written with personal experience on the subject of which they speak. They are all from papers of well-known character and extensive circulation, whose editors possess the well-merited confidence of the public, and whose columns cannot be made the medium of praise for any thing until its value is indisputably shown. That so many men, of high intelligence, from every section of the country, should concur in the sentiments here expressed, can only arise from a vast multitude of remarkable cures that have forced upon them these convictions. They are the faithful echo of patients, communities, and the deep-scated sentiments of the people. If any one thing, more than all others, repays the labor of our lives, it is to have won the approbation of wise and good men.

Whatever others may think, we sincerely believe no one modern discovery contributes more to the health of the nation, and throngh its health to its comfort and well-being, than Dr. Ayer's chemical conceutration of medicines for popular use. They furnish to the people reliable articles of primary necessity, and such as were nowhere to be had before. None will pretend to believe that any other remedies we have, or ever have had, can compare with his in the skill of their composition or in their effects upon disease. He has bronght the highet attainments of scientific research to subserve the wants of every-day life. - Pike Co. Gaz.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated country: man, Dr. J. C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond disputing.
They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses, and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral 120,000 doses, per liem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point ! 171,000 doses a day !! Fify millions of doses per year !!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick lieds doos this spread before the imagination! And what sympathies and woe! True, not all of this is taken hy the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish, and sinking sorrow - the inleritaure our mother bive hequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the intant darling has heen burhed too early by the blight that withers half our race. It: liffle lungs are affected, and buly watching and wating shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This rell drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the hlosson of the world just bursting into womanood is atricken also. Aftection's most assiduous caro skills not ; she is still falins anva. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer erery week. This lithe medirament shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope. 'Ile strong man has, planted in his vitalr, this same disease. This red drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable phemy; the wite of his bosonn and the chembs of his heart are wating in sick sorrow and fear leat he aid an which they lean in this world be broken.
() Doctor! spare no skill, nor cosit, nor toil to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give. -Galreston, Texas, Nios.
The discoveries of the age furnish us many valuable facilities for livins, moving, and curing, Which c uhd nut he had in the oden times. Once we must ride a hard horse momer the sadde or 20 on fuot, instead of railroall ; wear rtotis spun by the tingeas instead of siean; and take gin and molasses for a conth, with salts, semn, oil, and all the galls of bitterness for a physic. But auw modern inventim offers ns a delicions sheac ball, called Ayer's Cathartic Pills, fir a intre, and the Cherry Pocteral, which vies with honey in its flavor, to sileuce coughs and fuld. its water quenclies tire. "Ars crescit emmdo." - St. Louis Republican.
Thure is a deepseated projulice in the puhtic mind against patent medicines, arising from Hur wirthes nontrms and cheats that have heen patmed off upon the commmety, and legniled the - irk mot mbly of their money, but the relief which wowl remedies should have ambeded. humbly juin 1 c ecration of the detestable nixtures with which mereenary ignorance floods the cmintry, and would warn our readers 0 simn them as the shonid stalo fish or had meat. f:un in the same time we do not forget the great convenience and the inmense usefulness of good medicines, which can be kept in every family always ready for emersencies. Forentost ament thue hrmwh to he such are Dr. Aver's gemodiete. 'iver were insented by a chemist of mature luarming and Ereat exprience, and are made in the most thoronghanmer, as their appearance shous : We have tried then in our neighborhood and in our un' family, not only epongh to humw Hat they are valuable, but that they ite invaluable. Nlence we allertive them not alone for the muney thirla it pays ms, but thinking to renler our readers someservice as well as our velves. Bustom In:rily Bre.
We hatpen tolshow that Dr. Ayer makes yood medicines, and shall prochain it because wh du knuw it. We confitently beliese there is a vast ambuns of relief from suffering for ou athirnelf follow-men wrapped up in thene eki!ful prepirations, and we shall freety use our littl inthence to mako them known to thoso-who need thens. - Phlutelphia Sunday Thmes.
 in the result of Ur. Ayer's enterprise. It wats something of a venture for a chemist of his splendid reputation among the literatiof the world, to risk it in the production of Congh Drops and Pills. But he boldly threw himself into the gap where his talents could best subserve the public weal, and it is now easy to see that he did not misjudge the temper of his countrynien. Throughout this nation and some foreign lands, his name is foremost at the bedside of sickness - while in the good be scatters, he is secont to no living man. He wins the brightest laurels man zan wear, and enjoys in untold measure the luxiry of doing good. - Obsercer, Dubuque, Iowa.

We are rejoiced to find that the renowned Chemist of New England, Dr. AyEr, has at fenoth turned his attention to the disorder which hangs like a blight on our community. Our section is as healthy as any other, with one single exception, and that is the Fever and Ague, which haunts 115 on every side. But his remedy does cure, as we should know it must if be made it. Cast out this baleful distemper from among us, and ours is one of the loveliest gpots in the west. - Sentinel, Foirfield, lowa.

Sufferers from Sciofula and Scrofulous affertions, clean up! Why wear your Pimples, Blotcher, TIcers, Sores? Why lave the lite twisted ont of you by Dyspepsia, Rhenmatism and Gout? Why suffer Syphilitic and Mercarial diseases to rot the bones in your body, or the flesh aff your bones? Why let your sluggish blood drag and scatter its distempers through your veins? Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla cures tiose complaints, and -leanses them out of the'system. Use it faithfully and you bring to society a healthier, cleanlier, and far more acceptable member. - Denocrat, Baltimore, vid.

Modern skill has culminated in Ayer's Pills. Invention did its best in this production. A masterly art has combined the subtle essences of remedials into a compound that penetrates to the foundations of disease, and expels the very seeds of disorder from the blood. Such a remedy was needed, and since we have it we sant our readers to know what it is. - Christian . Imbassador, Vicu York City.

Presents to Kisga. - We hato had the pleasmre to examine some beautiful boxes of Ayer's Ciferry Pectoral, and Cathartic Pills he has prepared for soveral of the leading sovereigas of the world. One for the Czar of Russia, arrayed in princely style, contains several bushels of Pills, and is destined for the use of his army. We understand the foctor has also furnished them to the allied armies, intending that the sick shall have relief, wherever they are. His parcels for tie Emperors of China and Japan equal the showy presents our squadron carried then, and will doubtless be found more beneficial.-Lowell Courier.

In this mammon worshipping age it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public mefore his interest. During a late visit to the "City of spindles," we were presented by a profescional friend to the relebrated chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, whose name is now, perhaps, more faniliar than any other at the bedside of sickness in this country. Knowing ihe unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionnaire, and rolling in wealth. But no; we found him in his laboratory, busy with his leborers, among his crucitiles, alembics, and retorts - giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtnes of which thousands hang for health. We learned that, notwithtanding his vast bnimess, and its prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason (asigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expenWively that the net profit is small. - American Farmer, Phil.

We all have duties to ourselves, and he who, in face of the evidence of what Ayer's medicines are doing, allows a cough to settle on his lungs without trying the Pectoral, or foul blood to disorder the channels of life without purifying it by the Pills, neglects the "means which Siod and Nature have put into our hands." - Christian Exangelist, Nezo York City.

We see by the Court Recoids, that the two counterfeiters, White of Buffalo, and Lawrence of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds each, for making and gelling imitations of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This is right. If the law should prosect men from imposition at all, it slould certainly protect them from being imposed upon hy a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as this. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The yillain who would for paltry gain deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow-men, by taking from their lips the cup of hope when they are sinking, and substituting a falsehood, an utter delusion, should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of his country. - Green County Banner, Carrollton, Ill.
"A Subscriber" (whom we suspect to be some narrow-minded Leech) asks us why we advertise Dr. Ayer's Pills, and we will give him our seven reasons for so doing. The first, second, and third are, that we are paid for it. The fourth is, we know them by experience to be good. The fifth is, that Dr. Ayer's preparations being recommended by better men than we by physicians of the highest talent and the deepest learning in the land -we are well sustained in our own convictions of their value. The sixth is, that they are cheap as well as useful. The last, but not least, is, that they have done and are doing an amount of good in this community which our old fogy friend, if he could repeat himself ten thousand times, might never-hope to equal; and we trust by making them known to render some service to our readers as well as ourselves. - Christian idvocate.

The statistical tables of mortality show a reduction in this country of the proportion of deaths from pulmonary diseases. Dr. Ayer attributes this result to the effect of his Cherry Pectoral. Ile also asserts that the cures from his Cathartic Pills give reason to believe they will, as they come into more general use, materially reduce the mortality from those particular diseases for which they are designed. From what we know of his preparations, we think he lias grounds for his claims, and if he has, it is an attainment of which an emperor might be proud. Rarely is it permitted any one to know that his skill is bestowing health and life to the inasses of his fellow-men. Such a reflection is worth working for, even though he had only the retlession for his reward. - Springfield Daily Courier.


## "On whose brows climb 'I'le crowns o' the world."

## From the President of Mexico. <br> City of Mexico, 5th Jan., 1855.

Dr. J. C. $\Lambda Y E R$, LowEll, MASS, U. S. A. SIR: I an instructed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your commodities, (Cherry Pectoral and CatharTiC Pilles,) forwarded to him through Vera Cruz. They liave arrived safely here.
I'he President directs me to assure you of his high regard fur such inventions as tend to ameliorate human suffering. Believing your chemical compounds to be of this character, he has ordered them to be employed in the Ilospitals of the government, and by the emi nemt plysicians in Mexico. When they have had a lunger trial, the President intends you shall se further advised of their success in this country.

Permit ine to avail myself of this omportunity to assure you, venerable sir, of my high consid eration.

DON JUAN PEAES DEL ADRAEDE, Ass't Sec. of Foreign Relatious.
From the American Minister at the Court of the Sultan.
Office of the Anericun Lergation, Constantinople, Turkey, August I, 1854. Dr.J. C. Ayer: I ain pleased to inform you that your Cherry Pectoral has made reputation for itself here. It is seen in all the epothecary shops, and is highly spoken of by al who have used it. Your Pills also are becoming populir in Constantinopie, and, I am author ized to inform you, have been favorably received by the surgeons of the allied army. Both the Pectoral and Pills have been used in my fanily with much benefit ; and we shall not fai to employ them whenever we have occasion fur such remedies.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your humble servant, JOHN P. BROIVN.
From the Brother of the Fx-President of the United States.
Hillsboro', N. Th., August 29, 1854.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass. My Dear Sir: I am free to state my conviction tha yon excel all others in making good medicincs for the people; and 1 cordially commend yot to the success which your accomplished learning and the persevering efforts of your skill si richly deserve. Yohr CHERRY PECTORAL has already won for you green laurels among th afficted; and your Catilantic l'ills are winhing morc. They have been extensively usel anong my neighbors and friends, who invariably extol them as an adrirable purgative medi cine.

Your friend truly,
HENRY D. PIERCE.

## From the King of Siam.

Kingdom of Siam, September 24, 1855.
Dr. J. C. AyER, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sir: I have the pleasure to inform yon tha yuur present of Pectoral and Pills, for his Royal Majesty Somdel Pura Piiramend. Maha Mongkut, the King of Siam, has been presented by me to His Majesty in personat hi palace. Nothing could have gratified His Majesty more than such an attention from my dis tant countryman. The enclosed letter of acknowledgment he has written you with his ow hand in suchs broken English as he can write and speak. He has also consulted me to know i what more substantial manuer he can return your compliment, which he designs to do. H: own letter informs you of the cures they have effected among his people - cures that are no liglitly regarded here. It is my privilege to tender you, with my own, the thanks of my coadju wors here, and romain,

Sincerely yours,
SAMUEL, i.. HOUSE, M. D., of the Siamese Mission.
From His Grace the venerable Archbishop of Brazil.
Rio Janciro, 8th October, 1856.
Dr. AYER, Lowell, MAss.: I am instructed by his grace, the archbishop of this realm, acknowledge the receipt of a welcome prescnt from you of your medicines.

The parcel which came with it for lis imperial majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, has be deliverod to him in person at his royal palace in this city, from which you will doubtless he otticially in due season.

I an further instructed to say, your medicines have been employed under the directions his grace in lifs charities and among his friends, where they have proved of signal benefit many complaints. The Pushs are found an excellent purgative, and highly successiul remei for the bilious disorders that prevail in this country. The CherRy Pectoral ha: in freque urials proved efficacious for the cure of pulmonary affections.

His grace directs me to tender you his thanks, with the assurance of his prayers for yo somporal and spiritual welfare. Permit me to add the high consideration of

> Your humble servant, FELIPPE FIGANIERE,

Vicar General of the Arch-Episcopal See of Brazil.
Unmeasured commendations for these remedies as articles of great public utilit have been received from the usurping Emperor of China, the Kings of Denmark a: of Sweden, the Queen of Spain, the Grand Duke of Tkscany, the Dukes of Parma a: Modena, the Princes of Waldeck, Baden, and Monaco, and many others of the ruld of Hie earth, which we have not here the space to cnumerate.

Tue foregoing cases of cure, and the high commendations we publish in pespeak remedies of no common virtue. They indisputably prove what is known to those who have used our medieines, that they contain properties and) 2.fects upon disease which have never been obtained before. Through a triil of years, and over an extent of country, and indeed countries, never equalled by medicine before, they have not only maintained their reputation, but grown stror and stronger in the public confidence, until they have become the staple depender. of tens of thousands of families and millions of men.
These compounds make available to the people the higher attainments of medit skill, and more efficient remedial aid thatn has hitherto been within their reach. Tr some learned chemists have known that remedies could be composed by the pror we employ of combining the ultimate proximate prineiples in purity, which w possess great power over disease. But this knowledge has been little practised, surely never been brought to the service of the people at large, except in these $r$ dies. And now, when the immense importance of its results bas become know hope the field of labor it open: for doing good will be ocenpied by abler men: production of effectual remedies for the many diseases we do not treat. Wh have undertaken we shall faithfully do. Vividly alive to the responsibility of $n$ the remedies on which so many sick depend for health, we are determined the not reap disappointment through our neglect. To insure this we take unwearie to make every box and every bottle perfect, and trust, by great care in preparin with chemical accuracy of uniform strength, to supply remedies which shall ri themselves in the unfailing confidence of this whole nation and of all nations.

PREPARED BY

## DR. JAMES C. AYER,

## PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Sold at wholesale by Druggists in the principal Cities, and retailed by all resp,
Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the United States, the British Amer.
Provinces, Mexico, Guatemala, and the Independent Republics of South
America. Sold generally by the licensed Apothecaries in the Empires,
Kingdoms, and Principalities of Europe, and also sold by Dealers
in Medicine in the Ports of the East and West Indies, China, Turkey, and the Barbary States.

3ep Catrion. Peware of worthless compounds that are palmed of upon the public under a sillitisrity of name to ours.
30 Urders by mail and applications for consignment, accompanied by reliable references, will receive prompt attention. A1 persons ordering our goods are requested to write their address plain and in fult, with explicit forwarding directions.
K. Merchants in foreign conntries, where no amency is established, wishing for consignments, must send their applications accredited by the nearest resident American consul.
KN All our medicines are prepared to keep in any climate; but in tropical and damp conntries, or on the sea coast, the Pills should be kept in glass jars, secluded from the air. The pure singar with which they are coated, dissolves in an accumulation of moisture. Parties ordering these articles for expurt, should mention the fict, that they may be properly packed for that purpose,
35 Mencal Auvice. I shon d be personally gratified to answer all letters asking for medical alvice; but when their number is considered. it will at unce be seen to be impossible. The circulation of my remedies is nut confinel to this conntry, nor the wish for further advice than eur books and directions give to our twenty-nint millions of people. If one in fourteen thousand of these seeks my counsel nnce in a year, it brings me two thonsand letters a year. My assistants can answer letters of business, but letters of advice they cannot. To superintend the carefnit preparation of ny remedies requires all my time; consequantly an compelled to relinquish this opportunity (than which none can be more grateful to a feeling heart) of serving my distressed guld suffering felhow-men. Not the will, but the ability, fails me to do more than I am doing, by the faithful profluction of these remedies as they are. Let me advise, then, those who would write me, - those who require ail my medicines do not afford, - to apply to some intelligent, well edorated physician for snch information as they desire, which my publications do not give. If, as is frequently the case, you have been imposed upon by ignorant pretenders. and fated to tind a competent physician, ask the resident ckrryman of your place; inegenerally knows enomeh Stean bect medine is poor enough. Do not allow sour health to be trifled with by Indian Doctors, and will bring you to bitter disappointment. The sick should have the best of skill and the talse. ain which the heavenly science of medicine can render.

Tu those who consuit me on questions of chemical analysis, I must make the same answ. r : my time does not permit the investigation of questions of private, individual interest.


- How Startling are the Rayages of Disease! - How shall a propurtion of mankind live in perpetual bealth and die of old age! Disease the insidions destrcyer of our race, ever ateals upon the anchorage of life to cut it from its moorings. Censelessly it gnays at the vitals of existence, like a worm In the lud, which undisturbed must bring it to decay. With tluse melancholy facts in view, can we over-estimate the importance of such labors as look to the disconifiture of our common eneny? K buwing that we cannot, we feel warrmnted in extulling to our readers the enterprise of our distinguished fellow citizens, Dr. J. C. Ayer \& Co.
Few, it any, individual interests in the Stateare larger than this. and surely none comprares with it in the rast extent of its operations and the immense importance of them to the well being of multitudes of men. Their life-long labor has been to devise means of care for the prevailing disorders of the American people, and their endeavors are known to have the coöperation of the best medical Intelligence and skill this age affords. That they have done much for the cnre of dis. ease, no fair-minded man will deny; and that the laudable ains of their ambition is to accomplish still more in this work of philanthropy, is justly an otject of pride to us, their fellow-townsmen, as well as of rongratulation with the suffering sick all around us, and all over the world. - Lozeell Advertiser.


## コRESFNTEP BT

## T. J. HARRISON \& SON,

 Lexington, Ky .WHOLESALE AND RETAIC DEALERS IM

line Joilet Soaps, Eine frair and Jooth Brusics PRe9 Triciav

## 

 fancy and tollet articles Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Uses. Manufactured Tobacco and Snuff, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyc-Stuffs gardey seeds,Planters and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete.
sudticines warranterl get:mine, and of the best quality.

## THE

## Kentuluky Parmers' A . <br> MA NA <br> e

## FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

## 1866:

Being Bissextile or Leap Year; and the eighty-fourth of the Independence of the United States.

Calculated for the Horizon and iMeridian of

## LEXINGTON,

Latitude, $38^{\circ} 6^{\prime} \quad N$.; Longitude, $84^{\circ} 18^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. West of Greenuich, in time, $5 h 37^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime}$.
And will answer, without any Pereeptible Variation, for all the Neighboring States.

## CALCULATED BY

SAM'耳 D. MECULIOUGH, A. M,

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 $t 0$ gire satisfaction.
 N

Always en hand a Large Assortment of the above, and Sold at Moderate Rates. STATMS LEXINGTON, KY. HOUSE, \& POSITE COURT
 OP

## MEMORANDA FOR 1860. ECLIPSES.

There will be two eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, in 1860.
1st. An annular eclipse of the Sun, Sunday, January 22 d, invisible in the U. S., but visible at Cape Horn, New Zealand, etc.

2d. A partial eclipse of the Moon, Monday, February 6th, visible in the U. S. as follows ; viz:-
Begins at 7h. 24m., evening.
Middle at 8 h .51 m ., evening.
Ends at 10h. 18m., evening.
3d. A total eclipse of the Sun, Wednesday, July 18th, visible partially in Kentucky. The times for Fentucky generally, will be as follows; viz:-

> Begins about $6 \mathrm{~h} .20 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning. Greatest obscuration $7 \mathrm{~h} .8 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning. Ends $8 \mathrm{~h} .12 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning.

4th. A pariial eclipse of the Moon, Wednesday, August 1st, invisible in the U. S.

## Morning and Evening Stars.

\& Venus will be evening star uutil July 18; then morning star the remainder of the year.
$\sigma^{7}$ Mars will be morning star until July 17 ; then evening star throughout the year.
4. Jupiter will be morning star until January, 10 ; then evening star till July 29 ; then morning star the remainder of the year.
$\hbar$ Saturn will be morning star until February 11 ; then evening star till August 22 ; then morning star the remainder of the year.

## Occultations.

Q Venus will be eclipsed by the moon, Tuesday, April 24. Conjunction of moon and Venus at 6h. 47 min ., evening.
\% Jupiter will be eclipsed by the moon, April 26. Conjunction at 9 h . 54 min., evening.

## Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter, A, until February 29, then G, the remainder of the year. Golden Number, 18. Epact, 7.

## Equinoxes and Solstices.

Sun enters $\uparrow$, and Spring begins March, 19d. 3h. 28m., morning. " ". G0, and Summer begins June, 21d. 0h. 6m., morning.
" " $\underline{\underline{L}, \text { and Autumn begins Sept., }}$ 22 d .2 h .15 m ., evening.
" " $\quad$, and Winter begins Dec., 21d. 8h. 14m., morning.

Anatomy of a Man's Body, as governed by the Twelve Constellations.

GEMINI,
The Arms.

LEO, $\quad$ Re

LIBRA, The Reins.

SAGITTARIRUS, The Thighs.

AQUARICS. The Legs. aries, $\gamma$ Head and Face.

$\Omega \quad$ TAURUS.

60 TANCER,

11 Thirgo $\begin{gathered}\text { Vime } \\ \text { The Bowels. }\end{gathered}$
11. $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCORPIO, } \\ & \text { The Secrets. }\end{aligned}$

CAPRICORN゙CS, The Knees.

## Dominical Letter.

In many Almanacs, and also in this, Sunday is marked with one of the first letters of the alphabet, the reason for which is thus explained. The First day of January is made to correspond to the first letter of the alphabet; the second to B ; the third to C and so on; and whaterer letter corresponds to the first Sunday, is called the Dominical Leiler for that year. The common year containing fifty-two weeks and one day, the first and last days of the year will be the same day of the week; and the first day of the next or following year will consequently be the next day of the week in order that the preceding year commenced on. Thus, as 1857 commenced on Thursday, 1858 commenced on Friday, and 1859 on Saturday, and 1860 will commence on Sunday; -but 1861 will not commence on Monday, because 1860 will be leap year, and have 366 days, and leap over Monday and commence on Tuesday. And for the reason that February, 1860 will contain 29 days, the extra day being thrown in at the end of February, after which day, there will be a new Dominical Letter, ( $G$, ) as thongh the year had commenced on Monday, and the first Sunday stands the 7 th day of the week, because the letter G stands 7th in the alphabet. To find the Dominical Letter; -Rule.Add the fourth part of the year to the year, rejecting fractions; divide the sum by 7, and subtract the remainder from 8;-that last remainder corresponds to the Dominical Letter. Example.-To find the Dominical Letter for 1861 . Divide by 4 , which gives 465 ; which added to 1861 , gives 2326 ; divide now by 7 , and you get 332, and 2 left. Subtract this 2 from 8, and you get 6 : therefore the Dominical Letter for 1861 stands 6th in the alphabet, which is F, that is, the first Sunday is the 6th day; Saturday must be the 5th; Friday the 4th; Thursday the 3d; Wednesday the 2d, and Tuesday the 1st day of January, 1860, or New Years' day. Do you think you understand it?

## The Golden Number, or Cycle of the Moon.

It was diseovered many years before Christ that 19 solar years contained 235 mean new moons, so that the mean new and full moons fall on the same day of the month that they oceurred on nincteen years before, or as they will nineteen years after. This period of time is called the "Cycle of the Moon," and in old Almanacs the eurrent year of that cycle was written in letters of gold, on those days of the month on which the new moons fell; and hence it was called more populatly "the Golden Number." Rule to find the Golden Number:-Add one to the given year, and divide the sum by 19 ; the quotient is the number of cycles which have elapsed since the Christian era; and the remainder is the Golden Number for that year; if 0 remains, the Golden Number is 19 . Let us test this by inquiring the Golden Number for 1860. Add 1, and you get 1861, divide by 19, and you get 97 for the quotient, and the remainder, 18, for the Golden Number; that is, there have elapsed 97 cycles of the moon since the birth of Christ, and 1860 will be the 18 th year of the 98 th cycle.

## EPACT.

The Epact of any year is the moon's age on the first day of January, or the number of days that have elapsed since the last new moon.

To find the Epact for any year in the 19th century-Rule:-First find the Golden Number for the required year-multiply that number by 11, and divide the product by 30 ; then subtract 11 from the remainder, and you get the Epact. If the remainder be less than 11, add 30 to it, and subtract 11 from the sum; and the last remainder will be the Epact. Take, for example, to find the Epact for 1860 -the Golden Number previously foumd is 18, which multiplied by 11, gives 198, which being divided by 30 , gives 6 as a quotient and 18 as remainder; subtract 11, and you get 7 for the Epact: that is, the moon will be 7 days old on the first of January, 1860.


## COURTS OF KENTUCKY; carefully prepared from the Acts.-Continued.



## MOON'S PHASES.

FULE MOON. 8d. 9h. 45m., morn.

HAST Q it.
15d. 1h. 0m., morn.

NEW MOON.
22d. 6h. 39 m ., eve.

## EIRST QR.

30d. 11h. 33m., eve.


The letter A is the Dominical letter until February 29, and stands for first Sunday after February 29. G. is the Dominical letter till the end of the year.

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MALTBY＇S CELEBRATED OYSTERS．
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# COAL！COAL！！ W．PAYNE， 

Short Street，Lexington，Kentucky． CONSTANTLT ON HAND AND FOR BALE，

All the Different Varieties of COAB， AT THEE LOWCSTC PRICHS．

MOON＇S PHASES．

EUKE MOON．
6d．8h． 57 m ．，eve．

LASTERE，NEW RIOON．
13d．1h．13m．，eve．

21d．2h．2m．，ere．

FIRSE Q
29d． 2 h .17 m ．，eve．

The calculations are （in the first two columns．）

According to Sur．

According to Clock．

| No．Day． | MEMORANDA． | $\mid$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { Sun } \\ \text { sets. }} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Day's } \\ \text { length. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\text { Add } \begin{gathered} \text { Add } \\ \hline \text { sun. } \end{gathered}$ | Moon | Moon＇s place． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | H． | H．M． | H．M， | H．M． | H．M． | M． s ． | H．M． | ． |
| 1 Wed． |  |  | 5． 3 | 7． 8 | 5.21 | 10.13 | 13.50 | 2． 5 | rom |
| 2 Thurs． |  | 6.55 | 5． 5 | 7. |  | 10.15 | 13.58 | 3． 11 |  |
| 3 Fri． |  | 6.54 | 5． 6 | 7. | 5.25 | 10.17 | 14.5 | 4． 11 |  |
| 4 Sat． | 400 | 6.53 | 5． 7 | 7． 5 | 5.24 | 10.19 | 14.11 | ว． 10 | 哭 |
| 5 G | ［eclipsed，visible． | 6.52 | ¢． | 7. |  | 10.21 | 14.17 | 6． 0 | 絿 |
| 6 Mon ． | Full（）Moon | 6.51 | 5． 9 | 7． 3 | 5.26 | 10.23 | 14.21 | rises． | \％ |
| $7_{7}$ Tues． | （3）perig． | 6.50 | 5.10 | 7． 25 | 5.27 | 10.25 | 14.24 | 6， 34 | mi |
| 8 Wed． |  | 6.49 | 5.11 | 7． 1 | 5.29 | 10.28 | 14.27 | 7． 48 | 这 |
| 9 Thurs | （）perig． | 6.48 | 5.12 | 7． 0 | 5.30 | 10.30 | 14.309 | 9． 0 | 浐 |
| 10 Fri． | ［star． | 6.47 | 5.13 | 6.59 | 5.31 | 10.32 | 14.31 | 10.13 | $8^{5}$ |
| 11 Sat． | 7 $0^{0}$ O Saturn，eve． | 6.46 | 5.14 | 6.58 | 5.32 | 10.34 | 14.32 | 11.23 |  |
| 12 G |  | 6.45 | 5.15 | 6.57 | 5.33 | 10.36 | 14.32 | morn | cra |
| 13 Mon． |  | 6.43 | 5.17 | 6.55 | 5.34 | 10.39 | 14.31 | 0． 57 | 気家 |
| 14 Tues． |  | 6.42 | 5.18 | 6.54 | 9.35 | 10.41 | 14.29 | 1． 44 | 缶 |
| 15 Wed． |  | 6.41 | 5.19 | 6.53 | 5.36 | 10.43 | 14.27 | 2． 45 | 景 |
| 16 Thurs． |  | 6.40 | 5.20 | 6.52 | 5.38 | 10.46 | 14.24 | 3． 40 | 楽 |
| ${ }_{17} \mathrm{Fri}$ ． |  | 6.39 | 5.21 | 6.51 | 5.39 | 10.48 | 14.20 | 4． 27 | 2 |
| 18 Sat． |  | 6.3 | 5.22 | 6.49 |  | 10.50 | 14.15 | 5. | 2 |
| 19 G | 8̧ sup．$\sigma$ \％ | 6.37 | 5.23 | 6.48 | 5.41 | 10.53 | 14.11 | ว． 39 | 盛 |
| 20 Mon ． |  | 6.3 | 5.24 |  |  | 10.55 |  | 6． 6 | 缐 |
| 21 Tues． | （2）apog．New Moon． | 6.35 | 5.25 | 6.46 | 5.43 | 10.57 | 13.58 | sets． | 馹 |
| 22 Wed． |  | 6.33 | 5.27 | 6.44 | 5.44 | 11． 0 | 13．51 | 6． 49 | \％ |
| 23 Thurs． |  | 6.32 | 5.28 | 6.43 | 5.45 | 11． 2 | 13.43 | 7． 46 | \％ |
| 24 Fri． |  | 6.31 | 5.29 | 6.42 | 5.46 | 11． 4 | 13.34 | 8． 43 | H20 |
| 25 Sat． | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ）apog． | 6.30 | 5.30 | 6.40 |  | 11． 7 | 13.25 | 9． 41 | 永等 |
| $\overline{26}$ G |  | 6.29 | 5.31 | 6.39 | 5.48 | 11.9 | 13.15 | 10.45 | 震要 |
| 27 Mon ． |  | 6.27 | 5.33 | 6.38 | 5.49 | 11.11 | 13． 6 | 11.49 | Rex |
| 28 Tues． |  | 6.26 | 5.34 | 6.36 | 5.50 | 11.14 | 12.55 | morn | ， |
| 29 Wed． |  |  |  |  |  |  | ｜12．44 | $40.53$ | M |

mister dRruggiss plese send me A bocks of Bloom Ass，my children And wife is sick，and the doCtur say tha must have meDcin．

## ALLEN, PLUNKETT \& CO.,

Main Street, opposite Northern Bamk, Ky. DEALERES IN

French, English, German and American FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS:

RS Keep always a large and desirable assortment, to which they respeetfully invite the attention of purchasers generally.

## WILL. C. WALLACE,

Higgins Block, Main Street,

## LEXINGTON, KY.,

DAALER IN

## Hug and Meltrints,

Oils, Paints, Varnishes and Window Glass.

A large and complete assortment of FoNEPERFUMERY。

AND FANCY GOODS.

MOON＇S PHASES．

FUKE NHON．
7d．7h．6m．，mom．

HAST QRE．NEW MOON． 14d．12h．31m．，morn．22d．8h．19m．，morn．

FIRST $4 R$ ．
30d．1h． 15 m ．，morn．

The calculations are （in the first two columns．）

According to Sun．

According to Clock．
 19 フíon． 20 Tues． 21 Wed． 22 Thurs 21st of this New（ ）
23 Fri．month．
24 Sat．

25 G 26 Mon ． 27 Tues． 28 Wed． 29 Thurs． 30 Fri． $4 \sigma$（ ） 31 Sat．

$-$| 6.22 | 5.38 | 6.32 | 5.53 | 11.21 | 12.20 | 2.56 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.21 | 5.39 | 6.31 | 5.54 | 11.23 | 12.8 | 3.47 |
| 6.20 | 5.40 | 6.29 | 5.55 | 11.26 | 11.54 | 4.32 |
| 6.18 | 5.42 | 6.28 | 5.56 | 11.28 | 11.41 | 5.9 |
| 6.17 | 5.43 | 6.26 | 5.57 | 11.31 | 11.26 | 5.42 |
| 6.16 | 5.44 | 6.25 | 5.58 | 11.33 | 11.12 | rises． |
| $\mid 6.15$ | 5.45 | 6.23 | 5.59 | 11.36 | 10.57 | 7.49 |
| 6.145 .46 | 6.22 | 6.0 | 11.38 | 10.42 | 9.2 |  |

9 Fri．
10 Sat．$\geqslant$ stat． 11 $G$ 12 Mon． 13 Tues． 14 Wed． 15 Thurs． 16 Fri． 17 Sat． 18 G

24 stat．Look out t 6 for snow， between the
8 gr elon．E．$\sigma^{7} \square \bigcirc$ Expect the of this 6.115 .496 .196 ． 211.4310 .1011 .28

| No． | Day． | MEMORANDA． |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Thurs． |  |
| 2 |  |  |
| 2 | Fri． | $4 \sigma O$ |
| 3 | Sat． |  |

4 G
5 Mon．
6 Tues
7 Wed
8 Thar
9 Fri．
10 Sat．


．| 6.15 | 5.45 | 6.23 | 5.59 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $11.3610 .57 \quad 7.49$$6.145 .46 \quad 6.22|6.0| 11.3810 .42$ 9． 2，6．10 $0.506 .176 .6 .311 .46 \quad 9.54$ morn6． $9.5 .51 \quad 6.166 .4 \mid 11.48$ 9．37 0.366． $75.536^{6.146 .} 511.51 \quad 9.20 \mid 1.34$6． $65.5 \pm 6.13$ 5． $6 \mid 11.53$ 9． 4 2．26

            House Marten, (1) a
            (3) ent. 欠' spring beg. 5. 0,5.0 6. 56.1112. 6
    $\square$

| 0．58U．－0． 20.1012 .1 | 0.08 sets． | 为乐 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 576．3 6． 06.1312 .13 | $\begin{array}{lll}6.40 & 7.37\end{array}$ | リア4 |
| 5．566． 45.596 .1412 .15 | 6.218 .38 | 艮乐 |
| 5．546．65．576．1512．18 | 6.39 .43 | 碞采 |
| 5．536． 75.566 .16112 .20 | 5.4410 .46 | \％ |
| 5．526． 85.546 .1712 .23 | 5.2611 .48 |  |
| 5.506 .105 .536 .1812 .25 | 5． 7 morn | \％ |
| 5．4916．11 5．51｜6．1912．28 | 4.490 .48 | ， |
| 5.486 .125 .506 .2012 .30 | 4.311 .40 | － |
| 5．47｜6．13 5．486．2112．33｜ | 4.122 .26 | －袻 |

Sun enters $\uparrow$（Aries）and spring commences，March，20d．3h． 28 m ．， morning．

## WM. VAN PELT, Jr., <br> DEAMER IN

 Cigars, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Sione Ware, Flour, Mea, Bacon, Buckwheat Flour, Monony, Ohio Cheese, \&e., VINE STREET, bet, MULBERBY and UPPER, LEXINGTEON, IKY.
Calls attention of the citizens of Lexington, Fayette and surrounding counties to his large and well selected Stock of Goods, offered upon terms as liberal as those of any House in the City.

Constantly replenishing his Stock from the general markets, he can and wall hold out inducements to friends and purchasers.

## F. A. SUHR \& CO.,


IMPPRTED \& DONESTIC CIGARS, VIRGNIA \& MISSOURI
 MACCOBOY AND RAPPEESNUEFS. MAIN STREET, BET. MILI AND BROADWAY, LEXINGTON, KY.

Peter Johnson. Jas. W. Johnson.

## P. JOHNSON \& SONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

#  HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, \&c. 

No. 1 Hunt's Row. opp. lower end of the Upper Market House,


## MOON'S PHASES.

FULE MOON.
5d. 4h. 22 m ., eve.

12d. 7 h .57 m ., eve.

NEW MIOON.
21d. 0h. 8m., morn.

FIRS显 QR.
28d. 9h. 0m., morn.

The calculations are (in the first two columns.)

According to Sur.

According to Clock.


## GEO. W. NORTON \& FITCH,

Scll Coal Oil of all kinds, as cheap as any other house, and keep an elegant assortment of Coal Oil Lamps.

## THOMPSON \& CREIGPTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF EYERY DESCRIPTION OR


## - FOR -

## Distilleries and Wingines;



 POTON

TIN and SHEET IRON ROOFING; 1)《


> KEEP ON HAND

Wrought and Cast Iron Cooking and Heating Stoves, UPPER STREET, BET, MAN AND WATER STSM, LEXINGTON, KY.

> MOON'S PHASES.

FULE MOON.
5d. 1h. $24 \mathrm{~m} .$, morn.

## HAST Cis.

 12d. 1h. 39 m ., eve.NEW Moon.
20d. 1h. 9m., eve.

FIISST Q P.
27d. 2 h .27 m ., eve.


For Cheapness and Convenience the COAL OIL LAMPS are unequalled. Call on

GEO. W. NORTON \& FITCH.

## J. IN.

HO. 7 MAN STREETSEXINGTOH KENTUCKY dencers xn
British, French, German \& American
 VVould respectfully call the attention
 to the
RロGM AND VARED ASSORTMENT -which-
THEY KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, $-\Omega n d-$
 directly from the
Importers in all the eastern markets.

Tos. Milward.
J. U. Milward.

## TMONWARD \& SON,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

## Domestic


MAIN ST., NEXT DOOR TO ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
Dealers in Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Upholstery,


We are prepared to attend all Funeral Calds at a moment's notice. Wood Covered and Air-Tight Metallic Cases and Caskets.

MOON＇S PHASES．
FIUL MOON．
3d．11h．8m．，moru．

## LAS管 Q ${ }^{\text {H2 }}$ 。

11d． 7 h .27 m ．，morn．

NEW P190N． 181．11h． 46 m．，eve．

FIRST Q8．
251．6h． 58 m ．，eve．

The calculations are $\mid$ According （in the first two columns．）

According to Clock． to Sun．

| No． | Day． | MEMORANDA． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { rises. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sun } \\ \text { rises. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { sun } \\ \text { sets. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Day's } \\ \text { length. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Sub. } \mathrm{t}^{\prime} \mathrm{m} \\ \text { Sun. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Moon } \\ \text { sets. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monn's } \\ & \text { Place. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | H．M | H．M |  |  | \％． | M．S． | H．M． | Sign． |
| 1 | Fri． |  | 4.45 | 7.15 | 4.40 | 7.15 | 14.35 | 2.27 | 2.38 | \％ |
| 2 | Sat． |  | 4.45 | 7.15 | 4.40 | 7.16 | 14.36 | 2.28 | 3.20 | 5 |
| 3 | G | Full moon． | 4.45 | 7.15 | 4.40 | 7.16 | 14.37 | 2.8 | rises． | 回 |
| 4 | Mon． |  | 4.44 | 7.16 | 4.39 | 7.17 | 14.38 | 1.59 | 8.43 | 心 |
| 5 | Tues． |  | 4.44 | 7.16 | 4.39 | 7.17 | 14.39 | 1.48 | 9.29 | ，\％ |
| 6 | Wed． | ¢ sup．$\sigma \bigcirc .8 \bigcirc \bigcirc$ | 4.44 | 7.16 | 4.39 | 7.18 | 14.40 | 1.38 | 10.09 | 0址 |
| 7 | Thurs． | 1sup． | 4.43 | 7.17 | 4.39 | 7.19 | 14.40 | 1.27 | 10.41 |  |
| 8 | Fri． |  | 4.43 | 7.15 | 4.39 | 7.19 | 14.41 | 1.15 | 11． 5 | G） |
| 9 | Sat． |  | 4.42 | 7.18 | 4.38 | 7.20 | 14.42 | 1． 4 | 11.31 | 9 |
| 10 | G | （）apog． | 4.42 | 7.18 | 4.35 | 7.20 | 14.42 | 0.5 | 11.52 | 480 |
| 11 | Mon． | Venns at her greatest | 4.42 | 7.18 | 4.38 | 7.21 | 14.43 | 0.41 | morn | करिए |
| 12 | Thes． | brilliancy，and may | 4.42 | 7.18 | 4.38 | 7.21 | 14.43 | 0.29 | 0.4 | 管家永 |
| 13 | Wed． | be seen in day time． | 4.41 | 7.19 | 4.38 | 7.21 | 14.43 | 0.16 | 0.38 |  |
| 14 | Thurs． | be seen io tay time． | 4.41 | 7.19 | 4.38 | 7.22 | 14.44 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 个120 |
| 15 | Fri． |  | 4.41 | 7.19 | 4.38 | 7.22 | 14.41 | add． | 1.32 | $\pi \pi^{\text {m }}$ |
| 16 | Sat． |  | 4.41 | 7.19 | 4.3 | 7. | 14.44 | 0.26 | 2． 6 |  |
| 17 | G | 0 stationary． | 4.41 | 7.19 | 4.38 | 7.29 | 14.45 | 0.39 | 2.48 |  |
| 18 | Mon． | New moon．The | 4.40 | 7.20 | 4.38 | 7.23 | 14.45 | 0.51 | sets． |  |
| 19 | Tnes． | New nine | 4.40 | 7.20 | 4.39 | 7.23 | 14.45 | 1.5 | 8.15 |  |
| 20 | Werl． | longest | 4.40 | 7.20 | 4.39 | 7.64 | 14.45 | 1.18 | 9.1 | 刑克 |
| 21 | Thurs． | $\bigcirc \mathrm{ent.69} \mathrm{Sum}$. | 4.40 | 7.20 | 4.39 | 7.24 | 14.45 | 1.31 | 9.38 | － |
| 22 | Fri． | ［begins．of the | 4.40 | 7.20 | 4.39 | 7.24 | 14.45 | 1.44 | 10.12 | \％rit |
|  | Sat． | （）perig．year． | 4.40 | 7.20 | 4.39 | 7.21 | 14.45 | 1.56 | 10.42 | Ros |
|  | G |  | 4.40 | 7.20 | 4.40 | 7.24 | 14.45 | －2． 9 | 11． | 第 |
|  | Mon． |  | 4.40 | 7.20 | 4.40 | 7.24 | 14.44 | 2.22 | 11.36 | ＂ |
|  | Tues． |  | 4.40 | 7.20 | 4.40 | 7.25 | 14.44 | 2.34 | morn |  |
| － | Wed． |  | 4.41 | 7.19 | 4.40 | 7.25 | 14.44 | 2.47 | 0.6 |  |
|  | Thurs． |  | 4.41 | 7.19 | 4.40 | 7.25 | 14．44 | 2.59 | 0.39 | 运 |
| 29 | Fri． |  | 4.42 | 7.18 | 4.40 | 7． 25 | 14.44 | 3.11 |  | E发 |
| 3 | Sat． |  | 4.42 | 7.18 | 1.40 |  | $514.44$ |  |  | $\Omega$ |

The Sun enters 69 June，21d．0h．6．min．，morn．，when Summer begins．

## BELL, BERKLEY \& Co.,

 OPPOSITE the COUFR HEOUSE SQUARE, LEXINGTON, KY.Keep constantly on hand a large and complete stock of
 - то which -

They Invite the Attention of the Public.
W. W. Lonney
H. Lonney.

## W. W. LONNEY \& CO.,

## WHOLESABE and RETAID


-AND-

## GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Upper and Water Sts., LEXINGTON, KY.

MOON＇S PHASES．

FULL MOON．
2d．10h．29m．，eve．

LAST QRE．
11d．0h． 20 m ．，morn．

NEW THOON．
18d．8h． 42 m ．，eve．

## FIRSTC QRE．

25d．0h．2m．，morn．

| The calculations are （in the first two columns．） |  |  | According to Sun． |  | According to Clock． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No． | －Day． | MEMORANDA． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sun } \\ & \text { rises. } \end{aligned}$ | $y_{\text {sun }}^{\text {sun }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { sets. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\mid \text { to sun }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Moou } \\ \text { sets. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon's } \\ & \text { Place. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | H．M． | H．M． |  |  | H．м． | 3．s． | H．м． | Sign． |
|  | $1 . \mathrm{G}$ | Yor ${ }^{\text {c }}$（ in apog． | 4.42 |  |  |  | 414.42 | 3.34 | 2.53 | 感 |
|  | 2 Mon ． | Full moon． | 4.42 | 7.18 | 4.43 | 7.24 | 414.42 | 3.46 | 6 rises． | 㟺 |
|  | 3 Tues． |  | 4.43 | 7.17 | 4.43 | 7.24 | 414.41 | 3.57 | 7 8． 4 | 0 |
|  | 4 Wed． | ${ }^{2}$ | 4.43 | 7.17 | 4.44 | 7.24 | 414.40 | 4． 8 | 8.39 | 0 |
|  | 5 Thurs． |  | 4.43 | 7.17 | 4.44 | 7.24 | ＋14．40 | 4.18 | 9．6 | drat |
|  | 6 Fri． |  | 4.44 | 7.16 | 4.45 | 7.24 | 414.39 | 4.28 | 9.32 | \％ |
| 7 | 7 Sat． | $9 \bigcirc 4$. | 4.44 | 7.16 | 4.46 | 7.23 | 314.38 | 4.38 | 9.58 |  |
|  | 8 G | （2）apogee． | 4.44 | 7.16 | 4.46 | 7.23 | 314.37 | 4.47 | 10.18 | ， |
|  | 9 Mon． |  | 4.45 | 7.15 | 4.47 | 7.23 | 314.36 | 4.56 | 10.39 |  |
| 10 | 0 Tues． | H．Clay buried， 1852. | ． 4.45 | 7.15 | 4.47 | 7.22 | 214.35 | 5． 4 | 11． 4 | Trim |
| 1 | 1 Wed． |  | 4.46 | 7.14 | 4.48 | 7，22 | 14.34 | 5.12 | 11.31 |  |
| 12 | 2 Thurs． | \％gr．elong．E． | 4.46 | 7.14 | 4.49 | 7.22 | 214.33 | 5.20 | morn | 病为 |
| 13 | Fri． |  | 4.47 | 7.13 | 4.49 | 7.21 | 14.32 | 5.27 | 0.1 | 不为 |
| 14 | 4 Sat． |  | 4.47 | 7.13 | 4.50 | 7.21 | 14.31 | 5.34 | 0.60 | 艮为 |
| 5 | 5 G |  | 4.48 | 7.12 | 4.51 | 7.20 | 14.29 | 5.40 | 1.29 | 荝 |
| 16 | Mon． |  | 4.49 | 7.11 | 4.51 | 7.20 | 14.28 | 5.46 | 2.24 | 筑 |
| 17 | 7 Tues． | $0^{7} 0^{\circ}$ O．［morn star． | 4.49 | 7.11 | 4.527 | 7.19 | 14.27 | 5.51 | 3.29 | に気 |
| 18 | 8 Wed． | Sun eclip．vis．，Venus | 4.50 | 7.10 | 4.537 | 7.18 | 14.25 | 5.54 | sets． | 的 |
| 19 | 9 Thurs． | ［Q． $0^{(1)}$ New 0 | 4.50 | 7.10 | 4.54 | 7.18 | 14.24 | 5.58 | 8.12 | mid |
| 20 | Fri． | （）perigee． 40 | 4.51 | 7． 9 | 4.54 | 7.17 | 14.23 | 6． 2 | 8.43 | \％ |
| 21 | Sat． |  | 4.52 | 7． 8 | 4.557 | 7.16 | 14.21 | 6． 5 | 9.12 | 浐 |
| ， | G |  | 4.53 | 7． 7 | 4.56 | 7.16 | 14.20 | 6． 7 | 9.40 | 感 |
| 23 | 3 Mon． |  | 4.53 | 7． 7 | 4.577 | 7.15 | 14.18 | 6． 9 | 10． 9 | 8 |
| 24 | 4 Tues． |  | 4.54 | 7． 6 | 4.587 | 7.14 | ｜14．17 | 6.11 | 10.40 |  |
| 25 | 5 Wed． |  | 4.55 | 7． 5 | 4.587 | 7.13 | 14.15 | 6.11 | 11.16 | 首 |
| 26 | 6 Thurs | Q in aph． | 4.56 | 7． 4 | 4.597 | 7.13 | 14.14 | 6.11 | 11.57 | 献 |
| 27 | 7 Fri． |  | 4.57 | 7． 35 | 5． 07 | 7.12 | 14.12 | 6.11 | morn | 䫆 |
| 28 | Sat． | 40 \％ | 4.58 | 7． 25 | 5． 17 | 7.11 | 14.10 | 6.10 | 0.48 | 你 |
| 29 | G |  | 4.58 | 7． 25 | 5.27 | 7.10 | 14． 8 | 6． 9 | 1.42 |  |
| 30 | Mon． | $0^{7} \sigma$（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4.59 | 7． 1 | 5.27 | 7． 9 | 14． 7 |  | 2.45 | 0 |
| 31 | 1 Tues． |  | 5． $0 \mid$ | 7． 0,5 | 5．317 | 7． 8 | 814． 5 | 6． 4 | 3.47 | ${ }^{4}$ |

## COUNTERFEITS．

If a man would attempt to pass a counterfeit dollar on you，he would be arrested and sent to the penitentiary for it．What difference is there in the morality of the thing，to pass off as geнuine a counterfeit article of any other kind？Both are frands，both are cheats，both are swindling operations．There is a wicked bogus concern in St．Lonis，using and

Vine Street, opposite Louisrille R. R. Passenger Depot,

##  R. B. SHELTON.

Baggage to and from the Depot FREE of CHARGE. TNEXTY-MIER Cents SALED on Baggare and TEY Cents on each Meal. It is certainly the interest of Travellers to make this
 WITH REASONABLE CHARGES, THEIR HOME. Porters at the Depot to receive Checks for Baggage.


Permanent Boarders:

| Day Board, per Month, | M | - | - | $\$ 1200$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Board and Room, per Month, | - | - |  | - | 2000 |
| Lady and Gentleman, per Month, | - | - | - | 4000 |  |

CHHLDRENS \& SEREANTS HALE PRICH.

Horses, Thuggies, or Hacks furnished at the Iivery and Sale Stable attached to the House.

## HALE \& SMEDLEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 DEALERS IN
BOURBON WHISKEY, FLOUR, FRUITS, WOOD AND WILLOW. WARE, AND FINETOBACCOS. call attestion to their
SUPERIOR STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {-AT- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { LEXINGTON, KY. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## MOON'S PHASES.

| F9LC PIOON. | LAST QRE. | NOW THEON. | EIRST Q ${ }_{\text {Pr }}$ | F9LC THON. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1d. $11 \mathrm{~h} .56 \mathrm{~m} ., \mathrm{m}$. | 9d. 3h. 46. eve. | 16d. 4 h .42 m ., er. | 23d. 7h. 12m., m. | 31 d .3 h .20 m . |


profiting by the reputation which my mustard (usually called "Burrowes' Lexington Mustard,") has obtained ; and the proprietors have started a mustard factory there, and falsely assert on their labels and to individuals, that it is "the same as made at Lexington, Ky." These bad men, not content with fraudulently attempting to make the people believe they are making my mustard, I am told, are trying to keep me from getting seed,

## C. E. MOONEY \& CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

 Fine Confectioneries, Pickles, Sances, Wines, Brandies, Notions, \&c., \&c. HIGGinS" BLOCK, Cop. Main Sto \& Joplan's Rews

## LEXINGTON, KY.

## J. X. KEMMP, <br> WhOLESALE AND EETAIL DEALER IN

LADHES,' GENTES' AND MISSES'


Men \& Womens’ thick Boots, Brogans \& Planters. Custom and Home-made Work always on hand, and made to Order.

MANN STOD NEXT DOOR TO FRAZER'S CORNERD LETHA"GTOM, KIE。

## WIM. HARTING,

dealer in
 -and-

No. 1 Upper Street, entrance to New Melodeon Hall,

N. B. Watches, Jewelry \& Clocks Repaired \& Warranted.

LAST QR．
7d． 5 h .29 m ．，morn．

New moon．
15d．0h．31m．，morn．

FHISTE QR．
21d． 5 h .47 m ．，eve．

ECLL MOON．
29d．8h．2m．，eve．

| The calculations are |
| :---: | :---: |
| in the first two columns．） |\(\left|\begin{array}{c}According <br>

to Sun．\end{array}\right| \quad\) According to Clock．

| No．Day． | MEMORANDA． |  | $\int_{\text {Sels. }}^{\substack{\text { sun }}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { sen } \\ \text { sets. }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day's. } \\ \text { length. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sub.f'm } \\ & \text { Sun. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Moou } \\ \text { rises. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon's } \\ & \text { place. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Sat． | （5）apog． |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { H. м. } \\ 6.28 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | H．M．${ }^{\text {M }}$ 12．54 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{s} \\ 0.19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{H} \cdot \mathrm{M} \\ 9 & 6.49 \end{array}$ | sign. |
|  |  | 5.35 | 6.25 | 5.32 | 6.26 | 12.54 | 0.38 | 7.11 | $\square_{17}$ |
| 3 Mon ． |  | 5.36 | 6.24 | 5.33 | 6.25 | 12．52 | 0.57 | 7.37 | $\pi^{4}$ |
| 4 Tues． |  | 5.37 | 6.23 | 5.34 | 6.23 | 12.50 | 1.16 | 8． 4 | 719 ${ }^{35}$ |
| 5 Wed． |  | 5.39 | 6.21 | 5.34 | 6.22 | 12.48 | 1.36 | － 8.36 |  |
| 6 Thurs | ћ | 5.40 | 6.20 | 5.356 | 6.20 | 12.45 | 1.56 | 9.13 | 良菏 |
| 7 Fri． |  | 5.4 | 6.19 | 5.366 | 6.19 | 12.43 | 2.16 | ；10． 0 |  |
| 8 Sat． |  | 5.4 | 6.18 | 5.37 | 6.17 | 12.40 | 2.37 | 10.55 |  |
| 9 G |  | 5.43 | 6.17 | 5.38 | 6.16 | 12.38 | 2.57 | 11.58 | min |
| 10 Mon． |  | 5.44 | 6.16 | 5.39 | 6.14 | 12.35 | 3.18 | morn | 或碞 |
| 11 Tues． |  | 5.45 | 6.15 | 5.406 | 6.13 | 12.33 | 3.39 | 1． 7 | －0． |
| 12 Wed． | 4 | 5.47 | 6.13 | 5.40 | 6.11 | 12.31 | 4． 0 | 2.20 | \％i8 |
| 18 Thurs |  | 5.48 | 6.12 | 5.416 | 6． 9 | 12.28 | 4.21 | 3.37 | \％ |
| 14 Fri． | （））perig．\％¢ O | 5.49 | 6.11 | 5.426 | 6． 8 | 12.26 | 4.42 | 4.50 | 商 |
| 15 Sat． | New Moon． | 5.51 | 6． 9 | 5.436 | 6． 6 | 12.23 | 5．3 | sets． | 愛 |
| 16 G | $\bigcirc$ in perihelion． | 5.52 | 6. | 5.44 | 6． 5 | 12.21 | 5.24 | 6.39 | 5 |
| 17 Mon． |  | 5.53 | 6． 7 | 5.450 | 6． 3 | 12.18 | 5.46 | 7.14 | $8^{2}$ |
| 18 Tues． |  | 5.54 | 6． 6 | 5.460 | 6． 2 | 12.16 | 6． 7 | 7.53 | 家 |
| 19，Wed． |  | 5.55 | 6． 5 | 5.456 | 6． 0 | 12.14 | 6.28 | 9.40 | \％ |
| 20 Thurs． |  | 5.57 | 6. | 5.47 | 5.59 | 12.11 | 6.49 | 9．32 | 突 |
| 21 Fri． |  | 5.58 | 6． 2 | 0．48 | 5.57 | 12． 9 | 7：10 | 10.32 | 隹 |
| 22 Sat． | （3）enters $\Omega$ ， $\mathrm{Au}-$ |  |  | 5.495 | 5.55 | 12． 6 | 7.31 | 11.33 | d |
| T3 G | $O^{\prime} \sigma^{\prime}()$ tumn | 6.1 | 5.59 | 5.50 | 5.54 | 12． 4 | 7.52 | morn | at |
| 24 Mon． | begins． | 6． 2 | 5． 5 | －． | ． 51 | 12． 1 | 8.12 | 0.37 | $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| 25 Tues． |  | 6． 3 | 5.57 | 5.525 | 5.51 | 11.59 | 8.33 | 1.38 |  |
| 26 Wed． |  | 6． 4 | 5.56 | 5.53 | 5.49 | 11.56 | 8.53 | 2.37 | 903 |
| $\because 7$ Thurs． |  | 6． 5 | 5.55 | 5.53 | 5.48 | 11.54 | 9.13 | 3.34 |  |
| 28 Fri． | （2）apog． 9 or 4 | 6． 7 | 5.53 | 5.54 | 5.46 | 11.58 | 9.33 | 4.33 | $\cdots$ |
| 29 Sat． | Full Moon． | 6． 8 | 5.52 | 5.55 | 5.4 | 11.49 | 9.52 | rises． | 等严 |
| $\overline{30} \mathrm{G}$ |  | 6．9 | 5.51 | 5.56 | 5.43 | 11.47 | 10．12 | 5.41 |  |

Sun enters $\Omega$（Libra），Sept．22d．2h． 15 m ．eve．，and Autumn begins．
（although they can get enough where they are）by sending out runners and establishing agencies in the counties neighboring to Lexington，to get it for themselves，knowing that I must stop business if I can not get seed． It is an artful dodge，a sly，wicked and hateful trick these bad men have resorted to．Any men，no matter who they are，who will so far lose

## \%HO CASES BOOTS ANT SEIOES,

Ladies' Extra Fine Lasting and Kid Ifeel Gaiters.
 MISSES' AND CHLLDRENS BOOTS AND SHOES. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Gents' Extra Finc French Calf Water Proof and Dress Boots.

> A LARGE STOCE OF

Negro Stoga Boots, Double Sole, Made to Order; Also, Progans, \&e, , ie. WHEOHESAKIE R REHMAML.

BASSETT \& EMMAL.

## JOHN H. WERTS,

Next Door to J. M. Elliott \& Co., MAIN STREET, THEATUTER ITN
 Furaishing Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, Trumks, Falices, \&e.

Stock unsurpassed in style, finish and variety, from twenty to thirty per cent. cheaper than good work usually done by Tailors. Boys from three to sisteen years of age supplied, also, all articles of clothing, made to order, and VATRHANTEED TOO ETH.

## GEORGE LANCASTER,

Wholesale and lRetail Dealex in

INOMIOINE, de.,
NORTONS'BUILD/NG, UPPER STREET,

EASTR QR.
7d. 5x. 27m., eve.

NEU DEOM.
14d. 8h. 59 m ., morn.

FIEST Q ${ }^{\text {ER }}$
21d. Sh. $33 \mathrm{~m} .$, ere.

29d. 1h. 12 m ., eve.

their integrity (if they ever had any) as to deceive and defraud others, will not stop a moment to cheat and deceive and defraud you. They may call it a bit of cute, smart financiering; but in the eyes of the just Judge, it is, in plain English, swindling and cheating.

I will buy all your seed, if you will bring it to my factory; and will pay you cush, as much as any body else, perhaps a little more.

#  <br> I will bny all the good dry Mustard Seed you bring to MY HACTORY, IN LEXINGTON, 

and will pay you promptly, IN CASH, as high a price, or higher, than you ean get for it anywhere else, or by any body else, no matter who. Give me the
"FIRST REEUSAR ${ }^{* 0}$
I will thank you and pay you well besides.
SAM'L D. McCULLOUGH, Lexington, Ky.

## J. B. MIORTON,

## WHOLESALTE AND RETEAIL

## 

MalN ST., South side, a few doors below the Phonix Hotel,
LEMANCTON, BY.

## JOHN T. MILLER,

DEALER IN
BUILDING HARDWARE, TOOLS, WROUGHT and CAST IRON, COORJNG Ond HEATJNG STOVES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, \&c.
Main Street, between Broadway and Mill, EENINGTON, 既I:

## MOON＇S PHASES．

LAST QR． 6d． 3 h． $39 \mathrm{~m} .$, morn．

NETW MIOON． 12d． 6 h .58 m ．，eve．

FERS算（2R．
20d． 3 h .15 m ．，morn．

FULL FIOON．
28d．6h．0m．，morn．

The calculations are （in the first two columns．）

According to Sun．

According to Clock．

| No． | \％．Day． | MEMORANDA． | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sun } \\ \text { rises. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { sun } \\ \text { sets. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -\operatorname{sinn}_{\text {sises. }} \\ & \text { rise } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Sets. }} ^{\text {sun }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Day's, } \\ & \text { lenyth. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 120 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Moon＇s |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | H．M． |  |  |  | H．м． | M． | ．II．3i． |  |
|  | 1 Thurs． |  | 6.46 | 5.14 |  |  | 10.31 | 16.17 | 17.45 | 㗔 |
|  | 2 Fri． |  | 6.48 | 5.12 |  | 4.58 | 10.29 | 16.18 | 8.42 | 商 |
|  | 3 Sat． |  | 6.49 | 5.11 | 6.30 | 4.57 | 10.27 | 16.17 | 78.45 | 無 |
|  | G |  | 6.50 | 5.10 | 6.31 | 4.56 | 10.25 | 16.16 | 9.52 | －5 |
|  | 5 Mon． |  | 6.51 | 5． 9 | 6.32 | 4.55 | 10.23 | 16.14 | 411． 0 | \％ |
|  | 6 Tues． | 900 | 6.52 | 5． 8 | 6.33 | 4.54 | 10.21 | 16.12 | 2 morn | \％ |
|  | 7 Wed． | Ơ gr．elong．E．may | 6.53 | 5． 7 | 6.34 | 4.53 | 10.19 | 16.8 | 80.10 | \％ |
|  | 8，Thurs． | be seen morning． | 6.54 | 5． 6 | 6.35 | 4.52 | 10.17 | 16.4 | 41.19 | ， |
|  | 9 Fri． | 900 | 6.55 | 5． 5 | 6.37 | 4.51 | 10.15 | 15.59 | 92.31 | \％ |
| 10 | Sat． | （2）perig． | 6.56 | 5． 4 | 6.38 | 4.50 | 10.13 | 15.54 | 43.44 | 號 |
| 11 | G |  | 6.57 | 5.3 | 6.39 | 4.49 | 10.11 | 15.47 | 5 5． 1 |  |
| 12 | Mon． | New Moon． | 6.58 | 5． 2 | 6.40 | 4.49 | 10． 9 | 15.39 | 9 sets． |  |
|  | Tues． |  | 6.595 | 5.1 | 6.41 | 4.48 | 10． 7 | 15.31 | 15．7 | － |
|  | 4 Wed． |  | 7． 05 | 5． 0 | 6.43 | 4.47 | 10． 5 | 15.21 | 1 6． 4 | 盛 |
|  | Thurs． |  | 7． 1 | 4.59 | 6.43 | 4.46 | 10． 3 | 15.12 | 7．6 | 悶 |
| 16 | Fri． | Q in perihelion． | 7． 2 | 4.58 | 6.44 | 4.45 | 10． 1 | 15． 1 | 18.12 | ${ }^{2}$ |
| 17 | Sat． | $9 \square \%$ | 7.3 | 4.57 | 6.45 | 4.45 | 10． 0 | 14.50 | 9.16 | 堂 |
| 18 | G |  | 7． 4 | 4.56 | 6.46 | 4.44 | 9.58 | 14.37 | 710.19 | P |
|  | 9 Mon ． |  | 7． 5 | 4.55 | 6.48 | 4.44 | 9.56 | 14.24 | 411.19 | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 20 | Tues． | $\sigma^{7} \sigma()$ | 7． 5 | 4.55 | 6.49 | 4.43 | 9.54 | 14． 9 | 9 morn | R |
| 21 | Wed． |  | 7． 6 | 4.54 | 6.50 | 4.42 | 9.52 | 13.54 | 40.17 | \％ |
| 22 | Thurs． | （3）apog． | 7． 7 | 4.53 | 6.51 | 4.42 | 9.51 | 13.38 | 1.15 | ， |
| 23 | Fri． | －$\square$ 중 | 7． 8 | 4.52 | 6.52 | 4.41 | 9.49 | 13.22 | 2.13 | 4F\％ |
| 24 | Sat． |  | 7． 9 | 4.51 | 6.53 | 4.41 | 9.48 | 13． 4 | 4 3． 9 | 辰 |
| $\overline{25}$ | G |  | 7． 9 | 4.51 | 6.54 | 4.40 | 9.46 | 12.45 | 4．8 | \％ |
| 26 | Mon． |  | 7.10 | 4.50 | 6.55 | 4.40 | 9.45 | 12.26 | 5． 9 | － |
| 27 | Tues． |  | 7.11 | 4.49 | 6.56 | 4.40 | 9.44 | 12． 6 | 6.12 | 为为 |
| 28 | Wed． | Full Moon． | 7.11 | 4.49 | 6.57 | 4.39 | 9.42 | 11.46 | rises． |  |
| 29 | Thurs． |  | 7.12 | 4.48 | 6.58 | 4.39 | 9.41 | 11.24 | 8.39 | 品 |
| 30 | Fri． | $\hbar \square$ 중 | 7.13 | 4.47 |  | 4.39 | 9.40 | 11． 2 | 2．28 | 等 |

Refer to the officers of the Northern Bank，at Lexington，or to any old and respectable citizen of that city，where I have lived for more than half a century．

W．W．Lonney \＆Co．，or Otho A．Reynolds will buy for me if I am not in town．

#  <br> Clippocimy or pasuion Norton's New Building, Upper Street, HOUR DOOTR FPROM MAATN ETT.,  <br> At the above Estalishment will be found a general assortment of <br> Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, \&c. CHILDRENS READY MADE CLOTHING, <br> LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' GAITERS, Trunlss, Valises, and Carpet-Bags, <br> and a great variety of toys, votions, dc., \&c. A. E. MYY, 

## HUNTER \& BRUCE,

## Wholesale Crocers,

$$
-\mathrm{AND}-
$$

COMmmistiou callywhunt CHEAPSIDE, LEXINGTON, KY.

## H. R. BROWN,

 FURNISHING GOODS. AGENT FOR SINGERS' SEWING MACHINE.

## W. KING,

LIFP, FIRE AND MARNN INSURANOR AGENT, REPRESENTS FIVE RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES, THain St., Lexington, Ky.

## MOON＇S PHASES．

KAST QRE．NEW MOON． 5d．0h．22m．，eve．

12 d． 7 h .10 m ．，morn．

FULE MOON．
27d． 9 h .40 m ．，eve．

According to Clock．

| vo． | o．Day． | MEMORANDA． | $\left.\right\|_{\text {rises. }} ^{\text {sun }}$ |  | $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text { sun } \\ \text { sises. } \\ \text { rise. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Sun } \\ \text { s. } & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Sut } \\ \text { Sun })^{1} \\ \text { Sun } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Iloon } \\ \text { sets. } \end{gathered}$ | Moo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ， |  | ． ． | f．H．3． | M． | ， | H．M． |  |
| 1 | Sat． |  | 7.13 |  | 7． 0 | 04.39 | 9.39 | 10.40 | 17．46 | 成息 |
|  | 2 G |  | 7.1 |  | 7－1 | 14.39 | 9.37 |  |  |  |
|  | 3 Mon． |  | 7.14 |  |  | 4.38 | 9.36 | 9.5 |  |  |
|  | 4 Tues． |  | 7.15 | 4.45 | 7． 3 | 34.38 | 9.35 | 9.29 | 11.10 | \％ |
|  | 5 Wed． |  | 7.16 | 4.44 | 7． 4 | 44.38 | 9.34 | 9． 4 | 4 mor | \％ |
|  | 6 Thurs． |  | ． 1 | 4.44 | 7． 5 | 54.38 | 9.33 | 8.39 | 0.19 | 蟬 |
|  | 7 Fri． |  | 7.1 | 4.44 | 7． 6 | 64.38 | 9.32 | 8.13 | 1.50 |  |
| 8 | 8 Sat． | （3）perig． | 7.1 | 4.43 | 7． 6 | 64.38 | 9.32 | 7.47 | 2.40 |  |
| 9 | 9 G | \％ 0 （ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． | 7. | 4.43 | 7． 7 | 74.38 | 9.31 | 7.20 | 3.53 | 婁 |
| 10 | $10 \mathrm{Mon}$. |  | 7.1 | 4.43 | 7． 8 | 84.39 | 9.30 | 6.53 | 5． 7 | $5^{6}$ |
| 11 | 1 Tues． |  | 7.18 | 4.42 | 7． 9 | 94.39 | 9.30 | 6.25 | 6．17 | 盛 |
| 12 | 2 Wed． | 24 stationary．New | 7.18 | 4.42 | 7.10 | 04.39 | 9.29 | 5.57 | sets． | 舐 |
| 13 | 3 Thurs． | ［moon． | 7.18 | 4.42 | 7.10 | 04.39 | 9.29 | 5.28 | 5.51 | \％ |
| 14 | 4 Fri． |  | 7.18 | 4.42 | 7.11 | 14.40 | 9.28 | 5． 0 | － 6.59 | － |
| 15 | 5 Sat． |  | 7.19 | 4.41 | 7.12 | 24.40 | 9.28 | 4.31 | 8． 3 | \％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |
| $1 \overline{1}$ | G | gr．clong． | 7.19 | 4.41 | 7.12 | 24.40 | 9.28 | 4． 1 | 9． 6 | 垵 |
|  | ${ }_{1} \mathrm{Mon}$ ． |  | 7.19 | 4.41 | 7.13 | 4.40 | 9.27 | 4.32 | 10． 5 |  |
| 18 | 8 Tues． |  | 7.19 | 4.41 | 7.14 | 4.41 | 9.27 | 3． 2 | 11． 3 |  |
| 19 | 9 Wed． | O $0^{\prime}$（）．［ary． | 7.19 | 4.41 | 7.14 | 44.41 | 9.27 | 2.33 | morn | 等至 |
| 20 | Thurs | （））apor．$\hbar$ station－ | 7.20 | 4.40 | 7.15 | 4．41 | 9.27 | 2． 3 | 0． 5 | 等雨 |
| 21 | 1 Fri． | －enters 万．Winter | 7.20 | 4.40 | 7.15 | 5.42 | 9.27 | 1.38 | 0.58 |  |
| 22 | 2 Sat． | ［begins． | 7.20 | 4.40 | 7.16 | 64.42 | 9.27 | 0.32 | 1.56 | 104\％ |
| 23 | G |  | 7.20 | 4.40 | 7.16 | 64.43 | 9.27 | 0.32 | 2.56 | 和可 |
| 24 | 4 Mon ． |  | 7.20 | 4.40 | 7.17 | 74.44 | 9.27 | add | 3.58 |  |
| 25 | 5 Tues． | CHRISTMAS． | 7.20 | 4.40 | 7.17 | 74.44 | 9.27 | 0.39 | 5.0 | 鲸 |
| 26 | 6 Wed． |  | 7.20 | 4.40 | 7.17 | 7.45 | 9.28 | 1． 8 | 6． 0 | 鱼 |
| 27 | Thurs． | Full moon． | 7.20 | 4.40 | 7.18 | 8．45 | 9.28 | 1.38 | rises． | 紫 |
| 28 | Fri． |  | 7.20 | 4.40 | 7.18 | 84.46 | 9.28 | 2． 8 | 5.32 | － $\mathrm{E}_{5}$ |
| 29 | Siat． |  | ． 2 | 4.40 | 7.18 | 4．47 | 9.29 | 2.37 | 6.41 | ＊ |
|  | $0 \quad G$ | （ $3^{3}$ in perigee． | 7.19 | 4.39 | 7.19 | 94.48 | 9.29 | 3． 6 | 7.52 | कौ |
|  | 1 Mon ． | \％pergo． | 7.18 | 488 | 7.19 | 4.48 | 9.30 | 3.35 | 9．2 |  |

Sun enters $\nearrow$（Capricorn）December，21d．8h．14m．，morning，and winter begins．

Sun at its nearest point to the earth，December，30d． 9 h .4 m ．，evening．

## T. G. CALVERT,



AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THP

CELEBRATED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLE GLASS, MAIN STLREIET, bet. Mill and Broadway,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

## H. SEAW \& CO.,

DEALEITS IN EYERY VARIETY OY
HATS, CAPS, LADIES' DRESS FURS,
Canes, Umbrellas, Buckskin Gloves, Mits, \&c. AGB WIBE BESOGD AT REASONABEE PRICES. Come and see:
Main Street, opposite Northern Bank, LEXINGTON, KX.

## JNO. W. ALEXANDER \& C0.

 Successors to J. H. Baker, importers of \& Wholesale \& Retall dealers in

LAMPS, WAITERS, TABLE CUTLERY, PEATED ANDFANCYGOODS, MAIN ST., LEXINGTON, KY.

## GILLISS \＆HARNEY，

IMPORTERS OF
Taudiune，Cutleet，（funs， PISTOLS，FANCY CODDS，
and wroussla debliza in
 IRON，STEEL，NAILS，AND BLACKSMITH TOOLS， CHEAPSIDE，LEXINGTON，KY．

D．L．Zimmerman．J．W．Appleton．B．F．Thompson．
Zimmerman，Appleton \＆Co．，
Wholesale Dealers in
 NOTIONS，dec．， NORTON＇S BULLDINC，UPPER STREET，


## JNO．W．LEE，



NO． 10 MAIN STREEET，
コロボNTMTON，エ゙・

Parties and Pamilies Purrished with all kinds of Pyramids，Cakes，and Confectionaries． WEDDING CAKES MADE TO ORDER．

# FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY. <br> OFFICE ON UPPER ST., BET MAIN AND WATER, 

 EEXHNCTON, KY.PHGENJX FHPE INSURANEECOMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets Over Half a Million of Dollars.
 OH HARTHOLED, CONN.

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Whites and blacks insured. Rates reduced-insurance within the reach of all. Give the Agent a call. Insure your negroes.
Z. GIBBONS, Agent.

## HIGGINS \& FHUNTER,

WHOLESAME ANI RETAMI,


CORNER OF MAIN AND CHEAPSIDE,
LEXINGTON, KY.

## OLDHAN \& SCOTR,



KEEP ON HAND THEIR CELNBRATED

Yarns, Warps, Jeans and Linseys,
42 MAIN striziner,
LEXINGTON, KY.
Highest Price, in Casto Paid for Wool.

# I. P. MIL WARD, LIXINGTOM, KENTNUCMK, manufacterer of <br> COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE  <br> Tin and Sheet Iron Roofing done cheap and on short notice. Guttering and Piping of all kinds put up in town or country. <br> The citizens of Lexington and surrounding country will find it to their advartage to call and examine my stock of material of which my Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware is manufactured. 

Mill St., opposite John Carty's New Grocery Store.

## "Lexingtom Agricultural House* w. w. dowder. w. s. guss. M. s. dowder.

 DOWDEN, BRO \& GUNN, comilssul \& mamang mirants, Grain and Produce, together with Agricultural Implements оf тивHESTAND GREATEST VARIETY, Also, General Agents for Kentucky, for the Cniversally Popular Machine, the New York Combined Reaper and Mower. Particular Attention paid to Reeciving and Forwarding Goods.

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No. \& Higgim's Black, Eexingtom, Ky. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
C. T. BARBER.
C. D. POTTER.

## WESLEY SPENCER,

 Mandfacturer and dealer in everi variety ot

## HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES,



## trunks covered and repalred.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DRALEE IN }
\end{aligned}
$$

# HATS AND CAPS, SOLE and other IEATHER TRUKKS, 

 VALICES, CARPET-BAGS, UMBRELLAS, Ladies ${ }^{\circ}$ and Gents ${ }^{\circ}$ Fups and Buffalo Robes. dHuin Street, Lexington, Eyy.
## CRAAS. W. FOUSHEEE,

 PAPER HANGER, GRAINER, \&c.

Alwayb prepared, with a large force of the bast workmen, to execnte all work in his line of business, with expedition and in the most workmanlike manner.

Water Street, between Mill and Upper Streets, Over Lexington and Erenkfort Ticket Ofice.

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FOR ALL ABTICLES USUALLY TO BE FOUND IN A

## FIRST CLASS



## H OUSE,

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|  | $G_{\text {REATVARIEI }} \text {. }$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## THE

## KENTUCKY FARMERS'

#  

5
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR I.ORD



CALCULATED FOR THE HORIZON AND MERIDIAN OF

LATITUDE 38 deg. 6 min . N ; LONGITUDE 84 deg .18 min . W;
WEST FROM GREENWICH IN TIME 5 h .37 min .12 sec .
B $j^{\prime}$ W LLANSWER WITHOUTANY SEASSIBLE
VARIATION, FOR ALL THE NEIGHBORING STATES.

[^29]
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## 


FOR THE YEAR OE OUR I.ORD



CALCULATED FOR TAR HOR!Z)N AN! MERIDIAN OF


 BUTWHLLANSWER WTTHOUANY SEPSHE VARIATION, FUR AbL 'fle NEIGHBORING SlATES.

CaLCULATED BY SAM'L D. McCLLLOUGH, A. M.

## IEXINGTON, Ky:

PUBLISHED BY W. P. ATKINSON, Main Street, Opposite Phamix Hotel.

## CんM工凡世上IES．

One of the best sigus of the refmement of a community is the care and at－ tention paid to the resting places of its dead．He who will wantonly dis－ turb thenr ashes，or war and wilfully deface any of the croaments which affection has placed near the graves of friends，loved in life，and whose mpmories are still loved in dath；has nothing in bis character akin to de－ ceucy．I have seen some thoughtless people，carelessly and heartles＝ly trampling graves under foot；making seats of them；lolling on the posts， or swingug on the chains and bars tormingenclosures；pulling the flowers which bloowed near：and doing other things calculated to wound the more tender feelings of the living friends．You might just as well punch a hole in the coffin with your kuife；jump astride of the box inclosing it ；puil anay the cloth that encircles the head and face of the dead；tear a piece from the strond，or snatch a ring trom the finger，as to do the others；yet your heart rould revolt with horror at seeing this outrage done－－much more at doing it yourself．All these things belong to the dead；they are theirs in fee sim－ ple，given to them forever；and you have not even half the decent right to mijure the property of the dead，that you have to injure or detace the prop． eriy of the living，for the living can have some redrese，but the dead，none．
leach your chsldren to renpect with a feelogg bordering on awe，the bro－ ken heat of the living mourning for sowe lost friend；and whether the corrow is expressed by a spleudid monument，a shell，a plaything，a swet rose or honey－suckle planted near the grave；respest the gritf and leave both the one and the other untouched．The poor have no meais to raise oitier monument than a simpte stone or a sweet flower；and the tear which muistens the flower，is wrung from a heart as depply crushed，as is that which falls at the base of a mayniticent mausoleum．＇

# ＂Plant the green sod with the crimson rose， <br> Let my friends rejoice o＇er my calm repose； <br> Let my memory be like the odors they shed， <br> My hope，like their promise of early red； <br> Let strangers，too，share in their breath and their bioona： <br> Plant ye bright roses over my tomb．＂ 

## THE PRESTDENT AND CABINET．

> Presiden：－Abraham Lincoln．
> lice president－Hamnibal llamlin．
> Scc．of Stuc－－William H．Seward．
> s＇ce of Trcusury－－Salmon P．Chase
> Scc．of Interior－－A．P．Usher．
> Sec．of War－－Edwin M．Stanton．
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Governor－＇homas l＇：Bramlette．
Licut．Governot－Kichard T＇．Jacob．
Attorncy（icneral－Jolin M．Harlans．
Audior－－William＇l．．Samuels．
＇Ircasiucer－James 11．Ciatrard．

## ANATOMY OF A MANS BODY.

$\Upsilon$ Governs the Face and Head.


MHMORANDA FOR 1861.
There will be two eclipses of the sun this year, and none of the moon.

1. An annular eclipse of the sun, May 5 th, invisible in Kentucky, but may be seen in the western portions of the United States, a little before sunset. Owing to the augmentation of the moon's semi diameter, in those places in the line of its centre, viz: portions of the North Pacific Ocean, the sun, for a few seconds, will be totally eclipsed.
2. An annular eclipse of the sun, Sunday, October 30th, invisible in Ky., but can be seen in portions of Mexico, and in parts of lower California.

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS,

\&; VENUS will be morning star till July 17, then evening star the re mainder of the year.
( $0^{7}$ ) MARS will be morning star till Nov. 31, then evening star the remainder of the year.
(\%) JUPITER will be morning star till May 13, then evening star till November 30, then morning star the remainder of the year.
(h) SATURN will be morning star till April 4, then evening star till October 13 , then morning star the remainder of the year.

## Chronological Events.

Epiphany Jan. 6.
Ash Wednesday, Feb. 10.
Palm Sunday, March 20.
Easter Sunday, March 27.
Pentecost, May 15.
I st Sunday Advent, Nov. 27.

Shove Sunday, Feb. 7.
1 st Sunday in Lent, Feb 14.
Good Friday, March 25.
Ascension Day, May 1.
Trinity Sunday, May 22.
Christmas, Dec. 25.

Golden Number, 3. Epact, 22 Solar Cycle, 25.
Dominical Letter, C, till Feb. 29, then B, remainder of year.

## DONINICAIS ITMNHFIR.

In many Almanacs, Sunday is marked with one of the first seven letters of the alphabet. The letter A always stands far the first day of the year. If the letter A be the Dominical or Sunday letter, then Sunday will be the 1 st day of the year. If the letter B, be the Dominical letter, then as B stands 2 d in the alphabet, the first Sunday is the 2d day of the year, and Saturday will be the first day. If E is the Dominical letter, E is the 5th letter, which shows that the first sunday was the 5 h day. If G be the Dominical letter, G standing 7th in the alphabet, shors that the first Sunday was the 7 th day of January. But in leap year there are always two Dominical letters, one lasting till February $\sim 3$, the other the remainder of the year. Thus, $186!$ has C for its first Dominical letter until February 28, showing that the first Suuday is the 3 d of the month; and atter February 23 , then the letter before $C$, Which is $B$, will be used the remainder of the year, to find the day of the month. Suppose you wanted to find the day of the week which February commenced on, C being the Dominical letter, the ficst Sunday in Jan. will be the ed day of the week, consequently January began the 3 d day before Sunday, which is Friday. Then, Friday will be the 1st, 8ih, 15 th, 22d and 29 th of January. Saturday the 30 th and Sunday the 31st, therefore, the 1st day of February will be Monday; and this rule would held good all the year, if 1864 was not leap year; but February having 29 days instead of 28 , the letter B comes in, sloowing you that if you wish to find any day Sof any month after the eisth of February, you must calculate as though B Was the Dominical letter, wand as though the first Sunday was the 2 d day of the year, instead of the third.

To find ter Doninical letter for any year after 1739.
To the given year add its fourth part, throwing away fractions; divide the sum by 7 , and substract the remainder from 8 , the last remainder is the Dominical letter. Example: What is the Dominicalletter for 1863:
4) 1863

465
7) 2328
$332-4$ and $8-4=4$.
4 is the number which the Dominical letter stands in the alphabet, which is $D$. The Dominical letter for 1866 will be $G$, that is, as $G$ is 7th in the alphabet, the first Sunday in 1866 will be the fth day.

T-o find the daf ce tee week that any day of the month will fall on. To assist the nemery, you had better learn the following couplet :
$\left\{\begin{array}{lccccc}\text { AT } & \text { DOVER } & \text { DWELT } & \text { GEORGE } & \text { BROWN, } & \text { ESQUIRE, } \\ \text { Jan'y. } & \text { Feb. } & \text { March. } & \text { April. } & \text { May. } & \text { June. } \\ \text { GOOD } & \text { OHARLEY } & \text { FRENCH } & \text { AND } & \text { DAVID } & \text { FRIAR. } \\ \text { July. } & \text { Aug. } & \text { Sept. } & \text { Oct. } & \text { Nov. } & \text { Dec. }\end{array}\right.$

Those twelve words correspond to the twelve months in the year, but the initials of those words correspond to the Farious seven Dominical hetters. To find what day of the week the first day of June, 1864, will be, romenber that $B$ is the Dominical letter after February 28, and you?
will have to suppose that the 1st Sunday in January was the 2ud day, and that therefore, the first day of Jaunary was Saturday. "June then corresponds to Esquire. E, its initial, stands 5 th in the alphabet; therefore commence with Saturday, (which we assume to be the 1st day of January,) $3 n 1$ count 5 days thus; Saturday 1st, Sunday 2d, Morday 3d, Tueśday 4th, Wednesday 5th; therefore, Wednesday will be the first day of June But for fear the tro Dominical letters may confuse fou, let us take 1865 which will be a common year. The first day of January, 1865 , will be Sun. day, (the Dominical letter being A). Now find the first day of November. DAVID corresponds to November, and D is the initial letter, and stands 4th in the alphabet, Which shows that November will begin with that day of the reek, the fourth removed from the first day of January. Now begin with Sunday, including it, and count four days, viz: Sunday l, Monday 2, Tuesclay 3, Wednesday 4. Therefore, Wednesday will be the first day of November, aud also the first day of those months having $D$ for its initial letter-Dover, Dwelt and David--February, March and November. Inthe same way, April and July will begin on Saturday. September and December wili begin on Friday. August alone will begin on Tuesday. These facts will hold good for the cormon years: in the leap years, you must assume that the year began the day before, after the 28th of Feb.

THE GOLDEN NUMBER:
A great many years ago, it was discovered that nineteen solar years con tained 235 mean new moons, so that the New and Full moons fall on the same day of the month that they did 19 years before, or as they will 19 years ?after; this period of time is called the "Cycle of the Moon," and in old almaracs the current year of that Cycle was written in letters of gold on those days of the month on which the New Moons fell; bence, it was called the Golden Number.

To find the golden number, add 1 to the given year, and divide the sum by 19; the quotient is the number of Cycles elapsed since the beginning of the Christian era, and the rewainder is the golden number for that year. If nothing remains, the golden number is 19. Example, what is the golden number for. 1864:

1864<br>1<br>19) $1865(98$<br>171<br>155<br>152<br>3-the Golden number.<br>THE EPACT.

The Epact of any year is the age of the Moon on the first day of Jarua. ry , or the number of days elapsed since the last new moon. To find the Epact for any year less than 1900-first find the golden number for the ref. quired ycar, mult iply it by 11 , and diaide the product by 30, then aubtreet 11 3
from the remainder, and the cpact will be known. If the remainder is less than 11, add 30 to it, and substract 11 from the sum, and the last remainder is the epact. Example. What is the epact for 1864 ? The golden number already found is 3 , multiply by 11 , and we get 33 , divide by 30 and 3 remains. The remain der [3] being less than 11 , add 30 to it, and substract 11 , and we get 22 for the epact.

3-golden nuaber.
11
30] $33 \cdot[1$
30
3
$+30$
33
$-11$

$$
22 \text {-epact. }
$$

that is, the moon ซas 22 days old the first of January, 1864: The mean length of a lunar month is 29 days, 12 hotrs, 44 minutes, 3 seconds-[say 30 dsys in round aumber] and substract the epact from it, and you get 8 days, at which, astronomically, the next new moon in Jaunary will beInu can multiply these exumples at pleasure.
'Tro beggars fravoling along: one blind, the other lame, Pick'd up an oyster on the way, to which they both laid claim ; The matter rove so high, that they resolved to go to law, As often, richer fools, have done. who quarrel for a straw, A latyer took it straight in hand, who knew his business was, To mind nor one nor 'tother side, but make the best o' th' cause ; As always in the law's the case : so he his judgment gave And lawyer like, he thus resolsed what each of them should have, Blind plaintiff, lame defendant, share the law's impartial care. A shell for him, a shell for thee:-the middin is the Lawyer's fém :
B. Franklin.

## JOSEPH BROWER,  <br>  TO  I,OCKS, KRYS AND ALI, OTIITR ALTTICLES NECESSARY <br> 

CHBERELLAS AND PARASOLS REPATRED.

## IIKAPYMAR.

Years are cither Common or Bissextile. A common year consists of 365 days, whilst a solar year exceed's that time by about six hours: this contin. ued for four years, makes 4 times 6 or 24 hours, or one whole day; which is added to February every fourth year. giving it 29 days, and the year, 366 days, which is then called Bissextile or Leap Year. To find Leay Year divide the given year by 4 , and if there io no remainder, it is Leap Year; but if 1,2 or 3 remain, it is the 1 st, 2 d or 3 d year after.

Example:-1864 divided by 4 gives no remander; it is consequenty Leap Year. 1865, 1666 and 1867 divided by 4 , will leave respectively $1,{ }_{2}$ and 3 remainder, those years will therofore the 1 st, 21 and 3 d years ufter the last Lapap Year. Remomber however, this exception, that 1900 , although it can be divided by 4 fithont a remainder, will aot be a loap year, for thi reason, the exact difference betmeen the coramon and tropical jear is not 6 hoars, but 5 hourd, 6 minutes, 48 seconds, which makes 11 misutes, 10 seconds too wuch, which is added every yeur, when we add a quarter of to day. In 4 yeari there?ore, when we add 1 day or 26 hours of Fetruary $2 e$, We add tos much by 4 times 11 minutes 12 seconds, ( 44 min. 48 suc., ) and, Which, in 100 years would amount to 100 times 11 min. 12 seconds, being 18 hours, 40 minutes. To keep the years, therefore, as near each other as possible, 1900 will be a common year, because although it can be divided by 4 without a remainder, it cannot be divided by 400 without a remainder. Here are the general rules for leap-year.

1. Every year which can be divided by 4 , but not by 100 , without a remainder, is leap-year, or should have 366 days.
2. Every year which can be divided by 100 but not by 400 , withent in remainder, to be a common year, and have but 365 days. $1700,1800,1960$ examples.
3. Every year which could be divided by 400 without a remainder, to te leap year, and have 366 days, examples, $2000,2400,3600$, the.

FHIIS WT MURNS
Fetis sedet by a hole,
Intentus he, cum omni soul, Prendere rats.
Mice cucurrent over the floor,
In numero duo' tres or more, Oblitue cats.
Felis sav them oulis;
I'll hare them inquisi he, I gooss, Dum luclunt.
Tunc ille crept toward the group; Habeam dixit, good rat soupPingues sunt.
Mice continued all budere Lntenti they in ludno sere Gaudere.
Thenc rushed the fotis into them, Fit tore them omnos limb from tionb, Viclenter.

## Moral.

Mures amnes, name be ehy, Luresque pracbate mian

## Benione.

E. audictes "Torbum eat -"

Avoida monetrous tig tou-ret
 WHOLEGALE AMD RETAIL DEALERS IN PYOTORRAMIY AJBUMS，OVAY AND SEUARE PICTURE
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IS．1 PY
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PIPES，DOMENORS，
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N．B．See April page．

L．B．ARIGEBY， Late Col 2 ！th Ky．Yol．Inf．

J．F．ROBINSON，JR． Late Quar．Gen．of $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ ．
GRIGBSX \& ROBINSON.
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> TOLLEI A ETTERSE, COMHS,
> AND H3日USIHES AND
> BAN號置。




| $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Day } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Me. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Day } \\ \text { freen } \end{array}\right\|$ | MEIIORANDA. | $\cdot\left\|\begin{array}{c} s u n_{n} \\ \text { Rises } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Day }{ }^{\text {dy }} \\ \text { Leng'l }\end{gathered}\right.$ | Moon Riscs. | Moon's |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Fri |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|} \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{x} . \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{array} 17\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M1 } \\ & 443 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{H} . & \mathrm{M} \\ \hline & 19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { f. M. } \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rl} \mathrm{H} & \mathrm{M} \\ 3 & 30 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hi. } \\ & \text { morn. } \end{aligned}$ | signs. <br> reins |
| 2 | Sat | C last qr. | 717 | 443, | 719 | 450 | 931 | 010 |  |
| 3 | C |  | 717 | 443 | 719 | 41. | 932 | 1 |  |
| 4 | Mon |  | 817 | $\pm 431$ | 7194 | 452 | 933 | 213 | m sec's |
| 5 | Tue |  | 717 | 443 | 719 | 452 | 938 | 317 |  |
| 6 | Wed | Epiphans. | 711 | $4{ }^{1} 43$ | 719 | 453 | 934 | 420 | 3 thig's |
| 7 | Thu |  | 716 | $t 44$ | 7194 | 454 | 935 | 524 |  |
| 8 | Eri |  | 715 | 445 | 719 | 455 | 9 36 | 622 | nees |
| 9 | Sat | C New. ©perig. | 714 | $\pm 46$ | 719 | 456 | 937 | sets |  |
| I0 | C |  | 714 | 446 | 719 | 457 | 938 |  |  |
| 11 | Mon |  | 714 | $\pm 46$ | 719 | 450 | 939 | 816 |  |
| 12 | Tue |  | 1713 | $\pm 47$ | 719 | 453 | 941 | $928)$ | ) fest |
| 13 | Wed |  | 713 | 447 | 7185 | 50 | 942 | 1085 |  |
| 14 | Thu |  | 712 | 448 | 7185 | 5 | 942 | 1141 | $\rho$ head |
| 15 | Fri | C first qr. | 711 | $\pm 49$ | 7185 | 5 | 944 | mon. |  |
| 16 | Sat |  | 7104 | 450 | 7175 |  | 946 | 046 | $\bigcirc$ neck |
| 17 | C | Eranklin bornl706 | 7104 | 4507 | 7175 |  | 948 | 149 |  |
| 18 | Mon |  | 78 | 4517 | 7165 | 5 | 949 | 248 |  |
| 19 | Tue |  | 78 | $\pm 527$ | 7165 | 5 | 951 | 349 | I arms |
| 20 | Wea |  | $7{ }^{7} 7$ | $\pm 53$ | 7155 | 8 | 953 | 436 |  |
| 21 | Thu |  | 76 | 154 | 7155 | 59 | 954 | 520 | çbreast |
| 22 | Fri |  | 175 | 1559 | 7145 | 510 | 956 | 64 |  |
| 23 | Saí | C Full. |  | 55 | 7145 | 511 | 958 | rises |  |
| 24 | C | (C) apog. Septua.S. | $7 \quad 44$ | 456 | 135 |  | 959 | 618 | art |
| 25 | Mon |  | $7 \quad 34$ | 4577 | 7135 | 131 | 10 | 713 |  |
| 26 | Tue |  | $7 \begin{array}{ll}7 & 2 \\ 7 & 0\end{array}$ | 488 | 7125 | 1410 | $10 \quad 3$ | 89 | 10b'm's |
| 27 | IVed |  | 705 | 0 | 115 | 1610 | $10 \quad 4$ | 95 |  |
| 28 | Thu |  | 6595 | 117 | 105 | 1710 | $10 \quad 61$ | 101 |  |
| 29 | ${ }_{\text {Fri }}$ |  | $\left[\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 59 \\ 6 & 58 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 5 & 17 \\ 5 & 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 51810 \\ 5 & 1810 \end{array}$ | 1081 | 11 1 | 1 y reins |
|  | Sat |  |  |  |  |  | 10101 | 11.5 |  |
| 31 | C | C last qr. | 1357 | 5317 | 795 | 5201 | 1012 m | morn.\| | In sec's |

a3 If a man were to go to sleep in one of the very best of rebel prisons and wake up in one of the very worst of Union ones, he Trould probably begin to shout under the impression that he was in heaven.-Preaticr.

## R2. CHEBIESO IN GT,

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First Quarter.
D. H. M.
14. 7.47 morn .

Full Moon.
D. H. Mr.

221123 morn.

The calculatious are \{according\} according to Clock. (in the first 2 columus) \{ to Suv. $\}$

| No. | Day. | MEMORANDA. | Sun Rises | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets } \end{aligned}$ | Sun | $\underset{\text { Sual }}{\substack{\text { Sut } \\ \text { Sets }}}$ | Day's <br> Length | Muon Rises. | Moon's <br> Place. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | H. Mr. | H. м | H. м. | II, M. | H. M. | H. M. | SIGE s. |
| 1 | Mon |  | C 57 | 53 | 78 | $5 \quad 21$ | 1013 | morn. | 111 sue's |
| 2 | lue |  | 655 | 55 | 77 | 522 | 10152 | 23 | ¢ thig's |
| 3 | Wed |  | 654 | 56 | 76 | 53 | 10173 | 34 |  |
| 4 | Thu |  | 653 | 57 | 75 | 524 | 10194 | 43 |  |
| 5 | Fri |  | 652 | 58 | 74 | 525 | $10 \cdot 214$ | 459 | ǒ knees |
| 6 | Sat |  | 651 | 547 |  | 5 26 | 10235 | 549 |  |
| 7 | C | C New. (C perig. | . 650 | 510 | 7 ' | 527 | 1025 | Sets. | smiegs |
| 8 | Mos. |  | 1643 | 511 | 71 | 529 | 10287 | 1 |  |
| 4 | I'ue |  | 648 | 512 | 70 | 530 | 10308 | 13 | ( fe et |
| 10 | Wed | Ash Wednesday. | 6475 | 513 | 6595 | 531 | 10329 | 1 24 |  |
| 11 | Tha |  | 6 46 | 514 | 1558 | 532 | 10341 | 1033 | 'head. |
| 12 | Fra |  | ${ }^{6} 45$ | 515 | 657 | 533 | $10: 361$ | 1183 |  |
| 13 | Sat |  | 6435 | 517 | 555. | $5: 31$ | 1039 | not. | nock. |
| 14 | 4 | C firstqr. 1st Sun | 642 | 51810 | 654 | 585 | 10410 | , 39 |  |
| 15 | slow | [in-Lent. | 641 | 519 | 6535 | 5361 | 10431 | : 3 | Д arms. |
| 16 | Hue |  | 1640 | 5204 | 6523 | 5381 | 10462 | 30 |  |
| 17 | Wed |  | 1539 | 52186 | 6515 | 5391 | 10483 | 215 | bre'st |
| 18 | Ihu |  | 16385 | 5220 | - 495 | 5 401 | 10504 | 3 |  |
| 19 | Fri |  | 6875 | 523 | ; 48 | 5411 | 10534 | 41 |  |
| 20 | Sai | C apog. | 6365 | 5240 | + 475 | 5421 | 10535 | 17 | heart |
| 21 | O |  | 6350 | 25 | 3 465 | 5431 | 10575 | 48 |  |
| $2 \times$ | Moi. | (C) Full. Wasbing | 6383 | 5276 | - 445 | 5441 | 11 UR | Rises |  |
| 23 | lue | [lon born, 1732 | 6325 | 2814 | - 43 5 | 5 44 | 11 26 | 59 ! | Mbew's |
| 24 | Wed |  | 6315 | 524 | 5 425 | 5461 | 114 | 55 |  |
| 25 | lhu |  | 6. 305 | 536 | - 405 | \% 471 | 1173 | 51 | teins |
| 26 | Eri |  | 6295 |  | ( $3 \cup 5$ | 5481 | 1 9!y | 53 |  |
| 27 | Sat |  | 6275 | 5336 | -385 | 5401 | 11110 | O 5211 | $\eta$ sec's |
| 28 | C |  | 626 | $3 \pm 10$ | ; 365 | 5501 | 11411 | 152 |  |
| 24 | Mon |  | 6 25 | 3516 | d 355 | 511 | 116 m | morn. |  |

Vionts should be short like a winter's day.
A house without a woman or frelight is like a body without sulu.
Coution and care are the parents et safety.
The first drink makes the drunkard.
Never takea wife until thou hast a house and a fire to put her in.
Nothigg more like a fool than a druntstu man.
i'ake council in whe, but resolve afterward it water.
He that drink fast pays slow.
A laught horse, a wonan to teach, and teachers practicing what ihey preach
He is ill chothed who is bare of virtne.

 Importer, Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer in CTGARS, PIPES, SNUFFS,

Cor. Main \& Limestone Streets, OPPOSITE THE PHCENIX HOTEL, IIEXITNGTON, EXT.




The letter B will be the Sunday, or Dominical, or goveruing letter, the remainder of the year.

07 Ben Franklin says, "He who is good at making excuses, is generally good at nothiug else."

05 Ha thit would ple ise all, and himself ton, takes more in hand thar he is like to do.

You will find a fine groce of baby CarRIAGES at De RUUDE'S.

## JOHN T. MILLER, <br> WHOLESALE AND RETAL  <br> Marouant知006s <br> GUNS, PISTOTS, UTMLSRY, <br> STOVES, CRAEES, 食O.



A general assortment of Builders' Hardmare, House Farnishing Goods, Chain Pumps, Nails, Rubber Belting, Packing Cloth \&c., always on hand

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 STEAM CREAM ALE AND BEER DEPOT.OPPOSITE THE LOUISVILLER R PASSENGER DEPOT.

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STEAIR CREAM ALE, LAGER BEER, PORTER;
\&c., of more superior quahty and lower rates than can be bad elsewhere, is found at his establishment.

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 Dealers in PIANOS, MUSICAI. INSTRUMENTS, STRINGS, MUSIC BOOKS, and everything in the Music Line.Any piece of Music, (no matter where published), will be mailed, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of market price.

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No sale unless the liano gives entire satisfaction.
Erery piano fully warrauted. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner by our Mr. EIENTHEIMER.
N. B. See July pace.

## MOON,SPHASES.

Kew Hoon.
D. п. м.
6. 8. 11. moru.

First Quarter.
D. H. m.
13. 6. 32 eve.

Eull Moon,
D. н. M.
21.7.51.eve.

Last Quarter.
D. H м.
28. 10.57. eve.

The calculations are $\}$ accoording in the first 2 columns. $\}$ to Sun. $\}$ according to Clock.


He's gone and forgot nothing but to say farewell to his creditors.
A rich rogue is like a fat hog who never does good until dead as a log.
Many estates are spent in getting, since women, for tea, forsook spining and kritting.

He that lies dewn with dogs shall rise up with fleas.
Distrust and caution are the parents of security.
God works wonders now and then; behold! alawyer an honest man!
He that lives carnally won't live eternally.
Keep your mouth wet, feet dry.



## He dip. SHAW \& co.

WE LESALE ATDRETATH DEACERTRN

# HATSANDGAPS, 




$$
\text { Muy } 287 \text { ©OODS. }
$$


क्रुच

C.W. TMTSNGMR

Whter street, heawren upper omma streets.

 and ali other matters per aining to the thes hamess, always on mani.

Job Work promply donr and neady executed at iownrices.

> (9) 统
> DIEATATME ITN



Corner of lpper and fine streets, near the Market Honse

Fiuts, and Country lroduce always on hand. Fizoduce of the Farm, Car; den, Gaulen and Orchard purchased at far prices, at all times.

Now Moon
） H M．
4 G 3 morn．

First Quarter．
D．H．м．
12611 morn．

Full Moon．
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { D．} & \text { I } \\ 19 & 5 & y^{\prime \prime} \\ 10 & \text { eve．}\end{array}$

Last Quarter．
D． H м．
26837 morn．．

The calculations are，
in the first 2 columns， $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { according } \\ \text { to Sun．}\end{array}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { according to Clock．}\end{array}\right.\right.$

| No. | $\mathrm{D}_{a} \mathrm{y}$ | MEMORANDA． | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Rises } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Sun | Sets. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Day's } \\ \text { Leng'h } \end{array}\right.$ | Moon Rises． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon's } \\ & \text { plo.ee } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wed |  | H．M． | H．M． | H．M． | H．M． | H．M． | H．M． | IGNs． |
| 1 | Thu |  | 4.45 | 715 | 440 | 715 | 1435 | 233 | \％neck |
| 2 | Fri |  | 445 | 715 | 440 | 716 | 1436 | 315 |  |
| 3 | Fri |  | $\pm 45$ | 715 | 440 | 716 | 1437 | 4 U | IT arms |
| 4 |  | C New | 1444 | 716 | $4{ }^{4} 39$ | 717 | 1438 | sets | H arms |
| 5 | B |  | 444 | 716 | 439 | 717 | 1439 | 823 |  |
| 6 | lion |  | 444 | 716 | 439 | 718 | 1440 | 9 T | Gbreast |
| 7 | Tue |  | $\pm 48$ | 717 | 439 | 719 | 1440 | 945 |  |
| 8 | Wed |  | ＋ 487 | 717 | 439 | 719 | 1441 | 1019 | $\Omega$ heart |
| 9 | Thu |  | 4427 | 718 | 438 | 720 | 1442 | 1052 |  |
| IO | Fri | S Apor． | 442 | 718 | 438 | 720 | 14 4． | 1119 |  |
| 11 | Sat |  | 442 | 718 | 4.38 | 721 | 1443 | 1147 | 11Pb＇w＇s |
| 12 | B | Stirst qr． | 442 | 718 | $t 38$ | 721 | 1443 | morn． |  |
| 13 | Mon |  | $\pm 41$ | 719 | ¢ 38 | 721 | 1443 | 016 | $\bumpeq$ reins |
| 14 | Tue |  | 1441 | －19 | t 38 | 7 22 | 1444 | 047 |  |
| 15 | Wed |  | 1441 | 719 | $\pm 8$ | 722 | 1444 | 19 |  |
| 16 | Thu |  | 1 411 | 719 | 438 | 723 | 1444 | 155 | 17 sec ＇s |
| 17 | Fri |  | 441 | 719 | $\pm 38$ | 723 | 1445 | 238 |  |
| 18 | Sat |  | $\pm 40$ | 720 | 438 | 723 | 1445 | 327 | 觫 thig＇s |
| 19 | B | C Full． | 440 | 720 | 12 | 723 | $1 \pm 45$ | rises |  |
| 20 | Mon |  | 440 | 720 | 1234 | 724 | 14 4 | 85 | 万knees |
| 21 | Tue |  | 440 | 720 |  | 724 | 1445 | 852 |  |
| 22 | Wed | C perig． | 440 | 720 | ＝$\therefore$ | 724 | 14 | 9 是 | cmegs |
| 23 | Thu |  | 440 | 720 | 139 | 724 | 1445 | 1） 18 |  |
| 24 | Fri |  | 440 | 720 | 440 | 724 | 1445 | 1.40 | ）（fect |
| 25 | Sat |  | 440 | 720 | 140 | 724 | 1444 | 1125 |  |
| 26 | B | 5 last qr． | 440 | 720 | 440 | 725 | 14． 44 | 1158 | $\uparrow$ head |
| 27 | Mon |  | 441 | 719 | 440 | 725 | 1441 | morn． |  |
| 28 | Tue |  | 441 | 719 | $\pm 40$ | 725 | 1444 | $0 \therefore 4$ | $\checkmark$ neck |
| 29 | Wed |  | 442 | 718 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 725 | 1444 | 112 |  |
| 30 | Thu |  | 442 | 718 | 4.407 | 725 | 1444 | 158 |  |

She that will eat her breakfast in her bed， And spend the morn in dressing of her head， And sit at dinner like a maiden bride， And talt of nothirg all day but of pride ； God in his mercy may do much to save her：－ But what a case is he in，that shall have her ！
I am responsible ouly for the astronominal calculations of this almanec． and for the article＂ce neteries＂：and I am not responsible for the biunders of the printer．

S．D．M．

# W ANUTER \& BRO. 

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 Wonks, Rakes, Hoes; Axes, together with a large assortment of



##  <br> J. W. COOPHRAN 昆SON

Represent the fullowing reliable Companies:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { EANA, of EXatord, Conin. }
\end{aligned}
$$

 Losses fainly adjusted aud promptly paid ancur Arency.
J. W. CDOHRATN \& EON.

## R. De ROODE \& CO.,

Inrite attention to $t$ eir fine stock of









N. I. See Cotober prige.


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We wish to call the attention of citizens and Country Merchants to our NEW STOCK of Goods，
挃 Comprising every thing usually brought to this market，which we sell EXCLUSTVETY AT WEOLHGATE
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 130OTS ANDSMOHS，
 At lienry Bell＇s old stand． G．M．ADAMS． J．S．JOpLIN． HUG日 W．ADAMS．
Main Street，Lexisgton Ky．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (T) (B) [4] © [i] [ B (0) (0) } \\
& \text { 䒵远 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Fraing ard all hinds jobling neatly executed． －－－－ALSO－．．．

## 

## 


 ALWAYS IN STORE THE CHOICEST FOREICN

 in the＂corporals＂be＇st possible＇sitle．

New Hoon.
D. H. M. 2856 morn

## MOON's PHASES.

First Quartor
D. H. M .

10020 ere.

Lasteuarter.
D. II. M

24 y 97 morn
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { The calculations are, } \\ \text { according }\end{array}\right\}$ according to Clocs.

| No. | Day. | MEMORANDA. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Rises } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Sets. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Rise } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Sets. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Day's } \\ & \text { Lenyth. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { Kises. } \end{aligned}$ | Moon Place. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | H. s. | H. M | н. M. 1 | 1. м1. | 'H. ar Hi | H. 31. | signs. |
| 1 | Mon |  |  | 705 |  | T | $14 \quad 34$ | 415 | Ģbreast |
| 3 | Tue | C New. | 52 | 6580 | 5 | 76 | 141 S | Sets. | heart |
| 3 | Wed |  | 153 | 6575 | 56 | 75 | 13597 | 25 |  |
| 4 | Thu |  | 154 | 656 | 57 | 74 | 13577 | 54 | $11 / \mathrm{b}$ 'w's |
| 5 | Fri |  | 15 | 955 | 587 | 73 | 13558 | 21 |  |
| 6 | Sat |  |  | 655 | 58 |  | 13548 | 50 |  |
| 7 | B |  | 5 | 654 | - | - | 13529 | 20 | 24 reins |
| 8 | Jon |  | 157 | 6535 | 5107 | 7 O | 13509 | 52 |  |
| 4 | Tue |  | 158 | 6520 | 5116 | 659 | 134810 | 029 | 11 sec 'ts |
| 10 | Wed | C first quarter. | 19 9 | 6515 | 5126 | 658 | 134611 | 17 |  |
| 11 | Thn |  | 510 | '650.5 | 5136 | 656 | 13 4011 | $15 \pm$ |  |
| 12 | Fri |  | 512 | 6485 | 5146 | 655 | 1341 m | aorn. | 念 thic's |
| 13 | Sat |  | 513 | 64.5 | 515 | 654 | 13390 | 49 |  |
| 14 | B |  | 514 | 6465 | 5156 | 653 | 13371 | 45 | bnees |
| 15 | Mor |  | ) 15 | 645 | ว 160 | 651 | 13352 | 66 |  |
| 16 | lue |  | 516 | 6445 | 5176 | 650 | 13) 33.4 | 8 | * legs |
| 17 | Wec | Fı!1. | 517 | 6435 | 5186 | 649 | 1331 を | cises. |  |
| 18 | Thu |  | 518 | 642 20 | \% 190 | 648 | 13 2! 7 | 20 | ( feet |
| 12 | Fri |  | 519 | 6415 | 5206 | 646 | 13267 | -56 |  |
| 20 | jat |  | 5206 | 6405 | 5216 | 645 | 13248 | 33 | head |
| 21 | B |  | 521 | 6395 | 5220 | 643 | 13289 | 15 |  |
| 22 | Mor. |  | 522 | 6385 | 5226 | 642 | 13209 | 56 | \% neck |
| $\because 3$ | I'ne |  | 15236 | 6375 | 5236 | 641 | $1: 1810$ | 1042 |  |
| 24 | Wed | C. last quarter. | \% 24 | 6365 | 5246 | 6351 | 131511 | 180 | ( arms |
| 25 | Thu |  | 526 | 6345 | 5 256 | 6381 | 13 1: M | Iori) |  |
| 26 | Fri |  | 15276 | 6335 | 5260 | 6371 | 13110 | 22 |  |
| 27 | Sis |  | 5 28 | 6325 | 527,6 | - 35 | 1381 | 14 | Ogbreast |
| 28 | B |  | 5296 | 6315 | 5286 | 6341 | 1362 | 9 |  |
| $\because 9$ | Mob |  | 5306 | 6305 | 5286 | 6321 | 1343 |  | 8 neart |
| 30 | Tue |  | 5316 | 6295 | 5296 | 631 | 13 24 | 2 |  |
| 31 | Wed |  | 5336 | 6275 | 5306 | 6281 | 12594 | 58 | lilb's |

Fat to live ;-do not live to ear.
The favor of the great is no inheritance.
Fools make feasts and wise men eat them.
Beware of the young doctor and the old barber.
A hog upon trust grunts until he is paid for, even in the pork barrel.
There is neither honor or gain in dealing with a villain.
If you want pour chiliren to have hristlea marev a hone


| NJN以H HGNTE, |  | 11AS 30 i) 196 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  <br> D. II. in. | First Quartar. <br> D. II. H . |  | 9. II. M, |
| 1. $0.30 . \mathrm{m}$. | 3. 0.13. niorn. | 15. $3.3 \%$ eve (22. 1. 17. eva. | :0. 's. fi. ¢ге |




Heating Values of Different Woods.-The following is set down as the relative heating values of different kinds of American wood: Shelbark hickory, being taken as the highest standard, 100 ; pignut hickory, 95 ; White oak, 75 ; white bazel, 72 ; apple tree, 70 ; red oak, 69 ; black walnnt, 66 ; white beech. 65 ; black birch, 62 ; yellow oak, 60 ; hurd maple, 59 ; white elm, 58 ; red cedar, 50 ; wild cherry, 55 ; yellow poplar, 52 ; butternut 52 ; white birch, 49 ; white pine, 42.
2ETT TE IN IEM PT

1) EAKER IN
00

and things generally appertaining to the
SPRCLAOEMG.By stock of Gold, Silver, Steel and Common Spectaclesis very full and complete. I also keep on hand Micro-scope Linen Grovers. Reading Glasses, Goggles andCompasses. All of the above to be found at
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# S. <br> c <br> $\qquad$ 


 MA IN ST:OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, LHXLNGTON, KENTUCKY.
R. De ROODE \& CO, OFFER TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS
a oosplegrestock of netions, toys, yhoans strings,
 Ruzorb, Scissors, Marbles, Dolls, Suc., \&c.

## COMBS, PERFUMERIES.

Aad bundrede of articles that we will tako pleasure to show to cur customera.

## MOON,S PHASES.

First Quarter. D. ar. M. 8. 10. 0 morn

## Full Moon.

D. H. M.
15.0. 38 morn. $\mid 22.5 .50$ morn

New Moon. D. H. M. 30. 9.51 morn

The calculations are.) according?
(in the first 2 columns $\}$ to Sun. $\{$ aecording to Clock.

| No | Day. | MEMORANDA. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Rise } \varepsilon \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sels. } \end{aligned}$ | Sun |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Day's } \\ \text { Length } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ | Moolv's place |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sat |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M} . \\ & 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. м } \\ & 5505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. } \\ & 5 \quad 57 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. } \\ & 5 \quad 41 \end{aligned}$ | H. M. 1144 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \text { II. } & \text { ni. } \\ 5 & 57 \end{array}\right.$ | SIGKs. <br> $\Omega$ reins |
| 2 | B |  | 611 | 5495 | 5585 | 540 | 1142 | $6 \quad 31$ |  |
| 3 | Mon |  | 613 | 5475 | 5595 | 538 | 1139 |  | M sec's |
| 4 | Tue |  | $6^{6} 14$ | 5466 | 605 | 537 | 1137 | $7 \quad 50$ |  |
| 5 | Wed |  | 615 | $545{ }^{5}$ | 615 | 535 | 1134 | $8 \quad 37$ | §thig's |
| 6 | Thu |  | 616 | 5446 | 625 | 534 | 1132 | $9 \quad 29$ |  |
| 7 | Fri |  | 617 | 5436 | 635 | 532 | 1129 | 1027 | 7 knees |
| 8 | Sat | C first quarter. | 619 | 5410 | $6 \quad 45$ | 531 | 1127 | 1130 |  |
| 9 | B |  | 620 | 540 | () 55 | 29 | 1124 | Morn |  |
| 10 | Mor |  | 621 | $539{ }^{2} 6$ | 655 | 528 | 1122 | $0 \quad 36$ | m legs |
| 11 | Tue |  | 622 | 5388 | $6 \quad 65$ | 526 | 1120 | 146 |  |
| 12 | Wed |  | 623 | 5376 | 675 | 525 | 1117 | 256 | )( feet |
| 13 | Thu | (C) perig. | 624 | 5369 | 68 | 523 | 1115 | 49 |  |
| 14 | Fri |  | 625 | 5350 | 695 | 522 | 1118 | 519 | head |
| 15 | Sat | C Full. | 027 | 5336 | 6105 | 520 | 1110 | rises |  |
| 16 | B |  | 628 | 5326 | 6115 | 519 | 118 | $6 \quad 24$ | $\bigcirc$ neck |
| 17 | Mon |  | 629 | 5316 | 6125 | 518 | 11.6 | $7{ }^{7} 3$ |  |
| 18 | Tue |  | 631 | 5296 | 6135 | 516 | 113 | 84 | [ arms |
| 19 | Wed |  | 632 | 52810 | 6145 | 515 | 111 | $9 \quad 0$ |  |
| 20 | Thu |  | 633 | 527 | 6155 | 514 | 1059 | $9 \quad 54$ | st |
| 21 | Fri |  | 634 | 526 | 6165 | 512 | 1056 | 1052 |  |
| 22 | Sat | C last quarter. | 635 | 5250 | 6175 | 511 | 1054 | 1148 |  |
| 23 | B |  | 636 | 5246 | 6185 | 510 | 1052 | Morn | $\Omega$ heart |
| 24 | Mon |  | 68 | 522 | 6195 | 59 | 1049 | $0 \quad 44$ |  |
| 25 | Tue | C apog. | 639 | 521 | 6205 | 57 | 71047 | 138 | mb w's |
| 26 | Wed |  | 640 | 520 | 621 |  | 61045 | $2 \begin{array}{ll}2 & 34\end{array}$ |  |
| 27 | Thu |  | 641 | 519 | 622 |  | 51042 | $3 \quad 29$ |  |
| 28 | Fri |  | 642 | 518 | 6235 |  | 41040 | 425 | $\Omega$ reins |
| 29 | Sat |  | 643 | 517 | 624 |  | 31038 | $5 \quad 21$ |  |
|  |  | (C New. Eclipse o | 644 | 516 | 6255 | 51 | 11035 | Sets | $m \mathrm{sec}$ 's |
| 31 | Mon | [sun invis. in K | 645 | 515 | 6275 |  | O 1033 | 548 |  |

Anoint a villian and be'll stab you: stab him, and he'll anoint you.
The old man has given all to his son: 0 fool, to undress thyself before thou art going to bed.

A fine genius in his own country, is like gold in the mine. A similar but more forrible expression, for the same thought $1 s$ "a prophet is not with0it honor sava in his own couptry."

## 

## Haping soid my stocta of Books, Stationery, etc., to Mr. E. FRARY, I

 take pleasure in recommending him to my old custon:ers and friends, and ask for him a continuance of their liberal patrowage.C. S. BODLEY.

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in all its branehes at the

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { PIOTOCRAPIIC } \\
& \text { FAMILY BIBLES, }
\end{aligned}
$$

containing places for 16 family photographs-just the thing for a Christ mas or Wedding present. A large and entirely new stock of of JUVEN ILE BOOKS, from the largest edition of the Arabian Night's Eutertainment, duwn to Mother Goose ordack Spratt and Paper Dolls.
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## IN: Farenter.

## 

Firsa Qugricr. D. H. M.
6. 6. 15 eve.

Full Eiocn. Last Quarier.
D. н. ม.
13.11. 56 morn.
D. п. M.
21. 1. 39 morn.

Mew Moon.
D. II. M.
29. 1.40 morn.
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { The calculations are } \\ \text { the first } Z \text { columns. })\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{c}\text { according } \\ \text { to Sun. }\end{array}\right\}$ according to Clock.

| No. | Day. | MEMORANDA. | sun Rises. | Sun Sis. Rises. | Sun | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Das } \\ & \text { Lut } \\ & \text { ct }\end{aligned}\right.$ | Miom sels. | Moon's Place. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | T. M. ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | H. M. $\mathrm{MiI} . \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{I}$ | II. M. 1 | II. MI. | II M. | SIGNs. |
| 1 | W |  | 6465 | 5 11,6 2S 4 | $45: 10$ | 1031 | 1234 | Sthig's |
| 2 | Wed |  | 6485 | $5 \quad 1 \geq 6 \quad 294$ | $\pm 5810$ | 1029 | $7 \quad 26$ |  |
| 3 | Thu |  | 6495 | 5110304 | 45710 | 1027 | $8 \quad 32$ |  |
| 4 | Fri |  | 6505 | 5106314 | 4561 | 1025 | 1923 | Knnces |
| 5 | Sat |  | 6515 | $59632+$ | +551 | 1023 | 10 2S |  |
| 6 | B | ( first quarter. | 6525 | 58632 | 04 | 1021 |  |  |
| 7 | Mon |  | ¢ 535 | 57634 | 45810 | 1019 | morn |  |
| 8 | Tue |  | 6545 | 566351 | 1221 | 10170 | O 42 | feet |
| 9 | Wed |  | 6555 | 5.56374 | 4511 | 1015 | 150 |  |
| 10 | Thu | (1) perig. | 16565 | $5 \quad 46334$ | 4501 | 1013 | 259 | $\Gamma$ head |
| 11 | Fri |  | 6575 | $5 \quad 36 \quad 394$ | 44910 | 1011 | 48 |  |
| 12 | Sat |  | 6585 | $5 \quad 26404$ | 1491 | $10 \times 15$ | 518 | ช neck |
| 13 | B | C Full. | 6595 | $5 \quad 16414$ | 4481 |  | rises |  |
| 14 | Mon |  | 1705 | 506424 | 4471 | $10 \quad 55$ | 549 | II arms |
| 15 | Tuo |  | 7 I/4 | 4500434 | 44610 | $10 \quad 36$ | $6 \quad 44$ |  |
| 16 | Wed |  | $7 \quad 21$ | 158.6444 | $\pm 4510$ | 1017 | $7 \quad 40$ |  |
| 17 | Thul |  | 7314 | 1576454 | 445 | $10 \quad 08$ | 8 3S | 96breast |
| 18 | Fri |  | $7 \quad 44$ | 4566464 | 1419 | ) 5813 | $3 \quad 37$ |  |
| 19 | Sat |  | $7 \quad 54$ | $455{ }_{6}^{4} \quad 484$ | 448 | - 561 | 1033 | $Q$ heart |
| 20 | B |  | $7 \quad 54$ | $455^{\beta} 6 * 494$ | 1439 | 5411 | 1129 |  |
| 21 | Mon | Clast qr. C apor. | 764 | . $54650 / 4$ | 429 | 521 | morn | mpb'w's |
| 22 | Tue |  | $7 \quad 74$ | 450514 | 429 | 510 | ) 22 |  |
| 23 | Wed |  | $7 \quad 84$ | 4526524 | 4419 | 491 | 118 |  |
| 24 | Thu | 1stSun. in Advent | 794 | - 51.6534 | 4119 | 482 | 214 | $1{ }_{1}^{10}$ reins |
| 25 | Fri |  | $7 \begin{array}{ll}7 & 9\end{array}$ | 51,6514 | 409 | 463 | 11 |  |
| 26 | Sat |  | 7104 | + 506554 | 409 | 451 |  | M sec's |
| 27 | B |  | 7114 | 496564 | 409 | 445 |  |  |
| 28 | Mon |  | 711.4 | 496574 | -399 | 420 | 45 |  |
| 29 | Tue | C New. | 7124 | 48.6 .584 | 3919 | 41 | sets. | © this's |
|  | Wed |  | $7 \quad 13 \mid 4$ | 47.6591 | 3919 | $40: 6$ | $6 \quad 16$ |  |

2 Passious, like wild horses, whan properly trained and disciplined, ero capable of being applied to the zoblest purposes; but when allowed to have their own way they becorne dangerous in the extreme.

U3 if you beep one of debt, you will be pretty sure to keep out of law. which is the worst efticle a man ean buy; for the wore he has of it, the 1
paorer he gats.


Iam buying Mustard Seed at my factory in Lesington. S. D. McCullough.

## PURNELL'S NEW BOOK STORE, <br> - Nin - 

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TWELFTH M

D．H．M．
6．1． 56 morn．

## 

## Full Moon．

D．H．M．
13． 1.35 morn．

## Last Quarter．

b．H．M．
20．11． 25 ere．

New Moor
b．II．M．
28．3． 44 ere．
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { The calculations are } \\ \text { the first．} 2 \text { coluruns }\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{c}\text { according！} \\ \text { to } \mathrm{E} \text {（ux．}\end{array}\right\}$ according to Clock．

| ㅅ．Day． | REMORANDA． | MRists． |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { sun } & \text { [1] } \\ \text { Rises. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { J. }{ }^{\text {De. }} \\ \text { Lex gt } \end{gathered}$ | Noon＇s place． |
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## BELE 8 HOLUNTGTEAD,

(Late LELL; BERKLY \& CO).
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SO 62 KA筑 5TH.

Neat tuelhornix 11 ki,

LEXTMETMM, KY. DEalek in Forelenand demiestic Fruits, Gysters, Sardines, Game. also, arent for maltey's celebrated oysters. Parties aril bed lings supplied at the stortent notice, in a superior manner.

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26 All orders for work, whether for city sustomers or persons at a distance, shall meet prompt and faithful attention a the
LOYALIST OFHICH.
MAIN ATREET, OPPOSITE PHOENIX HOTEL.





[^0]:    * On June 27th, a small Eclipse may be seen on the sun's southern limb in Texas, ard in some parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Magnitude in parts of a digit, at Natchez, 0.63 ; at Mobile, 0.48 ; at New Orleans, 0.95 ; and at Austin, the new capital of Texas, 1.80 digits.

[^1]:     －nort pux essiss！IU Charleston；N．Car．
    Tenn．Geo．Ala．

[^2]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^3]:     Charleston；N．Car．

[^4]:    * The author evidently includes the Congregational Churches in this estimate. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church comprises fourteen hundred ministers; the New-school Assembly about twelve hundred, and the other Presbyterian bodies but a few hundred more, making in all about three thousand Presbyterian ministers. The Congregationalists are not Presbyterian in name or in fact.

[^5]:    * Since the reports were made out several deaths have occurred, as that of Mr. Wharey. of Virginia, and Dr. Blythe, of Kentucky.

[^6]:    N．York，Michigan
    Wisconsinde Iown Hoston，New Ling
    

[^7]:    
    

[^8]:    
     Charleston；N Car．

[^9]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^10]:    
    Charleston；N．Car．

[^11]:    

[^12]:    * All ministers, licentiates, and students of theology of the Presbyterian Church; donors of $\$ 10$ and upwards, who do not prefer paying for it; and treasurers ul missionary rocieties contributing $\$ 15$ and upwards, are entitled to receive the Missionary Chronicle gratuituasly.

[^13]:    * This is the first instance, it is believed, in modern times, in the entire East, including all of Asia, of Preshyterian Ordination. Several native young men, of fopeful piety and.good talents, are preparing for the Gospel Ministry.

[^14]:    *The reports on this subject were not full when this was written; the number is doubtless much larger.

[^15]:    *Since the above list was prepared the following deaths have occurred.
    Samuel Martin, D. D. -
    New Castle.

    Hopewell.
    Donegal.

[^16]:    * Exodus xiv. 15.

[^17]:    * The best and most complete edition of the Dairyman's Daughter is that published by Lane and Scott, which contains, besides Mr. Richmond's entire narrative, much additional information concerning her and her family. It is an 18 mo . volume of 176 pages ; price only 25 cents, bound in muslin.

[^18]:    1 W．Virginia Conf．Elect．in Maryland 2 Indiana yearly meeting of Friends
    6 Elcction in Georgia and Florida．Asbu－ ry and Wright landed in Phila． 1771
    8 Indiana Conference．Hancock d． 1793
    10 Benj．West b．1738．Oberlin d． 1806
    12 Thames flowed thrice without ebb， 1411
    13 Elect．S．Carolina．Bat．Queenst＇n 1812
    14 Election in Pennsylvania and Ohio
    －Penn born 1644．John and Charles Wesley embarked for America 1735
    16 Latimer burnt 1555．Kosciusko d． 1816
    18 Capt．Hawkins sailed on first English slave trade voyage to Africa in $1564 \mid$ and，annually on the last Monday．

[^19]:    

    - Alex.Crudend.1770. Bp. Lowth d. 1787

    3 Election in Mississippi and Louisiana

    - Coke and Whatcoat arr. in Amer. 1784

    4 Election in New-York, New-Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin
    6 Sam. Wesley, jun., died 1739, aged 49
    8 Cortez entered Mexico in 1519
    10 Election in Mass. George Fox d. 1690

    - Luther born in 1483. Milton died 1674

    11 Election in Delaware. Baxter b. 1615
    13 Bible permitted, " of the royal liberality and goodness," to be read in private houses in England in 1539.

    21 The Pope fled from Rome in 1848 23 The first balloon ascension in 1782 24 John Knox d.1572. Zach.Taylorb. 1784 25 Dr.Watts d.1748. Evac. N. York, 1783 28 Wolsey died 1530. Polish revolt, 1830 29 Newspapers first printed by steam 1814 - Mass. of Pres. Miss'ries in Oregon 1847 $30 \mid$ Battle of White Plains fought in 1776 The Legislatures of Georgia, Arkansas, and Florida meet biennially on the first Monday of this month; that of Alabama biennially on the second Monday ; N.Carolina biennially on the third Monday; S .
    Carolina biennially on the fourth Monday.

[^20]:    Gray Halr.- Some time ago, a person who paid a visit to a lunatic asylum in the West of England said to one of the inmates, "Why, Richard, your head is getting gray." "It is only blossoming for the next world," was the beautiful reply.

[^21]:    Congress meets. Xavier died in 1552 20 Louis Napoleon procl. Pres. of Fr. 1848

    2 Mariner's compass discovered in 1300 St. Paul's Cathedral finished in 1710 3 Illinois admitted into the Union, 1818
    4 Coun.Trentended 1563. Ala. adm. 1819 - Gipsies expelled from England, 1537 5 Present English Bible published, 1611 6 Whitefield b. 1714. Van Buren b. 1782
    10 Mississippi admitted into Union, 1817
    11 Plague beg.Lond. 1625. Ind. adm. 1816
    12 Cromwell declared Protector in 1653
    13 Samuel Johuson died in 1784, aged 75
    14 George Washington died 1790, aged 68
    16 Bishop Emory died in 1835, aged 48

    21 Landing of Pilgrims at Plymouth, 1620 24 Peace bet. England and France, 1814 25 Christmas. M. E. Church organ'd 1784 - Newton borm 1642. Bat. Trenton 1776 29 Texas admitted 1845. Wisconsin 1848 30 Order of Jesuits established in 1535 - Royal Soc.est. 1660 . Buffalo burnt 1813 31 John Wiclif died in 1384, aged 60 The Legislatures of Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana meet annually, and those of Maryland and Iowa biennially, on the first Monday in December. The Legislature of Missouri meets annually - Tea thrown overboard at Boston, 1776 on the last Monday.

[^22]:    An Essay on Dancing. By Rev. J. Townley Crane, of the New-Jerscy Conference. $18 \mathrm{mo} ., \mathrm{pp} .130$. Muslin. Price 30 cents.
    A very plain, well-digested essay on an important subject. The style is neat and perspicuous; the reasoning clear and forcible. Such a book cannot but do good,-Northern Christian Advocate.

[^23]:    Tar receipts of the "London Missionary Society" last year, for ordinary purposes, were £67,297 ; expenditures, $£ 68,680$.

[^24]:    * In appending a scale of retail rates to the issnes of the House, the Agents have had no expectation of being able to establislı throughont the Connection a miform standard of selling prices. Their first object has been to settle a fair antl proper schedule of retail rates for the Publishing House and its regular Depositories; and, secondly, to furnish a general directory for all who may engage in the circulation and sale of their stock.

    The cost of books to those who engage in their distribution depends on a rariety of canses and contingencies over which the publishers can have no pussible control. The vast difference in the localities to which the books are ordered, with the varions modes of transportation by which they are shipped. produces a very material difference in the charges for freight, commissions, etc. These extra expenses, if devolved on the purchasers-as they evidently shonld be. according to all the well-known ant] well-established rules of trade-must necessarily enhance the cost of the stock to wholesale dealers; and, of consequence, should anthorize and fully justify such a modification in the retail prices as to protect their interests in the sale of the books.
    (3)

[^25]:    These letters were written to the lady who afterward became Mr. Foster's wife. "I have read," says Sir James Mackintosh," with the greatest admiration, the Essays of Foster." Dr. Chalmers says, "There are paseages of amazing depth and beauty in his Essays." The Essay "Ou Decision of Character" ought to be read ouce a year by every young person.

[^26]:    "It bears the mark of sound judgment, thorough biblical learning, good taste, and admirable adaptation to the capacities and wants of the young. Of course it will supersede all other books of this sort in the Bible-classes, Sunday-schools, and families of the Southern M. E. Church."-S. C. Adrocate.

[^27]:    This work, so loudly called for, has been received with great favor: the press of the Church pronounces it just the thing that was in demand. It should every where accompany the Hymn Book.

[^28]:    SEVEN DOLLAR AND A HALF LIBRARY. Thirty volumes, 18 mo . Half-bound, morocco backs, and lettered. In this Library we have a choice selection of truly evangelical publications, viz. :

[^29]:    EALCULATED BY SAM'ん D. McCTLLOUGH, A. M.

